THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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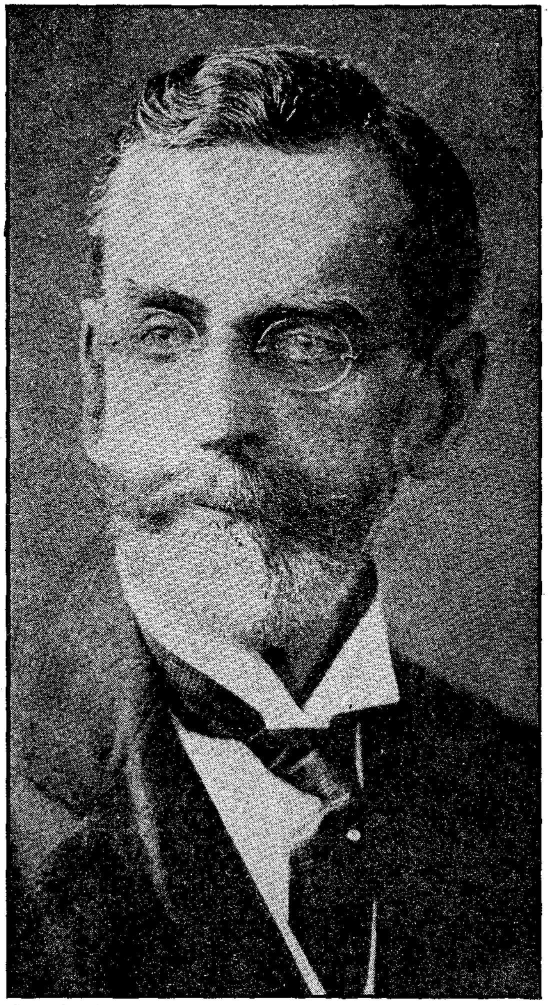
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ALLIED UNITY OUT OF POLISH VICTORY

"THERE IS NOTHING like a military victory to clear the political atmosphere," remarked a Frenchman after the Poles had succeeded in repelling the Bolshevik invaders and while the dispatches were telling of the development of unity of purpose between the United States, France, Great Britain, and Russia as regards the Russian problem. To-day, we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which speaks for many of its contemporaries, the outstanding factors in the situation "are the defeat of the Russians and a nearer approach to something like unity of purpose among the Allies." When Poland launched its ill-starred offensive against Russia earlier in the year, the nations were not in accord "and many of them were glad to see Poland attack Russia, hoping that the Poles would win." But the American note defining our Polish policy has "provided a working basis for a better understanding." Furthermore, says *The Eagle*, "France has declared herself to be in complete accord with the attitude of the United States," and "Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Giolitti have issued a statement which shows that they are now more nearly in agreement with this Government's position than before." The Giolitti-Lloyd George note declares that if the Soviet Government continues its war on Poland in order to force the acceptance of certain peace terms involving Polish internal policy "no free Government can either acknowledge or deal with the Soviet oligarchy." In the French note replying to the American note to Italy the French Government stated that it "can not have official relations with a Government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions, whose diplomats would be instigators of revolt, and whose spokesmen proclaim that they will sign contracts with the intention not to observe them." The new unity between the chief Allies is welcomed editorially in many of our newspapers. It will be remembered that labor in several European countries had been calling for recognition of the Soviet Government, but the dispatches have told recently of bodies of French and British workers declaring their disagreement with the doctrines and methods of the Moscow Government. Reports reaching our State Department have, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, "brought convincing evidence that radical labor in Europe, especially in England and Italy, Scandinavia, and Belgium, and to a notable extent in France," is turning against Bolshevism. These reports, we are told, show that "European labor now generally discerns that the Soviet Government, instead of being what it represents itself to be, a Government seeking to fulfil the aspirations of the laboring classes, has, in reality, subjected labor under its control to the most ruthless tyranny." And these developments, it is asserted in Washington, "not only weaken the Bolshevik movement, but strengthen the hands of Allied leaders in their efforts to solve the Russian problem and restore the peace of Europe." So, comments the New York *Times* editorially,



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THE DOORKEEPER OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

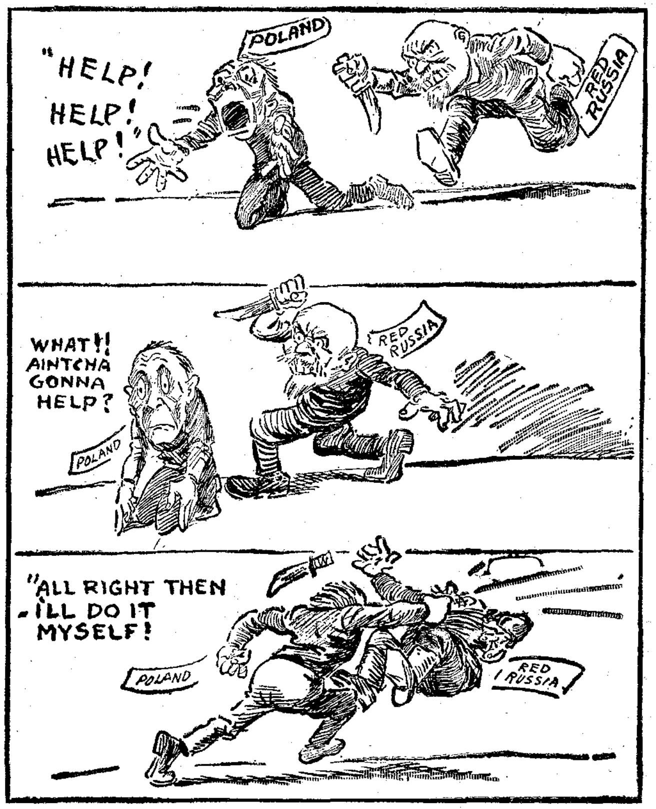
Sir Reginald T. Tower, High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig, who controls the movement of supplies into Poland by way of the Baltic.

> "By these varying routes, and through the actual demonstration of the sinister purposes and bad faith of the Soviets in the whole Polish negotiation, France and Italy, along with England, are now at one with the United States in the fundamentals of the true policy toward Russia. It is a policy of hands off as regards Russian internal affairs. But it is and must be a policy of hands on whenever the proof is clear that the existence of the Soviet Government is an avowed threat to every other Government and whenever it appears that the Soviet Republic intends to transform itself into an aggressive, militaristic and imperialist state.
>
> "Just now its world-wide ambitions have been stricken down by the crushing defeat which the Poles have inflicted upon it. That gives the world a breathing space, and time to take counsel. But it has not altered the nature or the aims of the Moscow dictatorship. This will have to be dealt with, in all its foreign contacts, in the most decided way; and it is a great gain that

the Allies are now of one mind with America in regard to the wise and firm policy to be pursued."

Not all commentators, however, agree that the harmony is perfect. The Socialist New York *Call's* London correspondent sees all Europe facing a new war. He notes the announced withdrawal of the Russian trade commissioners from England and the rejection of the original Soviet peace terms by the victorious Poles. He also notes the manifesto of British Labor's Council of Action accusing Lloyd George of using one of the terms in the Russian armistice proposal to Poland as a pretext for "going over to the militarist imperialists of France." This writer expects labor throughout Western Europe to block the transport of men and ammunitions to Poland. But, he goes on,

> "Should the break come and the Allies back the Poles against all odds the moment will be the signal for the rising of the working-classes of Europe and Asia; English labor seems ready to act; German workers, caught between the opposing forces, seem to have no other alternative than action; Italy will not be able to remain neutral, the Young Turks under Mustafa Kemal Pasha are sure to welcome the hour for action, and the opprest and persecuted nationalists of the East seem ready to respond to the call of the workers in their struggle for freedom."



HELPING HIMSELF.

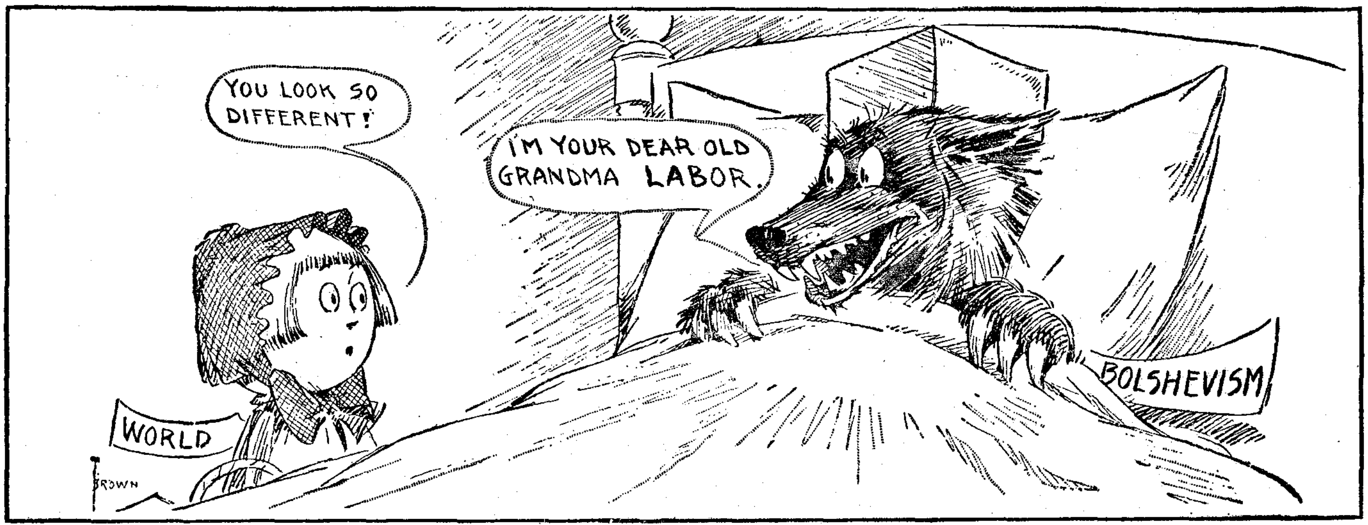
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

Furthermore, the trouble at Danzig seems to some of our editors indicative of a lack of harmony among the Allies. Danzig, it will be remembered, is a free city under the League of Nations, which gives Poland port facilities on the Baltic and is connected with Poland proper by the so-called Polish "corridor," which Trotzky's forces came so near to occupying. Danzig is the obvious channel for supplies from France and Britain, but labor disturbances among the German population at first compelled Sir Reginald T. Tower, High Commissioner of the League at Danzig, to refuse to allow the unloading of munitions. He called for twenty thousand troops to enable him to permit the unloading of the munition-ships. British, French, and American war-ships were then ordered to Danzig, and last week's dispatches reported that Sir Reginald had authorized the unloading of ammunition.

This incident is proof enough to the New York *Tribune* that "the peace conference's Danzig experiment has worked badly" and that "the city should be incorporated in the Vistula 'corridor,' which will remain a mockery so long as it doesn't include a real Baltic port." The Washington *Post* looks upon the incident as another indication of the futility of the League of Nations, and Mr. Frank H. Simonds has written at great length, in one of his syndicated articles, to show that the succession of events in Poland has been a clear test which has unmistakably demonstrated the futility of the League of Nations. The League, he says, has only a year after its creation "signally failed to prevent a war." "Authority, moral or material, the League of Nations has not revealed at any moment during the crisis precipitated by Polish affairs." Britain, France, and Italy, we are told by this interesting writer on international affairs, have been acting without regard to the League and "solely with reference to their own domestic or foreign interests." "Let any one try to discover any difference between the situation in 1914 and 1920 which can be ascribed to the League of Nations, and," says Mr. Simonds, "he will find it to be non-existent." Similar arguments appear in various newspapers hostile to the League of Nations.

To all of which the New York *Evening Post* would reply, first, that the League can not function powerfully without the moral authority and the detached point of view which the membership of America would bring to it; secondly, that "no one imagined that the League, even if made real by our participation, would be able in its infancy to deal with wars continued from the Great War, with passions inflamed by six years of conflict and chaos." And in the specific case of Poland, *The Evening Post* finds proof that a real League "would function with effectiveness in its aims and without danger to the independent sovereignty of its members." The United States, France, and Great Britain each interpreted the obligation to aid Poland to suit itself, yet all took a firm stand against the destruction of Poland, and the United States and Britain agreed in advising Poland against going too far.

There have been fears that Poland, after her victories, will be tempted into an offensive campaign on Russian territory. This temptation was foreseen by our State Department, which has admitted sending a communication to the Polish Government expressing the hope that that Government "would find it agreeable to issue a declaration of its intention to abstain from any territorial aggression against Russia, and stating its purpose to remain within the boundaries indicated by the Peace Conference, pending an agreement as to its eastern frontier." Those who believe that the Poles would not object to keeping "the war-kettle boiling" do not attribute this possibility to the "so-called imperialism of the Polish Nationalists," says a Washington correspondent of the New York *World.* They rather recognize "that there is a good deal in the Polish claim that they must keep the Bolsheviki a long way from their frontier to be safe from the unending effort to impose the Soviet system on Poland and are even willing to admit that Poland must be promised more than moral support if she is to stay within the borders suggested by the Versailles Treaty." American officials, according to a New York *Times* correspondent, do not believe Poland will seek to conduct offensive action against the "Red" forces in Russian territory even tho there are "still some Polish hotspurs who insist that Poland's eastern boundary must be extended all the way to the so-called 1772 line, which was the eastern boundary of Poland before the partition of 1772." Our Government's warning to Poland is repeated with emphasis by a large number of daily newspapers. In the opinion of experts, the military advantage gained by Poland can not be pushed very long or very far, says the Boston *Globe,* and "in any long seesaw of warfare Poland would be pretty certain to be worsted in the end if only by reason of the monstrous disproportion in the sizes of the two antagonists." The Pittsburgh *Sun* observes that "on their own soil the Bolsheviki would gain the same advantage



LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

that the Poles now have. They would fight with renewed vigor, and since their resources of man-power are so much greater than those of the Poles, it is dubious if the latter could win." The happiest effect of the warning to Poland, thinks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, will be that on the mind of the Russian masses—

"Once they sincerely believe the Allies mean their national good and will respect their national integrity, and see that others do so, they will probe more deeply into Bolshevism and ask themselves if it has been worth while."

Altho the Poles had the benefit of General Weygand's advice, and of important military and moral aid from France, the French General gives the credit of victory to the Polish strategists. The New York *Tribune* explains the Polish victory as follows:

"In Poland the 'Red' armies tried to envelop Warsaw from the north and west. At the same time they pushed much farther west, from Mlawa into the portion of West Prussia annexed to Poland, heading for Thorn and Graudenz, on the lower Vistula. The 'Reds' in this region were more than one hundred miles to the northwest of Warsaw. But their right flank was protected from envelopment because it rested, in great part, on the neutral plebiscite area in East Prussia. In this area the Poles had to concentrate troops from Posen, in Thorn and Graudenz, in order to hold the invaders and to push them back by frontal attacks.

"The strategical situation, however, favored Weygand, because the Soviet armies were overextended to the northwest and could retreat only through a narrow corridor along the old East Prussian border. He, therefore, aimed at breaking the Russian center and left center and then driving north to intercept the retirement of the Russian right."

North and northeast of Warsaw the Polish armies carried out this operation, continues *The Tribune*, "pinning the invaders down by hard fighting, while east and southeast of the capital the country has been cleared for more than one hundred miles—all the way to Brest-Litovsk. The 'Reds' were routed in this section by a converging attack, east from the Vistula by one army and north, following the Bug River, by another army, based on Chelm." A further movement north caught the "Red" armies northwest of Warsaw in a trap. Of the host, estimated at some two hundred and fifty thousand, which swept down on Warsaw, nothing was left on August 25 but thirty thousand fugitives, wrote a press correspondent from Paris. The Poles had taken eighty thousand prisoners at this date and had captured great quantities of guns and materials. And this writer comments:

"It is considered probable that the Soviets employed all their available resources, and in their present condition Russian industries will take a long time to replace them. Consequently, if the Soviets are able to find effectives with which to seek to restore the fortunes of their arms, lack of equipment will make them without military value."

HOW ELECTRIC RAILWAYS MAY PROSPER

SERVICE AT COST, based on fair valuation instead of the uniform five-cent fare, is a recuperative plan of operation recommended by the Federal Electric Railway Commission's report to President Wilson, after more than a year's exhaustive investigation. The commission of nine representatives of investors, managers, employees, and the public makes a unanimous report which vigorously advocates reforms by all of these interests, in order to remove the industry from the field of speculative gain, furnish transportation at the lowest possible cost, and restore credit and public confidence. As to the importance of the problem, the New York *Times* reminds us that the electric railways carry ten times as many passengers as the steam railroads; that ten per cent. of some four hundred and eighty companies went into receivership in 1919, and that "the industry, representing six billions of capital, is in even more desperate condition than the steam railways." The report calls for the application of principles "of ordinary economic and business common sense" on the part of State and local authorities on the one hand and of the companies on the other, in a spirit that makes settlement possible. We read:

"The electric railway industry as it now exists is without financial credit and is not properly performing its public function.

"This condition is the result of early financial mismanagement and economic causes, accentuated by existing high-price levels of labor and materials and by the failure of the uniform unit fare of five cents prescribed either by statute or by local franchise ordinances or contracts to provide the necessary revenues to pay operating costs and to maintain the property on a reasonable basis.

"The industry can be restored to a normal basis only by the introduction of economies in operation, improving its tracks, equipment, and service, and securing a reasonable return upon the fair value of its property used in public service when honestly and efficiently managed.

"Restoration of credit involves a readjustment of relations which will remove public antagonism, provide public cooperation, and insure the investor the integrity of his investment and a fair rate of return thereon."

The report estimates that from $175,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually will be required for future needs. Fair valuation of the properties is imperative, and when obtained capitalization should be reduced to that basis. Overbuilding into unprofitable territory or to promote real-estate enterprises has contributed to the "present plight." Property benefited by extensions should pay by assessment, but such assessments should not be added to the physical value of the corporate property. Management's primary duty is highest efficiency of service at lowest cost.

Cooperation of labor is essential, says the report. Employees should receive a living wage, have humane hours and working conditions, "have the right to deal collectively with their employers through committees or representatives of their own selection." All labor disputes should be settled voluntarily by arbitration, awards to be final and binding on both parties; "it is intolerable that the transportation service of a city should be subject to occasional paralysis, whether by strikes or lockouts."

While holding to State supervision, the commission see no insufferable objection to regulatory powers by large cities. Public ownership and operation are not considered expedient under present conditions. If suggested regulatory reforms should not result in making private ownership satisfactory to the public, nevertheless a just and equitable basis for establishing public ownership will have been provided; the right of public ownership and operation should be recognized and legal obstacles removed.

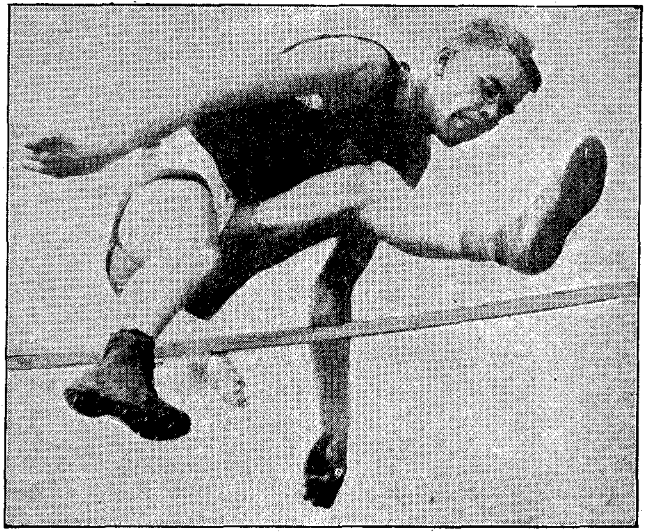
Other special recommendations in the report are: that franchises should fix no limit of time to run or rates of fare; if a given rate produces more than a fair return of profits it should be reflected by automatic reduction of the passenger-fare; company operations should be an open book under a trustworthy representative of the public to make the service-at-cost plan successful; jitney service should be regulated like the trolleys and may supplement trolley service to advantage.

The service-at-cost plan is radical, says the Newark *Star-Eagle*, "but not as radical as a receivership or no trolleys at all":

> "It is a plan not evolved by the commission, but one already operative in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, and Montreal. In short, the idea is to give rides at cost, the cost to govern the rates of fare, and at the same time protect the investor by guaranteeing a fixt return on an agreed valuation of his holdings. It will be seen that the nub of the matter is the valuation."

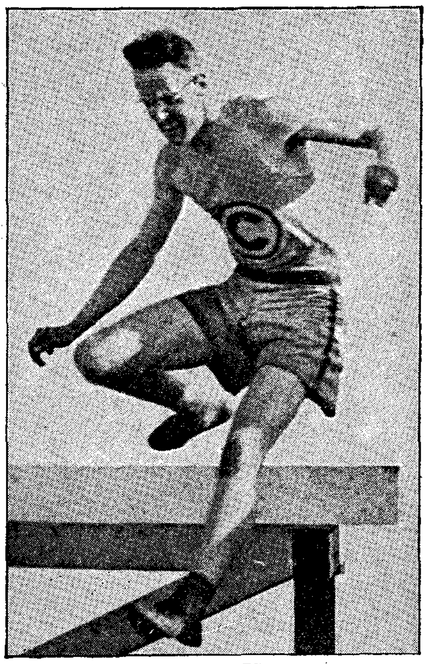
The Electric Railway Journal considers the commission's report "essentially sound" and "constructive." "On the whole, it analyzes the situation fairly, and it performs the even more important service of pointing the way to better conditions."

OUR OLYMPIC VICTORS



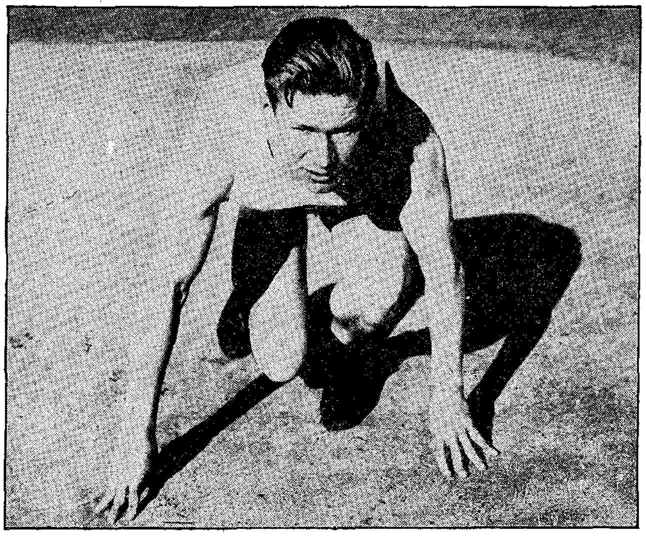
LANDON.
This Yale athlete cleared the bar at 6 feet 4 1/5 inches, establishing a new Olympic record.

IN THE TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS of the 1920 Olympic Games the Americans scored a grand total of 210 points—twice as many as their nearest competitor. This is not so surprizing in itself as the fact that Finland, and not France or Sweden or England, was the runner-up. So, "while it may be literally correct to say that American athletes at Antwerp won in track and field events 'by a bigger margin than ever before,' our showing is not the best we ever made," points out the New York *Evening Post*. Of the six Olympic records shattered, four were broken by Americans. In this "invasion of peace," as it is characterized by the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, 230 American athletes took part, and of that number seven individuals and two teams won first place, and sixty entrants did not score a single point. In the first of the new Olympic Games "nine of our athletes departed for Athens and returned home victors in every event in which they had entered," the Providence *Journal* reminds us. In the Antwerp contest there were twenty-four hundred athletes from twenty-seven countries. The Central Powers, however, were not represented.

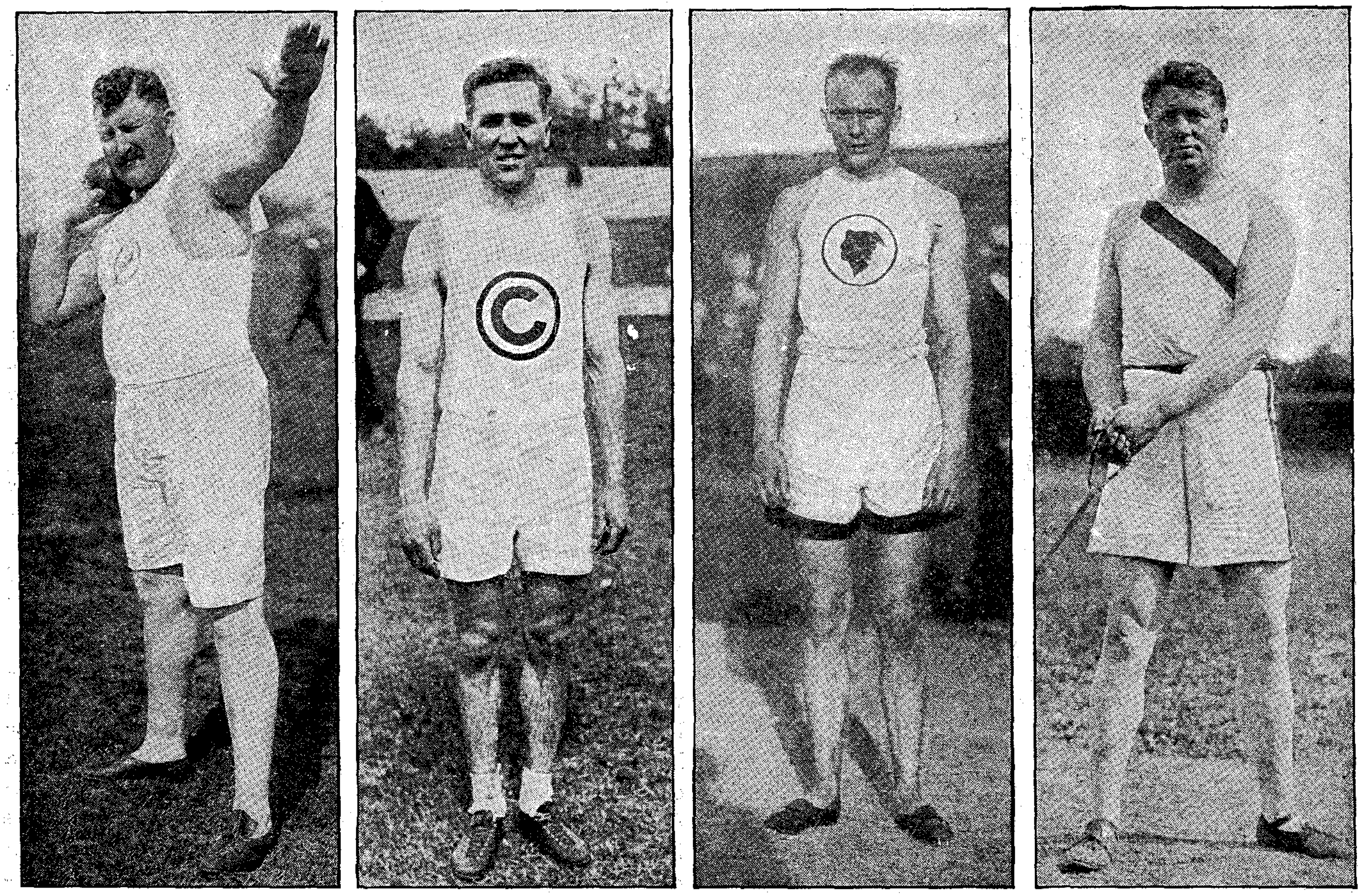


LOOMIS
Created a new world's record of 54 seconds in the 400-meter hurdles, and also ran in the 400-meter relay, which the United States won.

The extraordinary showing of Finland is the theme of dozens of editorials in all parts of the country. "With a team of only twenty-three athletes," cables the special correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail*, "Finland scored half as many points as America, whose full team was ten times that strength. The Finns won nine first places, the same number as the Americans, and surprized all nations by wresting second place from Sweden and England." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says these amazing performances of the Finnish athletes are due to the fact that "the northern peoples are more given to strenuous outdoor exercise." At any rate, "the Finns have become an athletic nation overnight, so to speak," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*. Altho Kolehmainen is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., his victory in the Marathon race, notes the Washington *Star*, is credited to Finland because he once represented his



PADDOCK.
First in the 100-meter, second in the 200-meter, and a member of the winning 400-meter relay team. Our heaviest point winner.



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McDONALD, Who established an Olympic record in the 56-lb. weight event. Here shown putting the shot, in which he won fourth place.

FOSS, Winner of the pole vault, in which he created a new world's record of 13 feet 5 3/16 inches.

WOODRING, Who piled up seven points for the United States when he won the 200-meter race.

RYAN, Winner of the hammer throw, who also took second place in the 56-lb. weight event.

FOUR OF AMERICA'S SEVEN OLYMPIC EVENT WINNERS.

native land (Finland) in the Olympic Games, "and so under the rules is not eligible later to enter under another flag." The same might be said of Thompson, of Canada, a former Dartmouth hurdler, who won first place in his event.

"John Bull appears to have lost his once undisputed supremacy," remarks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, but the Seattle *Times* points out that England's colonies "lost numbers of their most promising athletes during the war," and the Washington *Star* reminds us that "war-losses greatly handicapped England and all other European countries that were engaged in the fighting." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* thinks that "more than a generation will be required to place the four great nations chiefly engaged in the war on a near equality with the more favored nations." And almost invariably, on the battlefield, "the athlete is the first to go, as he is the first to enter the lists," declares *The News*. "England may be expected to do better four years hence, when a group of practically new men will compete," declares *The Sun and New York Herald*. Several editors, however, doubt very much that England will participate in the Olmypic Games of 1924. We are told, for instance, in the Omaha *World-Herald*, that—

"The trouble, in the English view, is that the games have become too extensive and too much of a big business, requiring an organization and a preparation for them that is contrary to the attitude of the British people toward sports and their customs and habits with respect to them. It appears that there has been no popular interest in this year's contests among the British people. As is well known, the British do not work up to the grand finals and climaxes in sports that we do in the United States. The British play differently from us. They do not take it so seriously."

STATE RIGHTS IN RAILROAD RATES

FORTY-EIGHT STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONS "are about to disappear from the field of rate-making," confidently predicts *The Wall Street Journal*. They not only should but must fall into line by raising intrastate rates to conform with the interstate rates recently fixt by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the opinion of the press in general. "Failure on the part of the State commissions to allow proper increases," says the Richmond *News-Leader*, "can only result in a further curtailment by Congress of the powers of the State commissions. Transportation is as much a national unity as is citizenship. It must be so recognized and so treated." "Affected as it is, beyond comparison with a public interest," asserts the New York *World*, the railroad industry "should have a master on behalf of the public. But it should have only one master. There are constitutional ways by which Congress can put the States out of business as disorganizing and injurious meddlers with the country's unified common carriers, and they will be employed if the States do not show more team-work with the Federal Commission in this matter."

These comments are occasioned by the refusal of various State railway commissions to permit the carriers to increase interstate freight- and passenger-rates. *The Railway Age* (New York) reports that California, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia commissions authorize increases to conform with the Interstate Commission's scale for both freight and passengers. In Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and other States commissions hold that maximum passenger-fare laws must be altered by legislatures first.

The New York Commission (up State) granted the freight increase, but not the passenger-rate, holding that it lacks power to increase a rate fixt by State charter.

In Illinois the State commission granted a compromise territorial freight-rate advance of 33⅓ per cent., but refused the passenger-rate increase, the issue being whether with the end of Federal control during the war the rate becomes again two cents under State law or whether the three-cent rate now fixt by the Federal Commission supersedes it without action by the legislature. In Chicago prompt test of the Federal Commission's power over intrastate rates begins with the hearings ordered for September 8, upon application of the Illinois railroads, which also obtained a preliminary Federal injunction against the State commission's ruling on passenger-rates.

Regarding the probable outcome of legal controversy, the Chicago *Daily News* says:

> "Ultimately, it can hardly be doubted, the United States Supreme Court will reaffirm the view announced by it years ago in the famous Minnesota rate cases. Justice Hughes then held that 'wherever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers are so related that the government of one involves the control of the other, it is Congress that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule.' Only when Congress fails to act have the States the authority to control in the sphere in question. The Esch-Cummins Act was intended by Congress to establish a firm and definite basis for railroad service. It represents the 'final and dominant rule' of Congress."

The Esch-Cummins Law, many papers point out, provides in Section 416 that the Interstate Commerce Commission may prescribe rates to remove "any undue, unreasonable, or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce," "the law of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

There can be no effective rehabilitation of the railroads without cooperation of all the States, observes the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News Press*, whose comment is widely representative:

> "Railroad operation within State lines is subject to the same increased costs of material, fuel, and equipment as on lines which cross State boundaries. The finding of the Railway Labor Board applies to workers on intrastate as well as interstate traffic. The degree of uniformity in outgo must be paralleled by uniformity in charge and income.
>
> "In the not distant future no doubt railroad regulation as to service, fares, freight charges, capitalization, and wages will be regarded as a single problem, and recognized as a matter solely of Federal jurisdiction, instead of being subject to the ruling of forty-eight different legislatures and administrative commissions."

The Providence *News* strikes a note frequently heard in conservative journals: "The Government has removed most of the hurdles that were built up one by one to lodge against the progress of our transportation systems. A new slate has been made which will have to be kept fairly clean or the people will finally take over these vital arteries of business life." The Peoria *Transcript* thinks the railroads had better not "continue to offer the business world excuses instead of service," and criticizes them for rushing to court to get an injunction against the Illinois two-cent law:

> "Everywhere it is the same cry: 'Let the roads have anything they want in the way of rates if only they will give us service.' But the roads are not giving the service. They are engaged in the profitless business of chasing themselves around the vicious circle. They must have higher rates so that they may pay higher wages, so that the workers may pay higher prices made necessary because the manufacturers must pay higher freight-rates. That this wild merry-go-round has made the business of the profiteer easy almost everybody can see."

The Troy (N.Y.) *Record* is an exception to the great majority of papers in pointing out that State rights are involved and holding that the New York State commission rightly insists upon the railroads showing that passenger-fares within the State are insufficient to secure a fair return on investment.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* believes that Federal control needs to be complete if it is to be effective, but thinks that district authority under the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet local considerations, such as passenger service in New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey regions, would remove the "last remaining excuse for confusion and complicating State regulation."

THE CAMPAIGN HUNT FOR MILLIONS

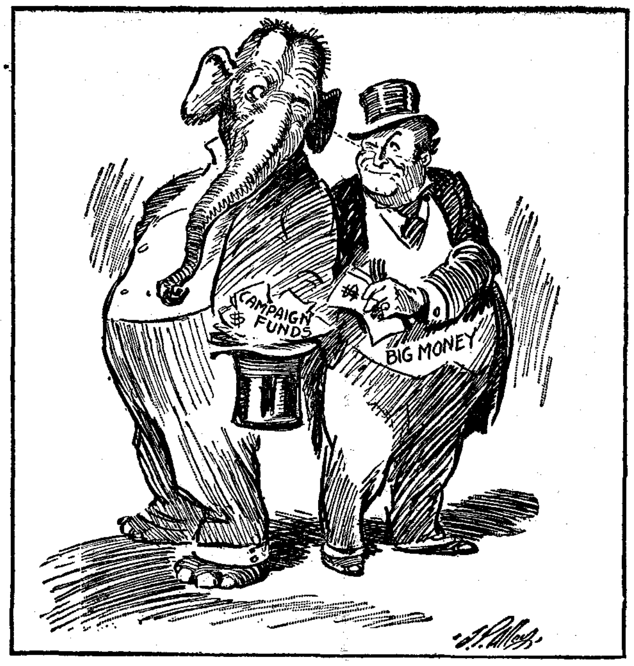
GOVERNOR COX'S CHARGE that Republicans in this campaign are trying to raise at least $15,000,000 through which sinister interests hope "to buy an underhold on the Government" gets head-line space in the press of all political affiliations. To some Republican papers the charge is "inept and insulting" (New York *Tribune*); "wild talk" (Milwaukee *Sentinel*); "imitation thunder" (Philadelphia *Bulletin*); possibly "getting campaign advertising free of cost by the expedient of making capital out of the expenditures of the opposition" (Detroit *Free Press*); "evidence of unfitness for high trust" (Buffalo *Commercial*). To some Democratic papers "Governor Cox did not in any way draw upon his imagination; he kept well within the limits of ascertained facts" (Brooklyn *Citizen*); "going back in their political methods to the days of Mark Hanna, the Republicans hope to win through 'organization,' which is the use of a tremendous campaign fund" (Louisville *Post*); "the figures do not seem excessive in view of the elaborate preparations made by the Republican National Committee to finance the puppet candidate for President. Whose money is it?" (St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*); "the very sort of big business that has trained with the present leaders of the Republican party is on the job" (Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*).

Meantime the decisions of the Senate subcommittee on campaign expenditures to continue its investigations, which undoubtedly affected the fortunes of Presidential primary candidates, is welcomed by the press of both parties as a publicity check on contributions and their use. Both national chairmen offer freely to open their records to inspection; the Republican treasurer tells reporters that less than $1,000,000 out of a proposed budget of $3,000,000, in amounts limited to $1,000 for single subscriptions, has come in; the Democratic treasurer reports collections of less than $100,000, no individual limit prescribed. Governor Cox promises to give the committee leads for investigating the basis of his charges, which Senator Harding characterizes to reporters as "ridiculous and without foundation," asserting in turn that "undoubtedly it is quite true that certain powerful international interests which are deeply concerned in carrying out the present Administration's foreign policy are prepared to contribute most liberally to the Democratic funds."

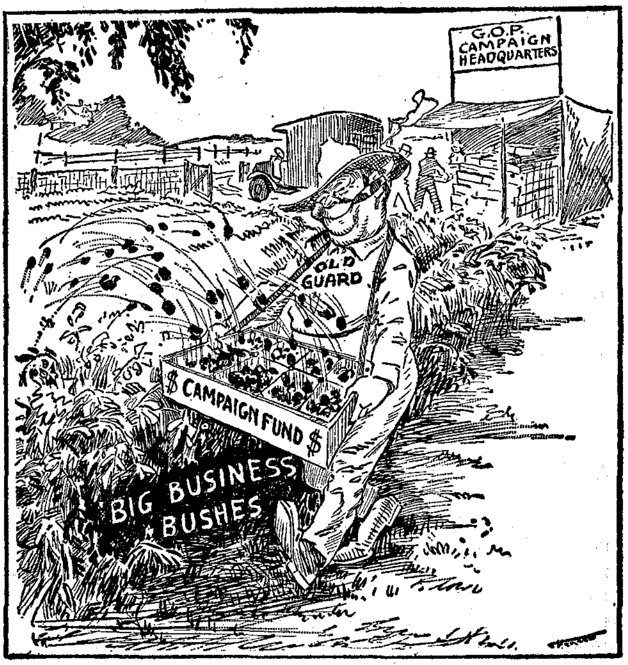
The Washington *Post* (Ind.) insists that this late stage of the campaign is no time for trifling with unessential matters which savor of ward politics. "Owing to prevailing high prices, this will be an expensive campaign. Democrats and Republicans will have to spend several millions each, probably, if they expect to carry their messages and arguments to the voters in an effective manner. Accusations that one party or the other is endeavoring to buy the election are ridiculous." "The great mass of the voters is so conscious of its freedom of action," says the Springfield *Union* (Rep.),

> "That there is no political value whatever in the illegitimate use of money. Indeed, such use, if exposed, would hurt rather than help. Chairman Hays will get all the money he can, and beyond doubt will wish he could get more; Chairman White will get all the money he can, and beyond doubt wish that he could get more; and the result is not at all likely to be determined by what either gets or fails to get."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "any limit on



"—IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE!"
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



WHEN IT COMES TO GATHERING IN THE BERRIES HE'S THERE AND OVER!
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

HOW DEMOCRATS ACCOUNT FOR REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

individual gifts may be evaded easily," but complete publicity as to source of contributions has been agreed upon by both parties and "the Democrats can not make an issue here." The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) says:

"It is a pity that the amount of the party campaign funds is not under the law made public before election. If it were so we should be saved the present foolish dispute about the relative volume of the Republican and Democratic campaign funds."

The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* (Rep.) remarks that "with war-debts to be paid this is no time to spend money unnecessarily in politics," and the grafting war-dealer is better dispensed with:

"Only in politics have sportsmanlike standards been ignored. Because we have gone on the theory that all is fair in politics, much campaign money has been needed for the devious ways of politics.

"The parties are making at last a formidable bluff at better things this year. If these are honest gestures, the parties can make adequate campaigns without spending anything like a million dollars apiece. Let them try it."

The Cleveland *Press* (Ind.) declares:

"The voter is entitled to know what is going into the political war-chests—and while it is going in, not afterward.

"Let the Kenyon committee check up and report on how both political parties live up to their good professions. Publicity will keep the election clean. Publicity will keep both parties in the 'straight and narrow.'"

It must be noted, however, that many editorial charges and counter-charges regarding campaign expenditures are widely reiterated. The Pittsburgh *Press* (Rep.) charges that "the publicity expenses of Cox and Roosevelt will be in large part unlawfully saddled upon the public treasury." As *The National Republican* explains:

"A flood of Democratic campaign propaganda compiled and printed at government expense soon will be thrown into an already overworked postal system to be sent broadcast throughout the country, postage free.

"The Democratic propaganda will masquerade as government reports."

And the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) adds that Cox's campaign will be financed in large part by taxation "expended in salaries paid to Democratic office-holders who will spend more time from now until November trying to elect Mr. Cox than in transacting public business for which they are paid." *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that this advantage is not enough for such a sportsman; Cox's "motto is: 'win on a foul, but win anyhow, and bawl "Fraud" before the race starts.'" Congressman Britten (Rep.), of Illinois, alleges, in a statement given out at party headquarters in Washington, that the British Parliament appropriated $87,500 for "entertainment purposes" by the British Ambassador to the United States, "which has already found its way to the Democratic National Committee."

On the other hand, the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* and numerous Democratic papers assume with the Pittsburgh *Sun* that since "two years ago the Republican party bought its way to control of the United States Senate by the purchased election of Newberry in Michigan, the question is pertinent, 'Is it possible that it plans this year to buy its way back to the White House?'" The New York *Evening Post* suggests that, "the disclosures at Washington and Chicago—disclosures which went far to wreck Governor Lowden's chances and rendered the task of General Wood's foes easier [at the Chicago convention]—have naturally disposed the public to credit imputations that under fairer circumstances it would doubt." The New York *World* asserts that:—

"The process of soliciting pledges is still going on, and if the country has a right to any political information at all it has a right to know how much of this money is coming from the representatives of protected industries that are demanding new tariff privileges at the expense of the American people, how much of it is coming from the financial interests that are scheming to get control of the Federal Reserve Banking System, and how much of it is coming from the railroad speculators who desire a free hand in the exploitation of those properties now that they have been turned back by the Government."

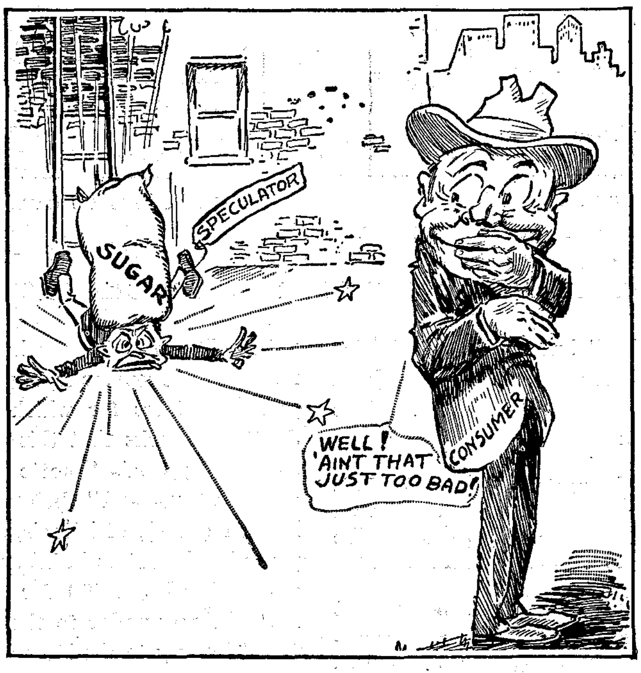
The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) concludes that both party treasuries are probably very much below "immense contributions":

"One reason why campaign funds are not likely to be abnormal this year in spite of high prices and wages is the fact that interest on the part of the community in the election is at a very low ebb. It is undoubtedly true of a great many who have been active in past contests that they regard the outcome in this particular year with almost complete indifference."

WHY SUGAR IS CHEAPER

THE STRIKE OF SUGAR CONSUMERS against extremely high prices for that commodity contributed to a large extent in forcing down the price of sugar, declare the Boston *News Bureau* and dozens of editors throughout the country. Other factors that have "cut the price of sugar in half within three months," in the words of this paper, are large importations of sugar from Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, the Philippines, Java, and even Czecho-Slovakia. "Thus the age-old law of supply and demand governs the market, and the public gets the benefit," notes the Grand Rapids *News*. This is as it should be, thinks the Albany *Journal*, because "the public saw that it was being victimized, and reduced its buying of sugar to the minimum," but the Rochester *Times-Union* is sure that a large portion of the public, stirred last May by the semipanicky condition of American sugar-buying interests, "helped the speculators' game along by hoarding," and that "it was the unconscious team-work of the hoarders and the speculators that made it possible for sugar-planters to sell raw sugar at the end of the season for more than twice what they received at the beginning."

"We have excellent proof that there was no real shortage of sugar for more than a few weeks," declares the Grand Rapids *Press*, "and had the law of supply and demand not been interfered with, sugar would be selling for about ten cents a pound retail, for it could be bought at that price a year ago."



UNHOLY (BUT HUMAN) GLEE.

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

Scores of editorial writers chortle with glee at the plight in which sugar speculators—not wholesalers and dealers of established reputation—find themselves. These gentry have asked the Department of Justice to save them from loss, says the Washington *Post*, but the Attorney-General has turned a deaf ear to their appeal—"the raw-sugar market in New York is dropping almost daily, and even the shares in the sugar companies are under pressure in the stock market," notes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. And we read on:

> "Public sentiment is stinging the sugar forces where they are helpless. They do not like to have their shares selling low, they do not want to see them booted about by any one who cares to do so. Some of the sugar shares are selling well below their known book value, and even the story of unheard-of profits is not enough to stimulate them in the market. With unlooked-for competition and with public sentiment hurting their investment stocks, the sugar people are losing their grip on the market situation. They have been able to squeeze millions from the American pockets, but they are being forced to retreat now. They had not counted on the militant public sentiment, and that element is one force they have been unable to control."

"There'll be no tears for the sugar profiteers," poetically remarks the Minneapolis *Journal*, and dozens of editors take up the chorus. But what of the legitimate retailer? According to the Columbus *Dispatch*—

> "It is the retailer, innocent of any intention to profit abnormally, but using his best judgment in stocking up against possibly still higher prices, who is losing most in the turn of the market. Some of them are holding sugar for which they paid 25 cents a pound or more, and which they must offer for 18 or 19 cents or hold it indefinitely. The big sugar supply manipulators higher up have pocketed their profits and made a clean getaway. A jobber here or there and some wholesalers may be adversely affected, but most of the loss has been passed on to the retailers."

That the Federal Reserve Bank's advice to members to reduce loans to borrowers who were carrying excessive stocks of necessaries forced speculators in sugar to throw their hoards on the market is pointed out by several editors. "The conspirators overplayed their hands; they wanted too much," says the Chattanooga *News;* "the banks, getting into action in their own interest, are easily able, when they want to, to do what the mighty Government at Washington would not do in the public interest," opines the St. Louis *Star*. And the New York *World* agrees that:

> "It is not to government regulation that the public owes the lower prices, but to its own decreased consumption of sugar. The consumer holds the infallible remedy in his hands and can apply it at any time through the exercise of a little self-denial more effectually than through the medium of government machinery."

"It is a fortunate thing for the sugar industry of the world that the price of sugar has taken a downward turn, and the speculator already is unloading, a sadder, and, in some cases, a wiser man," thinks the editor of *Sugar* (New York), a conservative trade journal. So the speculator is attacked from all quarters. Continues *Sugar:*

> "The sugar industry may look with satisfaction upon the drop in sugar prices. The two underlying causes which assume the most prominence are: the increase in supply due to the shipment to the United States of sugar from all parts of the world; and the fact that the American demand was overestimated to some extent by certain commercial interests using or dealing in sugar. The demand did not come up to expectations, and the present liquidation on the part of speculators is the result of a fear that they will lose heavily as a result of accumulated stocks purchased at a fancy figure."

Whether or not the fall in the price of sugar will be checked is problematical, we are told. The New York *Evening Post* quotes Mr. John B. Floyd, special agent of the Department of Justice, to the effect that "the fall in sugar prices will be checked at once," if he can "maintain the price at the old high level." The New York *World*, which calls attention to the fact that Mr. Floyd made this announcement after a conference with representatives of large sugar interests and wholesale grocers, says that "the announcement of Mr. Floyd, who is supposed to stop profiteering, squelches all hope of cheaper sugar." *The World* declares that "large sugar holders had been prepared, before the issuance of this statement by Mr. Floyd, to throw their holdings on the market at a flat 15-cent rate." It is generally agreed, however, that the action of the banks will compel speculators to disgorge. And that a movement to curtail buying of sugar exists among consumers also is revealed from many sources. Of this last phase the Detroit *Free Press* says:

> "The outstanding lesson from the present situation is that the consumer holds the key to the situation, and that concerted refusal on the part of the public to purchase in any given line will prove more potent in causing prices to tumble than all other agencies combined."

FIGHTING FOR OUR PLACE ON THE SEAS

THE OPENING GUN of a world-wide shipping war is discerned by the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the recent offer of British ship-builders to construct steel vessels for a hundred dollars a ton less than the cost-price at which the Shipping Board is offering its ships for sale; and other papers remark that a retaliatory spirit in government and shipping circles of Japan, England, and France first manifested itself to the press of the United States soon after the enactment of the Jones Merchant Marine Act law last June. Particularly did the preferential rate clauses, which were discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 3, arrest the attention of foreign shipping interests, for these, according to Senator Jones, would assure to America "her rightful place on the seas." Admiral Benson, the new chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that the Board "will live up to the letter of the Jones Law in spite of the threats and propaganda carried on by foreign interests to seek to defeat the purpose of the law." He frankly resents "the secret and underhand means that are being taken to hamper the growth of our merchant marine and the development of our foreign trade"; and he declares, with emphasis, that "we shall maintain and protect our merchant marine and foster American commerce in American bottoms against any and all nations." So "all this 'bunk' is not going to scare the Admiral; fighting used to be his business," says R. H. Semmes in the Seattle *Times*.

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"AGAINST ANY AND ALL NATIONS"—

Admiral Benson, as head of the United States Shipping Board, is pledged to "maintain and protect our merchant marine."

Another development which has caused freight-rate slashing, we are told, is the twenty-year agreement entered into by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation with the Hamburg - American Line, whereby a joint service "will be established to various parts of the world, and a close working agreement entered into for the mutual benefit of the two corporations," in the words of the Washington *Post*. This despite the fact that "we are technically at war with Germany," points out *The Post*. In the meantime Japan has decided to subsidize its shipping business to the extent of two million dollars, we are told, and "Britain and Germany are trading with each other almost as if there had never been a misunderstanding," declares the Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle*. So that at the present time, thinks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "unfair discrimination would be a short-sighted policy to launch out on in the development of a permanent foreign commerce or a stable, adequate merchant marine." Foreign shipping interests declare that the Jones Law does discriminate. And even in this country we find conflicting opinions as to just what sort of panacea for shipping the Jones Law is. Admiral Benson and Senator Jones both agree that this country is faced by the question of the survival of American ships or foreign ships, and that the Jones Law will protect the merchant marine which we acquired during the war. As J. J. Underwood writes in the Seattle *Times:*

"There is still much discussion in Washington about the Jones Law, and the remarkable thing about it is that American ports fear they will lose foreign ships and foreign ports fear they will lose American business. But there are no two opinions about it among Shipping Board officials. They say that the only condition that can possibly be changed by the law is the substitution of American ships for foreign ships, and that if the change is made the advantage will lie with the American shipyards, ship-chandlers, and those who deal in merchandise that American ships consume.

"They declare that American ships have had to leave foreign ports for the United States cargo-light, while British and Japanese ships plying between foreign countries and the United States have come loaded to the guards with cargo. American ships also have had trouble in getting water and fuel, while foreign ships have been accommodated. Already the word has gone forth that this discrimination against American ships must cease or the provisions of the Jones Law will be made effective against those companies which practise it."

So the shipping war goes merrily on. The Cincinnati *Post* declares that the Jones Law, far from benefiting the American people, "contains the trickiest little joker that ever snuggled in a mess of legislation—a combination of ship subsidy and protective tariff that will cost the United States the commercial friendship of all other nations." Furthermore, asserts *The Post*, this "joker" "will give fortunes to the owners of ships and cost the people hundreds of millions of dollars every year." But the Minneapolis *Tribune* has a different idea of the things which the Jones Law will accomplish:

"The Merchant Marine Act is designed to make use of and to develop the merchant marine structure erected for war-emergency purposes. It lays down explicitly a 'policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine.' This is a sweeping way to put it, but a policy of sweeping character was adopted deliberately. To carry out the provisions of the bill, it will be necessary to abrogate or modify more than a score of commercial treaties with other nations. There is no halting anywhere along the line at preferential rates and terms that may be needed to make and keep the merchant marine a going concern against all comers and all competition.

"In the broadest sense the act is American in spirit, purpose, and term. It includes government encouragement, supervision, and protection, but it does not contemplate government ownership or operation. It serves notice upon the world that henceforth the United States will put its own interests foremost in its shipping laws and rules."

According to Lloyd's Register, of London, the gross tonnage of United States shipping has increased since 1914 until in this respect we are second only to the United Kingdom. In other words, the United States has twenty-four per cent. of the world's shipping. Thus did the war provide our merchant marine. Next in order come France, Japan, and Norway. But, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out,

"The goal of our merchant-marine plan is not to secure a tonnage larger than Great Britain, and thus to become the greatest maritime nation in the world. Our object is to provide ships for American commerce, enough ships to carry all our exports and imports if possible, certainly enough to promote our export trade and relieve it of the handicap of relying upon foreign bottoms for carriage."

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent reports "an alliance of British, Japanese, and other foreign shipping interests with the view of crushing the American merchant marine, in retaliation for what is considered discriminatory provisions in the Jones Law." The Washington *Star*, however, takes such a procedure as a matter of course. "We may expect vigorous competition as we go along; that is business on the water as well as on land," notes *The Star*, and its Washington contemporary, *The Herald*, admits that the Act "can not be enforced without provoking defensive and retaliatory action." The Oakland *Tribune* merely remarks that "all of these manifestations are England's disappointed and frightened outcry against America's program for achieving and maintaining independence of American maritime trade." But, points out the New York *Journal of Commerce*,

"The discriminatory sections of the law are not intended as a 'club' for use against foreign competitors, but are merely a means of compelling them to 'play fair.' It should be recognized by every one who desires the establishment of an American merchant marine that there has been gross discrimination abroad against American interests and that the 'shipping game' has been anything but fairly played by many of the foreign pools, combinations, and 'conferences.' Whether it will be possible to correct these abuses by introducing similar discriminations in the United States is, however, a very different question."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOR is joint the only thing the world is out of.—*Boston Herald.*

WE stand at Armageddon and we straddle for the Lord.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

INTEREST in the election so far seems to be most intense among the candidates.—*Boston Globe.*

So far the campaign is dry enough, it seems to us, to satisfy even a Prohibitionist.—*Columbia Record.*

THAT loud, resounding roar that you hear is everybody yelling at everybody else to go to work!—*Topeka Capital.*

DUE to the lack of moisture, the crop condition of wild oats is about fifteen per cent. of normal.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

ONE of the candidates will not make any rear-platform or front-porch speeches this year. The warden won't let him.—*Topeka Capital.*

WITH the aid of a $1,500,000,000 rate increase, the railroads may be able to have car windows fixt so that passengers can open them.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MR. TAFT once stood up and gave two ladies a seat. He is trying to do as much now for Mr. Harding and the League of Nations.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GARDENER is a man who raises a few things; a farmer, a man who raises many things, and a middleman one who raises everything.—*Volusia County (Fla.) Record.*

THERE are two sides to every question, and even if there were three we believe that each of our splendid Ohio candidates for President could be on all of them at once.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

"THE ice that formerly went into highballs is now going into the iceboxes in homes where there are babies."—Prohibition speaker. He can tell it is the same ice by the size of the chunks.—*Detroit News.*

EUROPE'S peace had a raisin in it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE time has come to think up a Twentieth Amendment.—*Toledo Blade.*

APPARENTLY a Pole also may be down but is never out.—*Indianapolis Star.*

MEN who get rich quick must do it on other people's money. There is no other way.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT seems Uncle Sam needs a few bonded warehouses that will not leak.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

MAYBE France thought it best to recognize General Wrangel while he is still recognizable.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE span of our national existence reaches from the age of home-spun to the days of home-brew.—*Columbia Record.*

NOW that Mexico's new President has been sworn in, it's up to the family to go ahead with the funeral arrangements.—*Topeka Capital.*

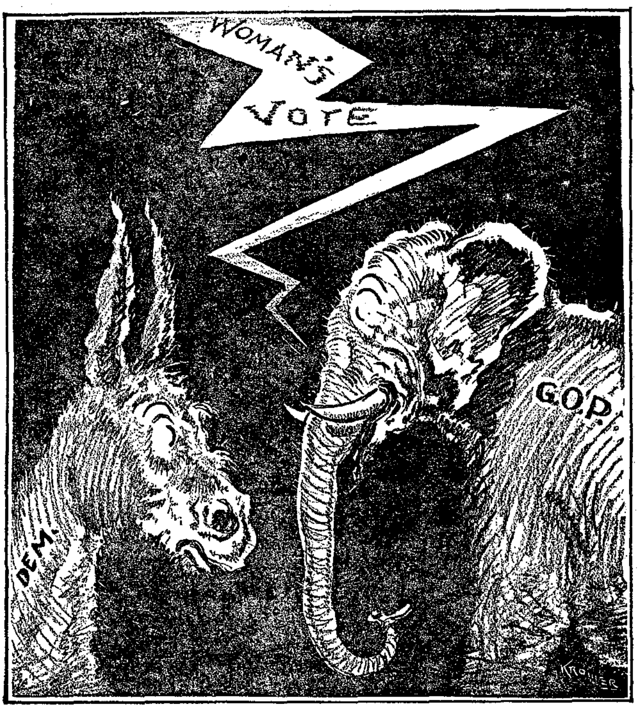
THERE will be hurried councils in the political camps now. Some plan must be devised to keep mice away from the polls.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

IN financial matters it is always best to come from Missouri, while politically it is just as well to be born in Ohio.—*The Magazine of Wall Street.*

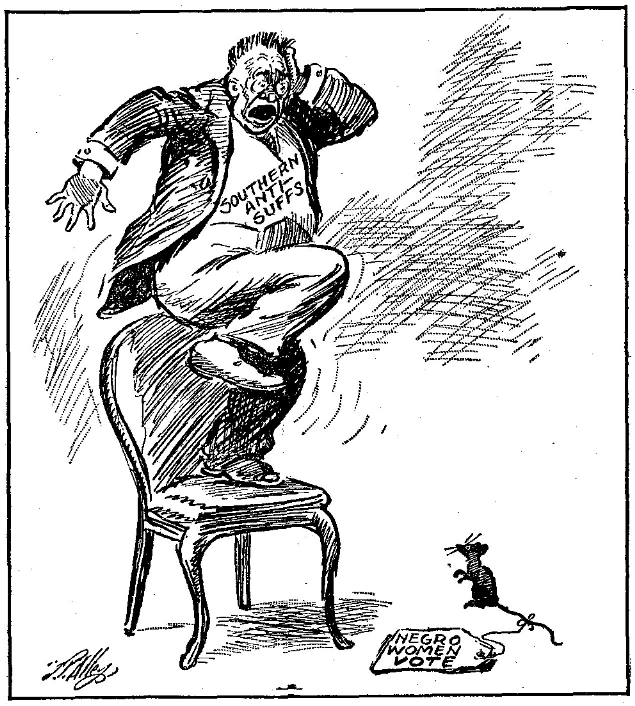
THE treaty with Turkey was signed at Sèvres. Sèvres is noted as the place where the world's most fragile ware is manufactured.—*New Orleans Item.*

WHEN France has made Germany deliver that coal, perhaps she will come over here and make our coal barons deliver a little to us.—*New York World.*

WHAT would your grandfather have thought of you had you told him lispingly in 1876 that in 1920 women would vote because they could and men wouldn't likker-up because they couldn't?—*Pittsburgh Sun.*



IF THEY ONLY KNEW.
—Kromer in the New York *World.*



HORRIBLY FRIGHTENED.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

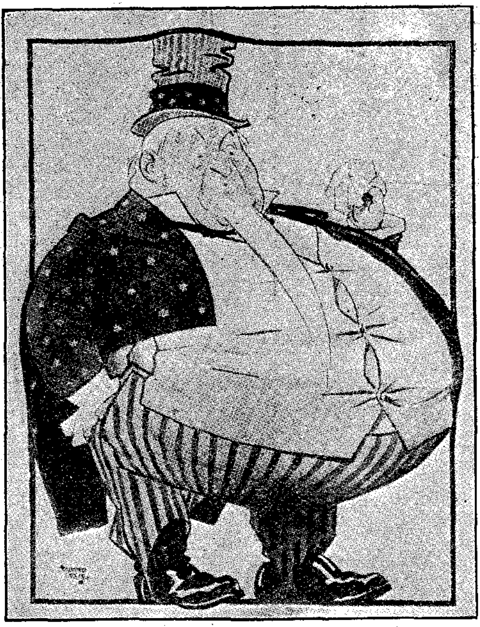
NEW VOTERS BRING NEW PROBLEMS.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA'S STRIDE AS A SEA-TRADER

THE MOST STRIKING CHANGE in the record of the world's shipping compiled by *Lloyd's Register* is the showing of the United States, remarks the Cork *Weekly News*, which points out that "during the past six years the Western Republic has increased its sea-going tonnage by nearly ten million four hundred thousand tons, that is to say, an increase of five hundred per cent." The American Government embarked in a large ship-building program in order to meet the deficiency in world-shipping caused by Germany's submarine campaign, this weekly recalls, for prior to the war America's ship-building program was limited to serving her own coastwise traffic, her ocean trade being chiefly carried in British vessels. Meanwhile British shipping suffered heavy losses through the ravages of German submarines, and tho everything possible was done during the war to replace losses, the need for giving priority to Admiralty work served to retard the merchant output. But now Britain has again assumed the ascendency in its output of mercantile ships, this Cork newspaper tells us, and adds:

"As compared with how we stood in 1914, the total of British steam tonnage shows still a decrease of 781,000 tons. In 1914 the United Kingdom owned 41.6 per cent. of the world's steam tonnage. It now owns 33.6 per cent. Japan has increased her mercantile marine by 1,288,000 tons. France and Italy have also improved their maritime position, each of these countries having been allotted a considerable share of ex-enemy shipping. In 1914 Germany's mercantile marine ranked next to that of the United Kingdom with 5,135,000 tons. But as a result of having been worsted in a war of her own creation, she now has little more than four hundred thousand tons. During the past six years the total steam tonnage owned throughout the world has increased by eight million five hundred thousand tons, the present figure of 53,900,000 indicating an increase of over six million tons on the position a year ago. The shortage of mercantile shipping has led to increased construction of sailing vessels, which, before the war, had been steadily disappearing from the seas. This revival is, however, almost solely confined to the United States, which now owns forty-three per cent. of the whole. Barges, however, constitute the bulk of this increase."



THE NEW UNCLE SAM.

—*The Bystander* (London).

The London *Times* points out that whereas six years ago Germany ranked second as an owner of merchant shipping, with 5,135,000 tons, to-day the United States has taken her place with "an ocean mercantile marine much more than twice as large." Allusion is then made to the American Merchant Marine Act, one of whose stated objects is to insure that the United States shall have a merchant marine "sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce," and *The Times* observes:

"The United States has its own problems to solve, including the sale to private owners of vessels built for the Government at high cost, at a time when tonnage is falling in value, for the new measure has in view the time when the mercantile marine shall be 'owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States.' We touched previously on the consideration that other nations, in order to be in a position to buy the crops and other produce of the United States, must perform remunerative services in return. Transport has been one of the chief of these services which the United Kingdom was able to render, and if the United States were to carry to the consumers abroad a large proportion of its own products the power of its customers to buy might possibly be substantially reduced. Such problems as these will require time for their solution. Meanwhile the United States is naturally concerned to find profitable employment for the vessels which it built in a time of crisis and at great cost, and, on every good ground, the solution of various difficult questions should be facilitated by most friendly cooperation."

The London *Daily Telegraph* considers the Merchant Marine Act a "setback to our expectations," and adds:

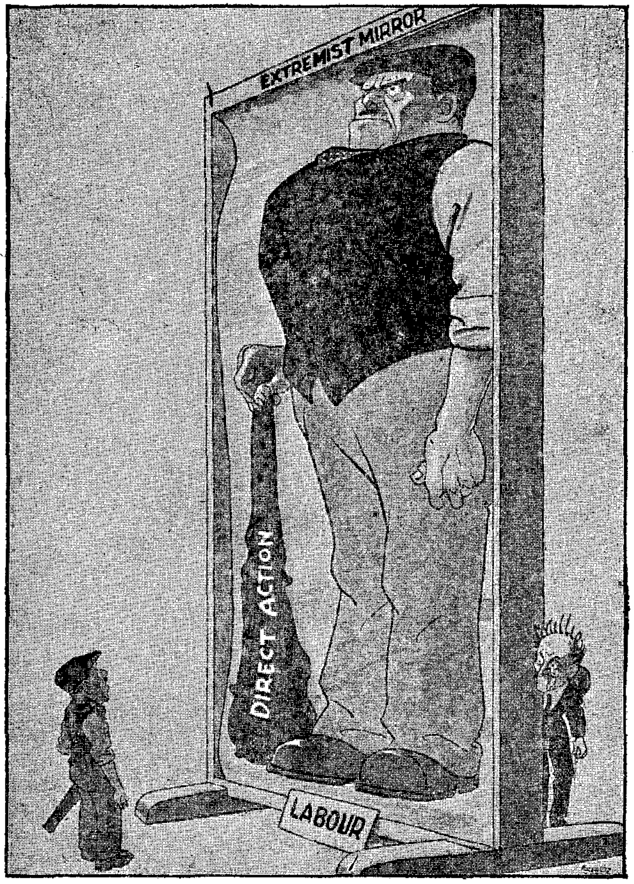
"There was a time when we ourselves with our Navigation Laws and other enactments sought to foster artificially our maritime interests. For many years past we have realized the mistakes which underlay that policy and have given the widest possible interpretation to the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. As in matters of trade, so in maritime affairs, we ask no favors but only equal opportunity. British and foreign ships visit British ports on conditions of absolute equality; our coastwise traffic is also open without restraint to the shipping of the world. The whole British Empire is dependent, as no Empire before was dependent, upon sea communications, and it is arguable that, if the British peoples were to reserve to themselves their own carrying trade, they would be able to support for that purpose alone at least as large a mercantile marine as existed under the British flag on the eve of the war under conditions of complete freedom. We make that comment only because it suggests the dangers which are inherent in the new American bill. Such a measure would tend to encourage retaliatory legislation, which might be ruinous in its wide-sweeping influence and prove almost as great a burden on the national exchequers as was the rivalry in naval armaments in the past. The interests of humanity are closely bound up with the freedom of the seas and the ports of the world."

The American correspondent of the London *Outlook* cites a statement of Senator Wesley Jones, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who is responsible for the Marine Act, and who holds that it does not discriminate against the shipping of any foreign nation, but merely gives preferential treatment to American shipping, which is quite another matter. The *Outlook's* correspondent points out further that—

"This is a Presidential year, and a sharper tone may, therefore, be expected from American politicians and officials, in discussing controversies of any kind with foreign nations, than would normally be employed. From figures I have examined I do not believe that our shipping competition with Great Britain will become serious at once; we have had many disappointments; we have much to learn; use will be made of the American Merchant Marine to arouse enthusiasm in the election but election oratory will not decrease the profits of British carriers. At the same time the fact should be good-naturedly faced that a great Power, having enormously increasing commercial interests all over the world, can not be blamed or accused of hostile intentions if it seeks to insure that as much of its goods as possible be transported in its own bottoms."

PREPARING REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

BOLD STATEMENTS in the press, at public meetings, and in their manifestoes by the Communist element in England, in which the precise method of bringing about revolution there is set down, give feverish alarm to some British editors, while others calmly call the radicals to order and ask them to consider the way they are going. From the radical standpoint, perhaps the most informative utterance on British revolution appears in an interview given to the Paris *Humanité* by Mr. George Lansbury, editor of the Socialist *Daily Herald.* Before discussing the best means of starting the revolutionary wheels, said Mr. Lansbury, it is best to "penetrate the masses with the idea that a revolution is necessary." It must not be forgotten that the great majority of the people are "still amorphous," and before they have thoroughly understood the necessity of revolution our differences of opinion and discussions of method could only create confusion in their minds. As an important factor in the general forward movement in England, Mr. Lansbury referred to a recent national conference of the British Communist party which was held at London, of which he said:



THE DISTORTION.

—*The World* (London).

"This is an important event in the history of British Socialism. The members of the British Socialist party, of the Socialist-Labor party, and some members of the Independent Labor party, who were discontented with the indecisive attitude of the latter, resolved on fusion into one great party to be called the British Communist party. Most of the editors of *The Daily Herald* have become members of this party. As for myself, I remain undecided. I am waiting to see our comrades at work. The dictatorship of the proletariat and the installation of the Soviet régime are features of their program. All depends on the manner in which they adapt to English conditions the revolutionary principles established by their Russian comrades."

In reply to the suggestion that Mr. Lansbury is opposed in principle to violence, he said that he was persuaded that "England is the country, above all, where the social revolution will be accomplished without the spilling of blood, or at least with the very least spilling of blood." At this declaration the interviewer asked whether Mr. Lansbury believed the British capitalists and landowners would allow themselves to be dispossest and the army to be disarmed without resistance. Mr. Lansbury replied:

"We shall arrive at our goal by degrees. The English temperament does not shrink from compromise. Its sense of reality often makes it prefer an assured half victory to a problematic whole victory. The Englishman, who is liberal by nature, is always ready to enter into explanations and to make concessions, either through respect for the opinions of his fellow or through tactics. On this account the situation in England is much less strained than in other countries and outbreaks are much less frequent. For my part I believe that we shall reach the social revolution by temporizing and by opposing capitalism with the peaceful resistance of folded arms."

Mr. Lansbury went on to explain that he hoped a good deal of progress toward social revolution would be made along peaceful lines through local administrative offices, and he explained:

"Our great municipal centers are becoming more and more Socialist. In London there is a Socialist majority in thirteen of the twenty-eight municipal councils and in the remainder the Socialist minority is very considerable. The same holds true of the cities of Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, and Glasgow, and we expect great Socialist successes in the elections next November. What is more, there is a very interesting Socialist movement in the villages where Socialist ideas are reaching deeper and deeper. For my part I am firmly convinced that when the economic crisis becomes acute enough in England to create a revolutionary situation, the municipalities will be able to direct events so that we shall have a Socialist state attained through purely peaceful methods."

Contrasting the autonomous power of municipalities in France with that of those in England, Mr. Lansbury said:

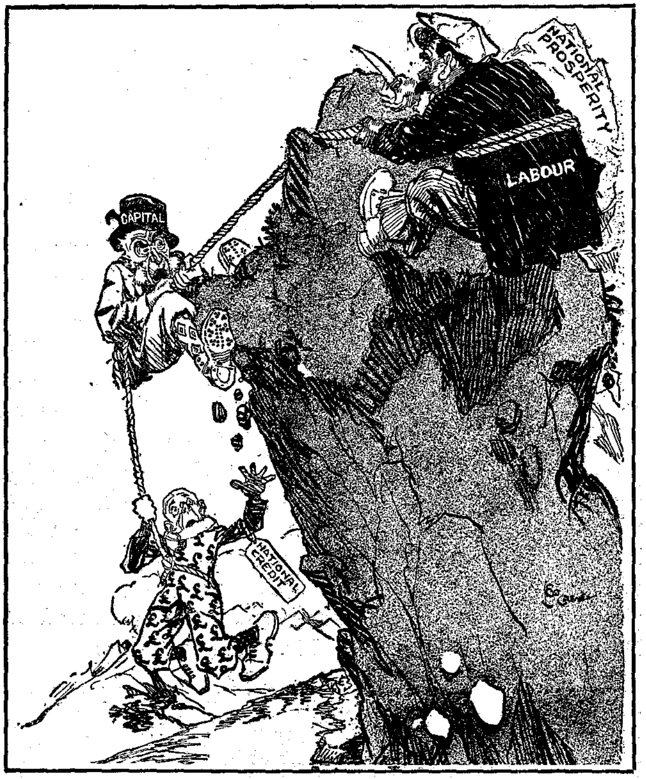
"To tell the truth, in our municipalities we closely approach the municipal system so magisterially evolved by your great revolution and afterward smothered by Napoleonic centralism. The question of the relations between local administrations and the Government is evidently very complex, but the liberty of initiative in our municipalities grows day by day. As the municipalities can not exist of themselves and obviously have need of subventions granted by the Government, the wealth of the country should be shared intelligently according to various needs. But one can not from this fact give the authority of the central administration control in local administration. The right of control of the central authority in local affairs extends only so far as the proper spending of the money allotted is concerned and serves to establish a level below which no local administration may fall."

In answer to the question whether there might develop a combination by which there would be Soviets of producers and municipal Soviets, Mr. Lansbury replied:

"No one can foretell the future, and the course of events in England may be very complicated. We English are, above all, individualists; we insist on having our word to say in our municipality, and so our social responsibility is established. We insist also on having our word to say in the administration of the work we share, and so we have fixt our economic responsibility. It may be that we shall evolve toward a mixed system of geographic parliaments elected by citizens and of industrial parliaments elected by producers uniquely considered as such."

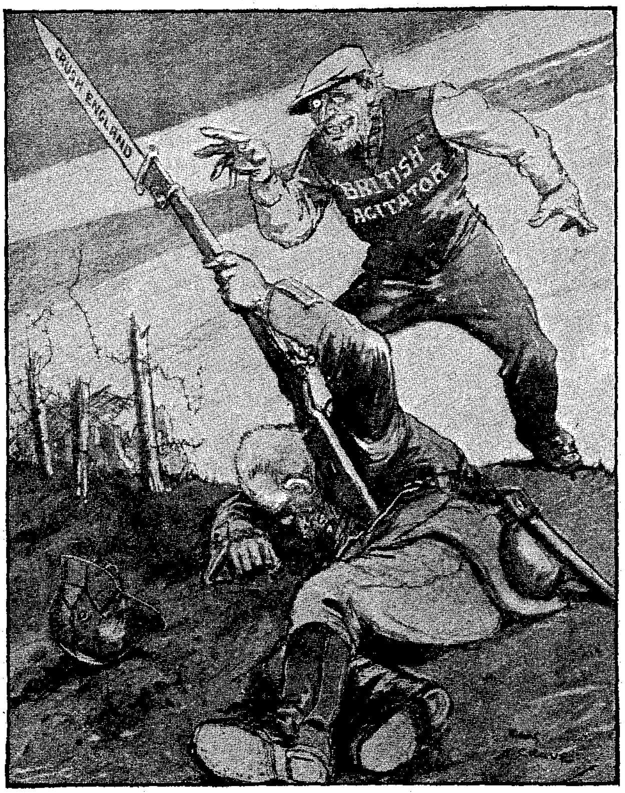
The London *Morning Post* is one of the newspapers that recognize a real peril in the revolutionary threats of British radicals. It recalls that "the English Channel and the innate good sense of the English people" for long protected the country from "any serious degree of infection," but it adds:

"To-day we mark what may easily be a formidable invasion of the social poison into the body politic. We believe that the country will again be saved by the common sense and sound judgment of the people; but it is first of all necessary that they should perceive the danger in which they stand. If we were to define the temper of public opinion on the subject we should say that most persons would dismiss the matter with the comfortable remark that they trust the English people not to make



DAMNING THE CONSEQUENCES.

Labor—"I can't be tied to you any longer—I'm going to cut the cable!"
—*The Passing Show* (London).



HANDING IT ON!

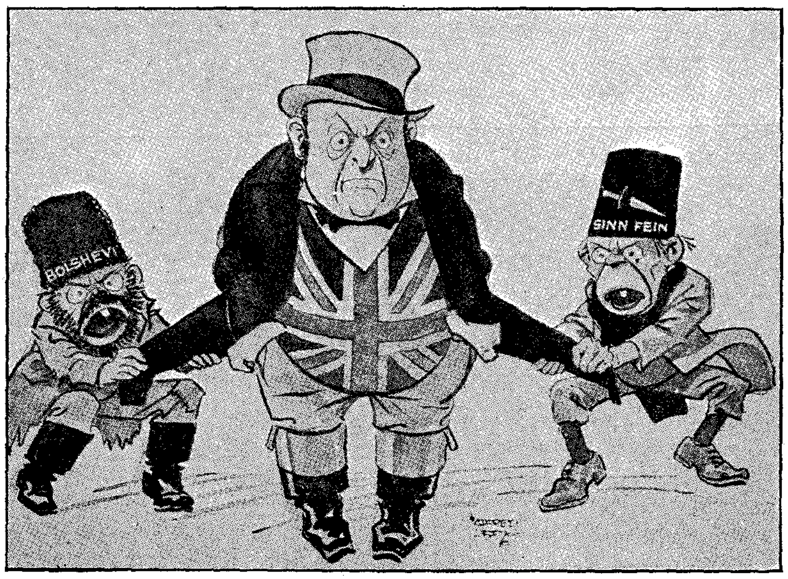
The Boche—"Carry on—Brother!"
—*The Bystander* (London).

ENGLAND'S "WAR AFTER WAR."

fools of themselves. That may be very true; but we have still to remember that public opinion held the same view of the German people in 1914; and what is even more to the point, that those who have studied the machinations of the revolutionaries by no means think lightly of the present position. . . . Taken by surprize, the stubborn, good-natured, easy-going English may yet be brought into subjection. We need not go to Russia for an example. The revolution in Ireland is being accomplished before our eyes; and those who imagine the mischief will end there must deny the evidence of their senses. The alliance between the Irish rebels and sections of British organized labor, which have long been openly connected with Russian Bolshevism, has become sufficiently evident. Again, it is of the very essence of the revolutionary doctrine that constitutional methods of reform should be violently abolished. The revolutionary labor-leaders in this country have begun by utilizing the trade-union organizations, originally framed for the protection of the industrial interests of the workmen, as political engines."

Referring to the national convention of British Communists, the London *Times* notes that it agreed "to the Soviet principle and to the dictatorship of the proletariat as the means by which Soviets could be imposed" on England. There was, perchance, *The Times* goes on to say, a trace of irresolution as to the conduct of the dictatorship. One comrade went so far as to plead that there might be more need of "brains" than of guns, and it was agreed that, for the present at least, comrades "should not be barred from membership because they thought that revolution might be accomplished by other than bloody means." To face the revolutionary problem and to prepare for its solution were described as the main purposes of the conference, *The Times* recalls, and observes:

"We are not among the 'timid souls' who are alarmed by phrases or who think that even extreme political theories should be forced by repression into subterranean channels. We submit, however, that writers and speakers should sometimes remember two things: first, that the lust of blood is a passion more easily awakened than quelled, and that the idea of a ruthless dictatorship attracts many persons who desire it as an end rather than as a means. There is no more terrible lesson to be drawn from the history of revolutions in the past and in the present than that they give opportunity to small groups of savage criminals. The gift of freedom of speech places a direct and terrible responsibility on those who misuse it. Our second point should commend itself to the expert theorists of the new party. If revolution is to be advocated, let us be clear in what it is to consist. The Russian theory that it consists in limiting participation in the government of a community to those who render it useful service requires some definition. In its general form there are few of the modern parties, even those tinged with 'capitalism,' who might not readily accept it. But what is useful service? Do the leaders of the Labor party or of the trade-unions render it? Does any one, except a man who works with his hands, render it? Capital, we may assume, renders no service that is useful in the eyes of Communists. But do the funds of trade-unions render no useful service? Let us know precisely what the revolution is to be about."



"HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH NEITHER!"
—*The Bystander* (London).

CONTRASTING PLEAS FOR FRANCO-GERMAN HARMONY

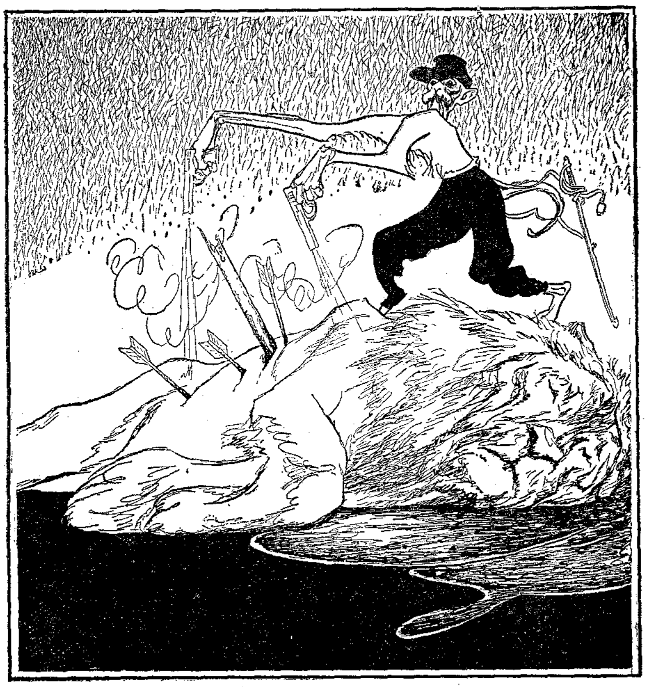
THAT GERMANY AND FRANCE have a common interest in reciprocal prosperity as part of the general prosperity of Europe is an idea advanced by so stalwart a German as Hugo Stinnes, the new strong man of his country. In his plea for "international solidarity in finance and production," as quoted from the Paris *Matin* in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 31, he said that "the foundation wall of this general arrangement would be a Franco-German solidarity based on contiguity, the war, and the enforced exchange of iron, coal, and other products." Now comes a distinguished French publicist, Mr. Jean Finot, disclosing a like disposition of mind, yet at the same time assuring us that France is "pro-German, but anti-Prussian." Mr. Stinnes, of course, gave utterance not to the least unkind word about Prussia, and the contrast between his plea for Franco-German unity and that of Mr. Finot is that Mr. Finot drives upon Prussia with Foch-like weight and precision. France and Germany have an equal interest in the destruction of the Prussian hegemony, he writes in *La Revue Mondiale* (Paris), and she is anti-Prussian just as all patriotic Germans should be anti-Prussian. The present Government of Berlin, Mr. Finot charges, upholds many of the traditions of the Hohenzollern régime despite its democratic label, and it spreads the most fantastic rumors about the hateful and bellicose intentions of France with regard to Germany. He tells us of a private organization, whose funds are supplied chiefly by Pan-Germans and Francophobes, which is called the *Heimatdienst*, or home service, and which publishes countless diatribes against France and the French. Mr. Finot regrets also that some misguided English and American journals provide a refrain to these accusations which are wholly groundless, and he adds:

> "It follows, therefore, that loyal French and German patriots are confronted with a task demanding courage. This task is to foster in the collective conscience of the two peoples the necessity of a Franco-German *rapprochement* and of their economic collaboration, so that there may be a bulwark set up against possible Russo-German or Anglo-German alliances, not to speak of various others in preparation which might cause new catastrophes in short order. As long as the Prussian peril exists there will be insurmountable difficulties in the way of such a collaboration and of a French-German understanding. The governments which were illuded by the pacifist air and apparent renunciation of all military notions by the Government of Berlin have been obliged to recognize their error. Among those we may mention the British and the Italian governments. Prussian Germany, despite all the poverty and misery that weigh upon the German nation, has not ceased to arm."

Mr. Finot acknowledges the fact that the ancient regular army has fallen "seemingly to the total of one hundred thousand men," but, on the other hand, the number of auxiliaries has not ceased to grow. At the same time Germany is constantly complaining of the mistrust France shows toward her, he tells us, and yet she can not deny that the Peace Treaty has been violated on various occasions. If Germany would take the trouble to study the French conscience of these days she would soon discover that no one in France has either the pretension or the wish to mix up in her internal affairs. What is more, France has plain evidence now that the existence of Germany is become a necessity of the future evolution of Europe, but, unfortunately, the Treaty of Versailles "strengthened Prussia instead of de-Prussianizing Germany," and Mr. Finot continues:

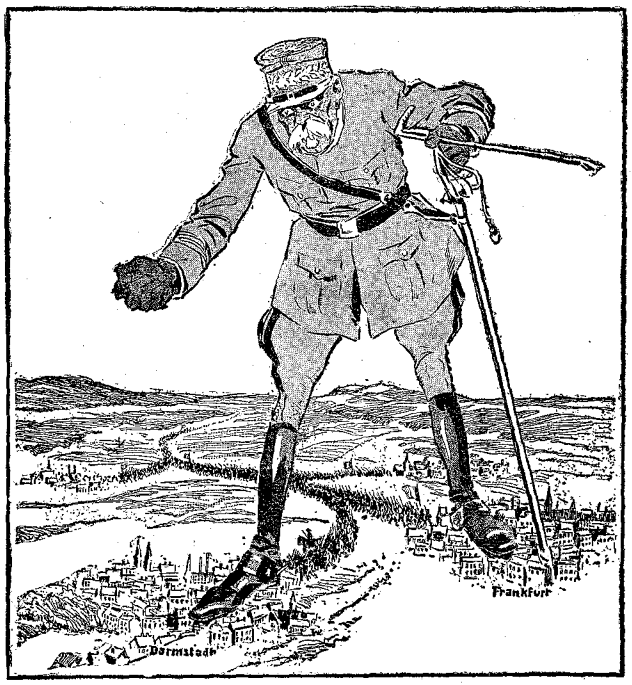
> "This is a great calamity both for France and for Germany. The two enemies of yesterday have to-day one and the same interest, which is to remedy fully the evil which has already been partly remedied. . . . All the German states and all Germans of sense can no longer have the least delusion on the subject of the miseries that the hegemony of Berlin has brought upon the whole world, including the Germans themselves. Even if the Germans wished to continue this nefarious power they could not succeed. But the attempt to continue it would be fatal even if it were continued only in a shadowy state. Would it not be better, then, to break completely with the Prussian nightmare in order to vivify and make prosperous the German peoples, who would thus cease to be reared under the direction of an evil and destructive genius? This is the idea behind the cries of '*Los von Preussen*' that are heard more and more frequently in all Germany."

The complaints made in the German press against France, to which Mr. Finot alluded above, and which are sometimes reported in English and American newspapers, are ascribed by some to the fact that the French show entirely too much interest in



"FIGHTING DEAD LIONS IS GREAT SPORT."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



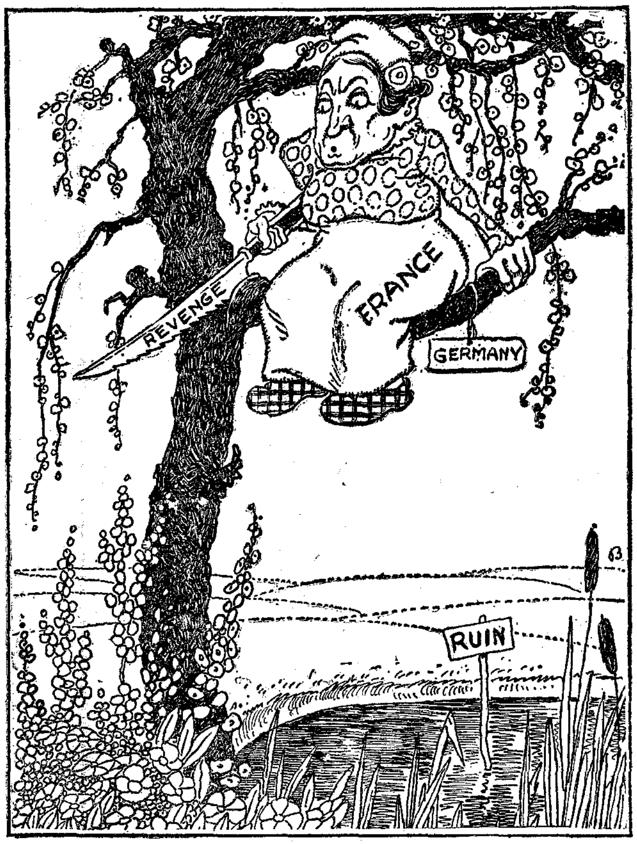
HOW FRANCE SAVES GERMANY FROM MILITARISM.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

GERMAN JEERS AT FRENCH GOOD WILL,

weaning certain German sections away from Germany entire, especially the Rhine provinces. Mr. Finot tells us that on personal investigation in the Rhine provinces as well as in a part of Germany not occupied, he discovered among the press and from certain representative Germans that there was a fairly general feeling of rancor and disappointment toward Prussia. What is apparent on a grand scale in the Rhine district, he tells us, shows on a small scale in some other provinces of the former German Empire, and he suggests that—

> "All Germany get together to destroy, once and for all, the main if not the only source of the misfortunes and hatred brought upon her throughout the world. She should reduce Prussia to the subaltern rôle that Prussia ought never have been allowed to rise from, and then Germany will regain the sympathies and the friendship of the world. As a result a federated Germany would become really democratic and peaceful. In ceasing to be a menace to other peoples she could at the same time do her part toward the establishment of a genuine League of Nations, of which she would be a mighty and forceful member. Prussia herself would lose nothing by this transformation of Germany because the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns and the military caste would procure for all its inhabitants greater happiness and prosperity. What would be the loss of some thousands of privileged members of society who battened on the aureole of war and exploited Europe and their own fellow citizens while the popular masses always paid the bill?"



FRENCH POLITICS!
France saws and saws and saws!
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Mr. Finot adds that all countries of the Old and the New World, including of course France, are in duty bound to help the German Federalist movement, which is under way, and sooner or later will triumph for the happiness of the civilized world and of Germany herself.

MAXIM GORKI CHIDES HIS FELLOW BOLSHEVIKI—The cry that "it's time to go to work," which is heard not infrequently in Communist Russian publications is echoed by Maxim Gorki, the famous novelist, in *Pravda*, a Moscow Soviet organ. Everything now belongs to the people, he says, yet the destruction of these belongings increases daily. Houses are demolished and fine furniture used as firewood, and he adds:

> "But are we making any new things or are we engaged in work worthy of a free people? No. We work without soul, carelessly, and without energy. . . . Through lack of foresight for the proper adjustment of work and worker we are wasting the forces of our republic. Of course these are mere trifles, especially for us, who wish to edify the whole world with a new social order. But are the masters, who are unable themselves to work and who do not wish to work, entitled to be considered educators? The master will soon have lost his last pair of pants. I do not believe that Europe's workers will be much edified by such masters. Revolutionary Socialist policy is assuredly a very beautiful thing, but we must work. We have created an atmosphere of general idleness and criminal negligence. We have never worked so ill or so dishonestly as at present. To be sure, this is in part the result of malnutrition and consequent boldily weakness, but in the main it proceeds from a lack of the sense of responsibility."

GERMAN STUDENTS AND POLITICS

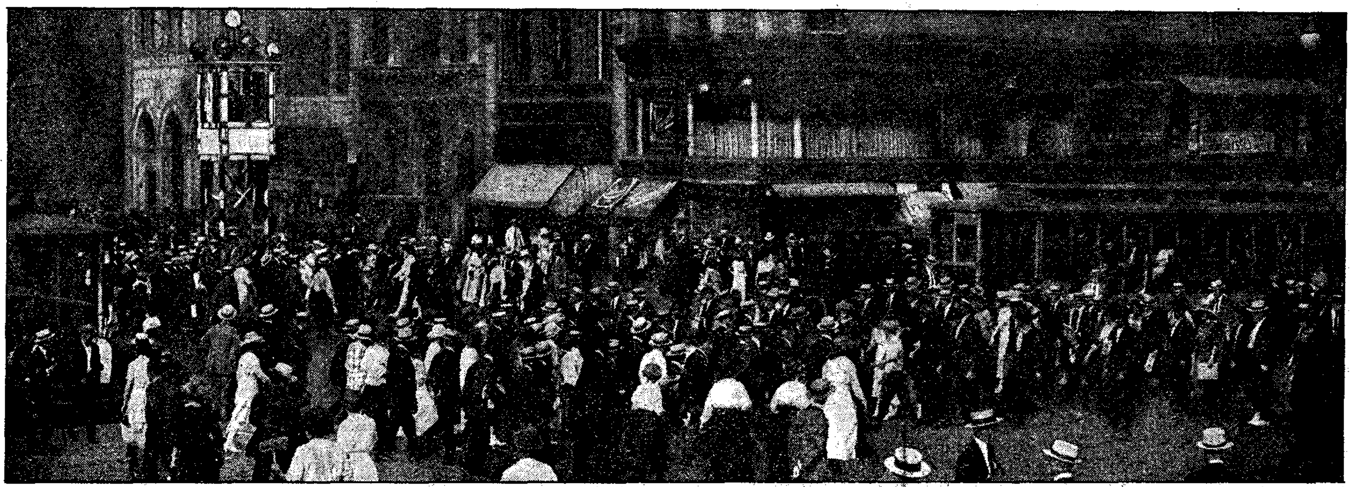
THE GERMAN STUDENT of 1820 was subjected to all the trickery of the police and was constantly under their surveillance, but the German student of 1920 is "an instrument of the police," according to the Nuremberg *Fränkische Tagespost*, a Socialist organ which sees the best hope for the German Republic in reforms in the universities. When the time comes for a thorough cleaning of our public departments, it says, the universities must receive special attention and a severe process of selection must be applied to professors in general. We must show the students that it is their duty to strengthen the bonds between manual workers and intellectual workers, and we must deprive them of such privileges as the right to bear arms, to fight among themselves, etc. Then we shall be sure that the majority of them will be no longer so ready to enroll in military societies. This journal adds:

> "The German *bourgeoisie* has never been noted for having a very highly developed political sense for the reason that it has always been lacking in civic courage. The young men in our universities are the living reflection of this condition; and the politics of ideals and illusions taught by our faculties reveals the fact that the political mentality of our universities is more deplorable than at any period in the past. In the days of Metternich the students were the only supporters of revolutionary violence in Germany, and it was from them that were recruited the great precursors of liberty, namely, Marx, Engel, Heine, and Lassalle, who made no secret of their indebtedness to the student mind. . . . At the time when the *bourgeoisie* commenced to live again, politically speaking, its youth was a body of the élite. The universities were the veritable hearths at which was nurtured the spirit of liberty, and they sheltered all those who were opposed to the teachings of reactionary stringency."

But since the Revolution of 1848 the German *bourgeoisie* has lain in the arms of capitalism and has abandoned political governance to a small caste of Junkers who formed a Germany after their own mind. The universities became faithful replicas of this Germany. The student was transformed into an employee of the state and his mind was imbued with the presumptuousness of the ruling class, that hardly troubled itself even to have contempt for democratic ideas. We read then:

> "The universities were militarized and the teaching bodies took a firm grip on our youth. These field-marshals of science aimed to show that all human knowledge was designed to serve only the glory of the Hohenzollerns. The *esprit de corps* of the students was lost. At the outbreak of war they all went off as officers. On their return they found themselves confronted with a thankless job. To-day they curse events and watch anxiously for any sign indicating better times. A youth animated with such feelings must of necessity espouse any reactionary cause. It must be admitted, however, that there are students who struggle against these tendencies, but they are in a negligible minority. Incidentally the attempted revolution of Kapp had no warmer supporters than the faculties of our universities."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



HOW NEW YORK REGULATES TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Traffic-control towers like the one on the reader's left in this picture have been erected at the intersections of the Avenue and certain of the cross-streets. While these towers show a yellow light vehicular traffic moves north and south on Fifth Avenue. When a red light flashes the movement of vehicles stops until a green light signals for the current of cross-town east-and-west traffic to resume its flow.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY AUTO

A MOB DIFFERS from a body of workers or of soldiers chiefly in its lack of discipline and control. Uncontrolled vehicles may likewise form a mob that is even more formidable than a mob of human beings. To keep mob-law out of our streets is the object of our systems of traffic control, which are daily growing more comprehensive and effective. Ernest P. Goodrich, in a paper on "The Urban Auto Problem," read before the National Conference on City Planning and printed in *The National Municipal Review* (Philadelphia), reminds us that traffic control is no new thing. In ancient Rome, and probably in other large towns, it was necessary to restrict traveling in carriages to a few persons of high rank, owing to narrow and crowded streets. The transport of goods was also forbidden during the ten hours between sunrise and sunset. A restriction was placed upon coaches in London as early as 1635, forbidding their general use in London and Westminster, or the suburbs. Down almost to the present time automobiles have been excluded from certain parks and parkways, the Harlem River Speedway having been legally opened to traffic only as late as 1919. Control has from the earliest time been exercised over vehicles by means of licenses. Vehicles were early restricted as to size and load. Vehicle speed has always been limited, and parking regulations are in no sense modern. Hackney coaches were prohibited from standing in the streets of London as early as 1660, the law requiring them "to stay in the yards until they may be wanted." He continues:

"The regulations of the Detroit Police Department include a map showing the streets upon which parking is entirely prohibited and the limits of the district within which a time limit is placed. This limit varies with the street.

"The location of the parked vehicle with reference to the curb is also generally stipulated, only parallel parking being permitted according to the Detroit ordinance, altho in certain specially designated parking places diagonal parking is permitted in the center of the street. The New York police regulations permit two lines of vehicles along the outer edge of certain streets and along the center line of other streets, while diagonal parking is permitted in other thoroughfares. Infraction of the Detroit rules makes the automobile subject to removal to an automobile pound.

"Due to the great growth in street traffic it has been found necessary in modern times to limit it in various ways. One-way streets have proved themselves exceedingly effective and are growing rapidly in use in American cities. . . . . . .

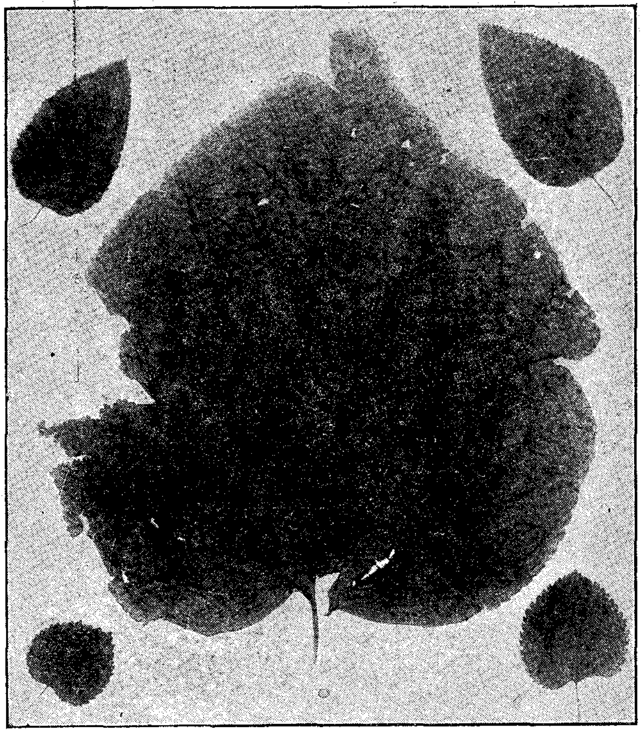
"Segregation is another device to which resort has been made, the best modern example being that found in the Borough of Manhattan. . . . During certain hours of the day commercial vehicles are not permitted to operate on certain streets except to make collections and deliveries, while pleasure vehicles are similarly excluded from other thoroughfares."

Turning to the special urban problems, Mr. Goodrich speaks of the progress that has been made in improving surface conditions and the supporting power of pavements. Marked increases in this direction will take place, he thinks, as fast as the pavements are relaid to make them conform to present ordinance limitations in weight of vehicles. The growth in street width which has already taken place points, he believes, to even greater future accommodations to take care of larger and more numerous vehicles. He says:

"Experience derived from traffic counts has shown that one vehicle per foot of width of roadway per minute is the present-day maximum under normal city conditions. . . . The creation of one-way streets . . . is believed from careful observation to provide for fully double this unit quantity of travel, while a more radical innovation in street-traffic control will add at least another equal increment to the potential traffic of existing streets. This control device may be explained briefly by citing the conditions which would exist were companies of soldiers with considerable intervals between each company to be marched up and down any street. Obviously ample opportunity would exist for those using the cross streets to turn into the thoroughfare through which the soldiers were marching, joining companies marching in either direction as was desired through the gaps between companies, and when the gaps coincided at any street intersection, cross traffic could occur without impediment. In order to make the device effective, it will probably be necessary to install automatic signals at frequent intervals which will be operated from some central synchronizing station very much as block signals are now automatically operated on the railroads. It may then be stated that by the introduction of improved traffic regulations existing streets may be employed to at least three times their present capacity. . . . . .

"Experience in urban traffic discloses the fact that the greatest difficulties are encountered at intersections. . . . Vehicles which turn from one street into another must do so at a greatly reduced speed, . . . which . . . instantly reacts to accentuate congestion. Such separations of grades as have from time to time been suggested . . . are heroic endeavors to relieve this difficulty. Such projects are evidently feasible only where traffic is extremely heavy so that the cost is warranted. The simplest possible means of somewhat alleviating the difficulty is by minor enlargements of the roadway space at intersections. . . . . . .

"Another possibility of improvement is in the establishment of special, restricted rights of way for different classes of vehicles wherever traffic is sufficiently heavy. In connection with the creation of interurban motor transportation, the establishment of freight stations near the centers of distribution like those now established by some trunk lines and by interurban electric roads is a natural next step. Leading to such automobile freight stations should be established special rights of way extending some distance toward the city confines. A similar segregation of travel may eventually be found necessary to accommodate motor-bus lines.



Courtesy of "Textile World Journal."

A SUPERLEAF FOR THE SUPERSILKWORM.

This picture shows the comparative size of a leaf of Dr. Osigian's silk-tree and those of an ordinary mulberry-tree.

"The parking of vehicles is probably the most pressing question now before urban authorities in connection with automobile traffic problems. . . .

"Residence streets are almost exclusively used by and for the owners of the adjacent property. Generally the original street opening and construction, and in many instances repavings (at least in part), have been directly assessed on abutting property. Under such circumstances the use of the street for the parking of vehicles belonging to residents or those who visit them takes place on property which, while it belongs to the public in general, has been paid for and is devoted almost exclusively to the use of adjacent property-owners.

"On heavy-traffic business streets, on the other hand, the rights of the general traveling public are obviously paramount, and the rights involved in parking vehicles along them are not as clear. . . . A vehicle-owner who drives into the mercantile district with the desire of spending a greater or less amount of time visiting shops or offices can in few instances park his car immediately in front of the latter because of the great number who desire to do so. Under such circumstances the car is occupying space primarily for the driver's own convenience and generally only in a minute sense to the advantage of the adjacent property-owner. A marked tendency now exists toward doing away with this privilege."

The writer continues, with a glance towards the future:

"A prophecy is hazarded that eventually no vehicles will be permitted to park except directly in front of property owned by those occupying the car or with whom they desire to do business, and then only for very short periods, depending upon the traffic needs of the streets in question. . . . . . .

"Just as accommodations have been provided for passenger vehicles, so a similar tendency seems to exist with reference to those used for commercial purposes. The Wanamaker store in New York, for example, has provided loading space within its building where its vans and delivery wagons load and unload, and practically all modern railroad freight stations are being designed similarly. In many instances a two-level arrangement is employed, railroad-cars being on an upper level and vehicles loading and unloading or waiting to do so are assigned space immediately below, at street grade. Such is the arrangement of the new freight station in Chicago, and this scheme can and should be adopted for interurban trolley or automobile freight stations as well."

CAN WE GROW SILK?

MAY THE SILKWORM be profitably cultivated in the United States? The authorities in Washington, after a careful investigation, have concluded that it can not, while Dr. Vartan K. Osigian is sure that it can. Dr. Osigian, erstwhile of Armenia and now of Louisiana, asserts that he has bred a "supersilkworm" capable of much greater production than the ordinary variety; that he has provided it with more suitable food by grafting the mulberry on the osage orange, and that he has devised a process of coloring the silk in the process of growth by treating the silkworm's ration. He is sure that these improvements will far offset the cheapness of oriental labor, and that there is no reason why we should not compete in silk-raising with China and Japan. Richard Hoadley Tingley, writing of Dr. Osigian's claims in *The Textile World Journal* New York), expresses no opinion regarding their validity, but explains them at some length. The attempt to introduce silkworm culture here, he notes, is an old story. Ever since the time of James I., who tried to introduce sericulture into Virginia, the subject has been agitated periodically; yet nobody has yet succeeded in demonstrating silk culture as a commercial fact. He goes on:

"The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, after a long series of experiments, discontinued its investigations several years ago, having reached the conclusion that 'economic conditions made it impossible to reel cocoons profitably in this country, and therefore there could be no market for them.' The Bureau of Plant Industry of the same department also reached the same conclusion a dozen years ago.

"To illustrate the feeling of the trade, it is only necessary to quote from a recent issue of *The Silkworm*, in which it says that, 'From the number of inquiries recently received it would seem that the "bubble" of sericulture in America was threatening to rise again.'

"It is true that the 'bubble' is 'threatening to rise' if, indeed, it be a 'bubble'; but I am not going to take the ground of saying whether it is a 'bubble' or not. I do wish, however, to tell something of the activities, inventions, and claims of Dr. Vartan K. Osigian, an Armenian by birth, tho a naturalized American citizen, his supersilkworm, his substitute for the conventional mulberry leaves, and his experiments and conclusion in raising worms that will spin threads of any color desired.

"Dr. Osigian is an American refugee from the persecutions of the Turk, who murdered his father and confiscated the silk industry of his family that had been established in that country for generations. He is a graduate in sericulture from the Pasteur Institute of France, and has been engaged in growing silk-trees, raising silkworms, and manufacturing silk fabrics in many countries, holding medals from France, Russia, and Turkey for his exhibits.

"The supersilkworm developed by the doctor is, as he told me, the result of years of experiment. With this worm it is possible, so he claims, to produce a pound of raw silk, one thousand five hundred to one thousand eight hundred yards in length, from four and one-quarter pounds of cocoons, while with ordinary worms seven to nine pounds of cocoons are required. The process of development represents one of his progressive steps.

"The silk-tree evolved by the doctor is developed by grafting the mulberry-tree on to the osage orange, producing a tree or bush of extremely rapid growth with leaves many times the size of the conventional mulberry. The accompanying photograph will illustrate the comparative size of the leaves. Not only does the silk-tree grow with great rapidity, but it is extremely prolific in leaves. In a mild climate, where there is a long season and little frost, it is possible to obtain six or eight crops of leaves in a single season, so rapidly do they reproduce once they are pulled for feeding to the worms.

"In reply to my inquiries, the United States Bureau of Entomology writes, June 26, 1920, that 'Leaves of the so-called white mulberry and its varieties are the ideal and always satisfactory food for the silkworm, altho the osage-orange leaves make a fair substitute and the worms have been made to feed, not so readily, on other things, for example, lettuce.'

"Dr. Osigian has a silkworm farm in New Orleans, where he raises the trees and sells them to farmers. He tells me that a tree is ready for leaf-pulling when one year old. . . . He claims that almost any soil is adaptable to their growth, even ridges, stony pastures, and cut-over timber-lands. The trees, to produce the best results in leaves, must be trimmed from the top. This will tend to the making of lateral low branches from which the leaves may be more readily taken. He recommends that the trees be kept down to a height of about five feet, but if allowed to grow upward will reach a height of thirty-five to forty feet.

"The treatment of the leaves so that any desired color of silk thread may be spun by the worms feeding upon them is also a secret process. The Bureau of Entomology writes me, the same date as before, that, 'The breeding of colored cocoons by special feeding of the worms was done experimentally as long ago as fifteen to twenty years,' but that 'it can see no special advantage in dyeing the worm's food rather than the finished silk.'"

Dr. Osigian informed Mr. Tingley that this secret, together with that of producing the supersilkworm, was to be kept strictly until he has demonstrated fully that sericulture is commercially possible in this country. He will then make it known as a gift to the American people. To quote further:

"In coming to the United States some fifteen years ago with the express intention of showing the people of this country that sericulture is commercially possible here, Dr. Osigian selected the South as a basis of his operations on account of its favorable climate. While he claims that his worms will work, if properly protected, and that his grafted silk-tree will thrive just as well in our Northern climate, the severity of our winters will cut down the leaf-producing season to a less attractive basis.

"The doctor's activities in this country began near Austin, Texas, some years ago and he has shown me many testimonials from banks, State entomologists, chambers of commerce, and farmers of Texas lauding him for his work in that community. Hundreds of small farmers, disciples of his, are now engaged in growing and reeling silk profitably from silkworms and silk-trees supplied by the doctor and, if these letters count for anything, are making good at it.

"From Texas Dr. Osigian branched out into Louisiana, at New Orleans, where he has established an orchard of two million five hundred thousand silk-trees and has, in all, set two hundred farmers contentedly and profitably at work producing cocoons which he buys and reels. He has also exported a large number of trees to South- and Central-American countries.

"The doctor is a firm believer in America, the land of his adoption, and in the ability of the American people to overcome the apparent handicap of cheap oriental labor. With his supersilkworm that will spin double the amount of raw silk its Japanese cousin will spin, with his silk-tree in a favorable climate that will produce four to five times as much silkworm food as the Japanese or Chinese mulberry will supply, with reeling by machinery instead of by hand as in oriental countries, and with the superior intelligence which he attributes to American workers over those of the Far East, he is confident he can convince the American people that it need not spend four hundred million dollars a year in buying imported raw silk, but can keep this money at home."

The doctor is also convinced, Mr. Tingley says, that much too large profits are made by Japanese and Chinese exporters. "With the notoriously cheap labor in these countries," he says, "working for prices that have not advanced, as in the case of this country and Europe, why should the price of raw silk have mounted so rapidly?" . . . "It is a fact," he states, "that the Japanese exporters have been making a profit of one thousand per cent. at present prices." To quote Mr. Tingley again:

"The points the doctor emphasizes when he combats the popular belief in the impossibility of conducting sericulture in this country are the contentions that we can not compete successfully with cheap oriental labor. . . . The labor of China and Japan is cheap when compared with our schedules, as every one knows. The labor element enters most conspicuously into the reeling of the silk, but the doctor is strong in his belief that this is more than overcome by the fact of placing machine labor against hand labor—accomplishing four times as much work. Furthermore, that a given quantity of supersilkworms will make double the amount of silk of its oriental competitor—and that an almost continuous crop of leaves may be had the year around against the limited quantity now possible in the climate of Japan or China.

"The doctor takes exception to the statements of the Bureau of Entomology in which intimation is made that he 'dyes the worms rather than the finished silk.' He does not dye the worms, he says, but treats their food scientifically with a process of his own invention. He takes exception, also, to the statement that his process of coloring the cocoons is a 'joke,' as some of his critics have characterized it—comparing it with the efforts made to grow colored cotton. He says his process is a fact, while that of growing colored cotton is far from being so. He closely guards his secret of coloring, tho he considers it the least in importance of his discoveries, until the silk industry is well established here, 'for,' he says, 'if I were to proclaim it now, Japan and China would soon find it out and the benefit to America be lost.'"

IS MEAT KILLING OFF THE ESKIMOS?

THE ESKIMOS OF ALASKA are decreasing. Eskimos are accustomed to live on a diet of meat and fish, and vegetarians have asserted that this diet is gradually leading to their extinction. To this, Burt McConnell, writing in *Physical Culture* (New York), replies that the arctic Eskimos, who have not come into contact with the white man, are holding their own, in remarkable health and physical strength, on a non-vegetable diet. He ascribes the decrease among the Alaskan Eskimos to the white man's diseases and the white man's mixed diet. In an interview printed in the journal named above, Stefansson, the arctic explorer, had asserted that an exclusively meat diet possesses none of the disadvantages usually ascribed to it, and that men can and do live long and well on meat alone. These statements were controverted by Alfred W. McCann in a subsequent article. While not denying that "man can drag through a stimulated existence for a long time" on a fresh-meat diet, Mr. McCann asserts that it would be nothing less than a tragedy if civilized man should adopt any such habits of eating. Mr. McConnell is a former vegetarian who changed his views after he had served as a member of Stefansson's arctic expedition. He has tried to present an unbiased summary of the subject. He writes:

"While in the arctic I found that a good deal of what I had learned about vegetarianism and meat-eating and the high death-rate among the Eskimos had to be unlearned. I believed, for instance, that a man who lived on meat alone could not be permanently healthy. Later I was to meet and study several white men who had lived in the north for a dozen or fifteen years on a straight meat diet or a ninety per cent. meat diet, without having ever had a serious illness. Two men who had done this were Stefansson himself and Storker Storkersen, his navigating officer. . . . . . .

"I was to find that the change in climate could be accomplished without discomfort, and that the change in diet was to be effected so gradually as to be almost unnoticeable, and that, once a person adopts a straight meat diet, he does not welcome the return to a civilized diet. After he has been in civilization for a time, also, he is usually glad to go back to the meat diet. Such was the experience of members of the expedition.

"Mr. McCann, in his article, referred to figures of the United States Public Health Service surgeon who had investigated conditions among the Eskimos of Alaska, and who concluded that in sixty or seventy years tuberculosis will have eradicated these

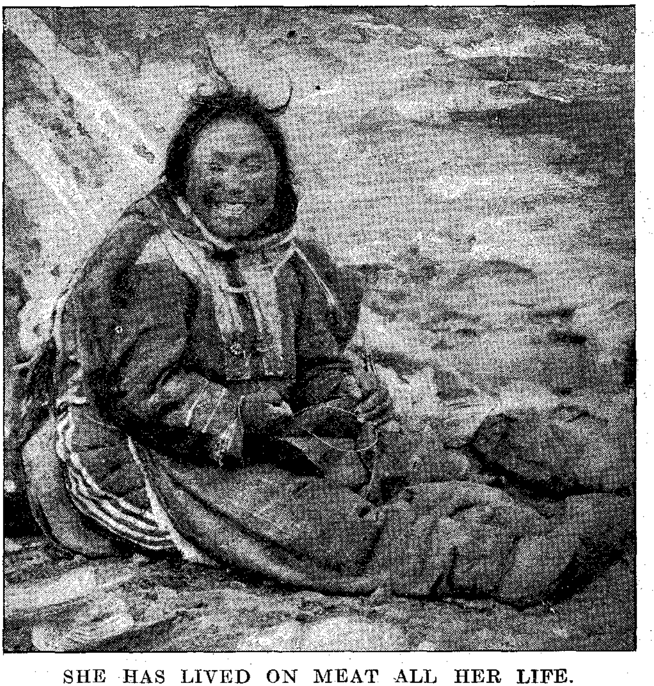
Illustrations by courtesy of "Physical Culture," New York.

THESE UNCIVILIZED "BLOND ESKIMOS" FLOURISH ON MEAT AND FISH,

While their civilized brothers of the Alaskan coast towns are dying off despite the advantages of a mixed diet.

people, and seemed to think that meat-eating was responsible. As a matter of fact, these statistics and conclusions could not have been gathered from the Eskimos who live on meat alone, as they have been pronounced by Dr. Jenness, formerly of Oxford, anthropologist of the expedition, who studied them for a year, to be the healthiest primitive people he has ever seen in any part of the globe; that there is no evidence of white men's diseases among them, and that they live in that rigorous climate to the age of seventy-five or more. . . . . . .

"Of the four main factors in the Eskimo death-rate—measles, tuberculosis, alcoholism, and influenza—tuberculosis easily comes second, altho it is not present among the uncivilized Eskimos. It is in the districts where the Eskimos live in white men's houses that the most deaths occur, and both Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Jenness ascribe most of these deaths to the poorly ventilated and overheated houses of the white man. This disease is far more deadly among primitive peoples than among ourselves, and the Eskimos do not know that the only cure for it is fresh air and an outdoor life. Their lack of knowledge of sanitation had no serious consequences when they abandoned their winter snowhouse for a new one every few weeks, and in summer moved their tent of caribou skins from place to place. Tuberculosis germs could not find lodgment in the camps of these nomadic people. Now, however, that they have been taught to live in houses, tuberculosis has marked for its own not only the occupants of the house originally affected by the disease, but those who later occupy the same house."



SHE HAS LIVED ON MEAT ALL HER LIFE.

A typical young woman of the "blond Eskimo" group discovered by Stefansson in 1910.

Returning to the subject of food, Mr. McConnell quotes Stefansson to the effect that the so-called "Blond" Eskimos which he discovered in 1910 did not care for a single item of civilized diet. They disliked sugar, but in time learned to like it. They learned to like hardtack, but did not like it when made with salt. They learned to like soups made from cereals, without flavoring, but did not care fo dried or canned fruits. They did not care for salmonberries or potatoes. He continues:

"Constipation was unknown among these Eskimos, in spite of the fact that their diet always had consisted of meat and fish. Of course, they made a practise of eating a certain amount of seal-oil or blubber at every meal. Not only do these natives refuse to eat vegetables, but members of the expedition were found year by year to miss vegetables less, and finally to have no desire for them. Commonly for the first year of a straight meat diet they worried a little about the lack of bread, sugar, potatoes, etc., but after that length of time they do not welcome a change to civilized diet. . . . . . .

"No Eskimos or other people live upon a diet of lean meat permanently. Perhaps the northern Indian comes nearer to such a practise than any other people, and it is a matter of record that, when living on such a diet, say of rabbits, they find it impossible to eat enough lean meat to satisfy hunger, and they almost starve. If they could obtain fat, they would be well nourished. Stefansson has found that fifteen pounds of lean meat a day are barely enough to satisfy hunger in the arctic, but that half a pound of fat added to two or three pounds of lean meat is sufficient. . .

"One of my pet theories while I was a vegetarian was that meat, while it might be all right for blacksmiths and hod carriers, was unfit food for a sedentary worker. The first winter in the arctic disproved this theory, just as Stefansson found it to be merely a theory during his first winter in the arctic (1906–7). In that time he seldom took any exercise, and for as much as three months at a time did not go more than a quarter of a mile from the house, as he was making a study

> of the Eskimo language. During that winter he lived entirely upon meat and fish, was in splendid health, and gained about fifteen pounds in weight. At that time Stefansson had just arrived in the Mackenzie delta from Harvard University. After living with the Eskimos for two or three months, eating unseasoned meat every meal, his sense of taste became very acute—he began to detect flavors in the meat. The tenderloin of a caribou, for which we in civilization would care the most, he found to be tasteless. Highly seasoned, the tenderloin probably would have been his choice in the north, but he was eating it without even salt."

Stefansson craved salt during this time, but there was none to be had. One day, however, an Eskimo traveler produced a baking-powder can filled with salt, which he had carried for more than a year without using. Stefansson bought the salt and used it on his next meal of fish. Much to his surprize, it did not taste as well as he had expected. Mr. McConnell goes on:

> "He was almost through the next meal of fish before he even thought of the salt; the next meal he cooked without salt, and it was several days before he again gave it a thought. Which experience convinced him that the craving for salt was purely psychological; that salt-eating was a habit like the tobacco habit. . . . . .
>
> "So, while the meat-eating Eskimo is, in the primitive state, extraordinarily healthy, with no tooth decay, tuberculosis, constipation, measles, influenza, or other contagious diseases to increase the normal death-rate; and while he lives to a comparatively advanced age, his brothers in Alaska and the Mackenzie River country, who have come in contact with the white man, adopted his diet, lived in his type of house, contracted his diseases, and become victims of his habit of alcoholism, are dying off faster than the American Indian."

BUILDING A HOUSE LIKE A BATTLE-SHIP

A BATTLE-SHIP IS BUILT both for offense and defense. A dwelling for a peaceful family need not consider the former, but it needs defensive construction as much as the battle-ship, for fire menaces it more continually than the enemy's projectiles threaten the ocean fighter. Now a battle-ship is not armored all over, but only in its vulnerable parts. And in like manner we may minimize the dangers of fire, not necessarily by making the whole building fire-proof, but by constructing the vulnerable and important parts of fire-resistant material. How these principles, developed by naval engineers, have been used in the construction of a frame house built in Evanston, Ill., is told in *The American Lumberman* (New York), by Wharton Clay.

Naval engineers, says Mr. Clay, have been through the bitter school of experience in finding the best and at the same time the most economical method of halting the shells of the enemy. He goes on:

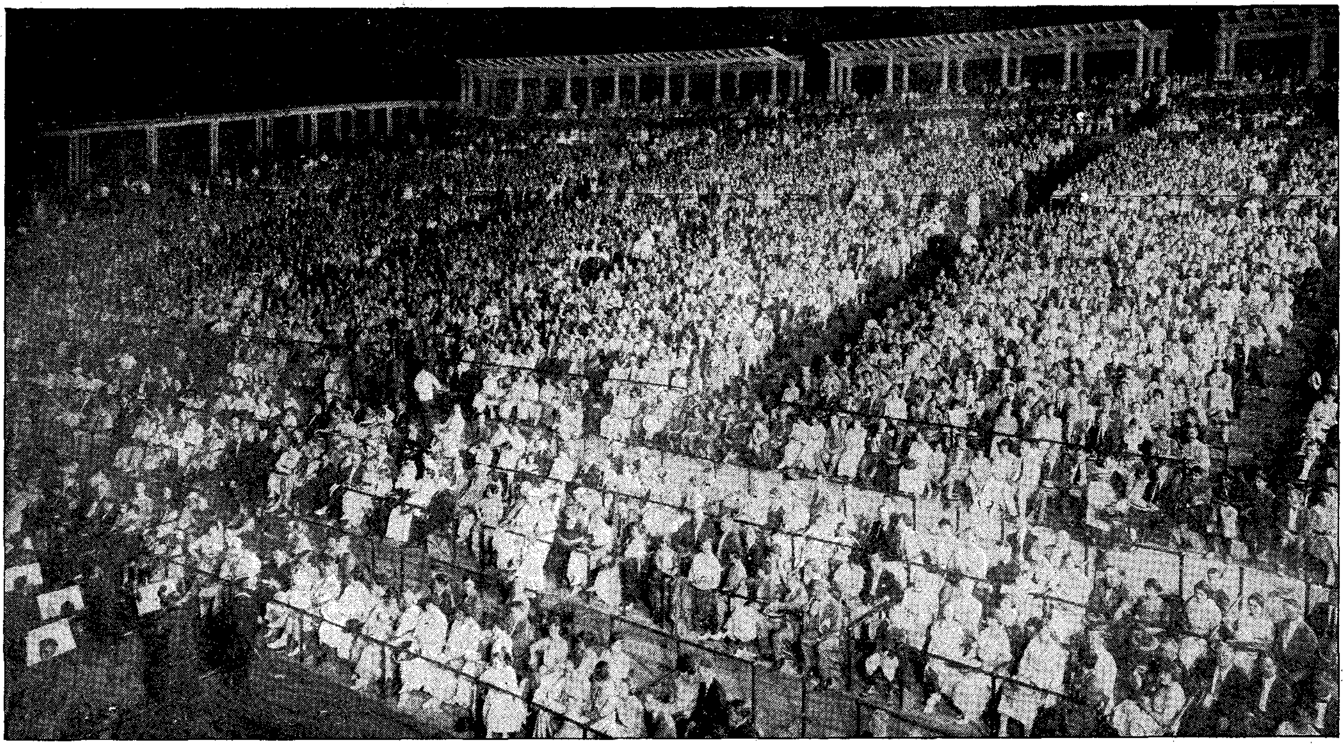
> "Naturally, fourteen- to eighteen-inch armor would be used throughout if no check were necessary on the expense incurred. But with the cost of power units, the guns, and the thousands of other items that make up a big ship, running the total expense into millions of dollars, and with no chance to cut down on any of them, it behooves the designer of the battle-ship to place the heaviest armor-plate where it will do most good in order to make his ship practically invulnerable to the enemy shells.
>
> "When Architect John Reed Fugard . . . designed a home for himself, he was fully alive to the question of fire protection. He did not feel, however, that in a suburban home with its lessened risk, due to greater isolation, a structure built wholly of non-combustible materials was necessary. He knew that he must have the joists, studs, floors, and partitions of wood for the sake of economy. Statistics showed him further that a great number of the fires that start within the home were traced to a certain few points. Realizing fully the wonderful success of protecting the vulnerable points of the ship with special armor, it was most logical to protect the vulnerable points within his home with metal lath. It was then comparatively safe, from a fire-hazard standpoint, to use wood lath throughout the balance of the house. . . . . .
>
> "Just as the battle-ship is protected by armor from high-powered shells that are aimed at certain vulnerable points, his home is protected from its most insistent enemy with fire-resistive materials, where fires are most likely to start. The naval engineer knows from the long list of ships now at the bottom of the sea how heavy is the toll of ships unprotected from shells and torpedoes in the portions adjacent to the engines and boilers. On the other hand, the architect is fully aware of the danger to the home if the part of the house over the heating plant is unprotected. The destruction of the ammunition hoist may mean the elimination of a major battery from the engagement. In the home, a fire destroying the stairway prevents the firemen from reaching the upper story, and imperils the lives of the occupants, especially in a night fire.
>
> "In the battle-ship, the prow, amidship, conning-tower, gun-turrets, and *barbettes* are armored twice as heavily as the rest of the ship. The vulnerability of these points means the loss of the ship and the lives of the thousand men on it. In the home, all bearing partitions and stud exterior walls, the ceiling under inhabited floors, especially over heating plants and coal-bins, at chimney breasts, around flues and back of kitchen ranges, stair wells and under stairs, need special attention. Their protection with metal lath means that a home of frame can be made adequately fire-safe.
>
> "There is no denying that lumber will burn. But take two columns capable of carrying equal loads—one steel and one wood—and subject them to heavy flames. The steel will fail first. Then why the term 'fire-proof' in steel buildings? Because the structural steel is protected by incombustible materials that insulate it from heat. Metal lath, with its mesh keeping the incombustible plaster intact long after the plaster has lost its strength, is the best protection for either steel or wood.
>
> "Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand homes are constructed largely of wood. No matter what exterior type of material is used, the interior, joists, partitions, etc., are of wood and vulnerable to the interior fire which constitutes ninety-five per cent. of the total.
>
> "It is not an idle jest to say that building with fire-resistive materials is necessary. Every year an equivalent of eleven thousand six-thousand-dollar homes are reduced to ashes. Think of the precious materials and the lives that have been sacrificed to the worst of wastes—twenty-three thousand American lives each year."

Now is the time, Mr. Clay thinks, to follow the trail blazed by Architect Fugard. His unique method of fire protection is logical. The next decade may see many houses built like a battle-ship, for, while this particular house may be a pioneer in its application and use of fire-resistive materials, it is by no means experimental as far as the construction itself is concerned. He continues:

> "In order to prevent the interior of the stud-walls and the spaces between the joists from becoming veritable flues for the flames, Architect Fugard specified a basket bent out of metal lath to occupy the spaces between the studs at the juncture of floor-joists and walls and filled with cement. This method of fire-stopping is suggested by the American Concrete Institute.
>
> "In this absolutely new, 'forward-looking' method of fire-proofing a home lies opportunity for every dealer and salesman in lumber the country over. For this particular house, an architect who is foremost in his line and a specialist in modern fire-proofing hotel and apartment design saw the light of great economy of lumber linked up with adequate fire protection—lumber protected by metal lath.
>
> "Mr. Fugard, however, can not design all the homes built, nor can any individual reach every prospective builder or owner. Thousands of homes are built without an architect's services. Many homes constructed under an architect's supervision are built without protection, because the architect himself does not know of the economical way in which a home can be made fire-safe. This house, built like a battle-ship, was largely of wood—studs, joists, partitions, floors, and even a good portion of the lath. . . . . .
>
> "Many prospective builders are awaiting just such a wonderful method to build. When they are made to realize that an economical method of building a fire-safe home has been devised, they will be only too glad to use lumber for the major portions of their home, rather than in part. . . . . .
>
> "Built like a battle-ship, this home seems a summation of all things that an architect would be glad to acknowledge. It is attractive, economical, and, above all, economically fire-proofed in a modern way, in a manner fully adequate to its suburban location. It is a true development of a new and worthy idea of fire protection."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



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THE AUDIENCE FOR ST. LOUIS' MUNICIPAL OPERA.

With a seating capacity double the New York Hippodrome, this out-of-door theater found no difficulty in practically filling its seats for light opera.

THE ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL OPERA

TAKING STOCK OF SUMMER MUSIC, St. Louis has a boast that few of her sister cities can rival. The Municipal Theater, where a summer season of light opera was held, "has broken down barriers between social classes." New York has just closed its season of Stadium concerts, and proudly calls the roll of Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Liszt, Gounod, Strauss, Verdi, Massenet, as ministers to their summer emotions; St. Louis declares that she has tried grand opera, pageants, masks, and drama, and found them unprofitable. Light opera pays its way and leaves a balance. A summer auditorium with double the seating capacity of the New York Hippodrome practically "sold out" to hear "Firefly," "Robin Hood," "Waltz Dream," "Mikado," "Mascot," "Gondoliers," "Babes in Toyland," and "Katinka." Of course not all factions were satisfied. Neither were some onlookers from afar whose enthusiasm over the tastes of the multitude has never been excessive. Since the experiment is one of municipal enterprise, St. Louis is not dissatisfied and seems disposed to reverse the Missourian catchword into "We'll show you." *The Globe-Democrat* thus felicitates its home city:

"With the closing of the second season of municipal opera, which was successful from every point of view, St. Louis added another triumph to its long list of pioneer achievements for community upbuilding. Approximately two hundred and ten thousand persons attended the forty-eight performances given in the eight weeks' season. The total gate receipts for the season amounted to $139,732.50, representing 157,903 paid admissions. The estimated cost of the season was $125,000, leaving a surplus of approximately fifteen thousand dollars, which will be used to improve the character of productions for next season.

"The venture of municipal opera was underwritten by public-spirited citizens, who paid one-half of their guaranty for operating expenses. The amount will be refunded to the guarantors. It is the first time in the history of St. Louis operatic or musical undertakings that the venture has been self-supporting. Those who have been closely identified with such undertakings wonder at the success of this season of municipal opera, and declare that it argues well for the future of such undertakings.

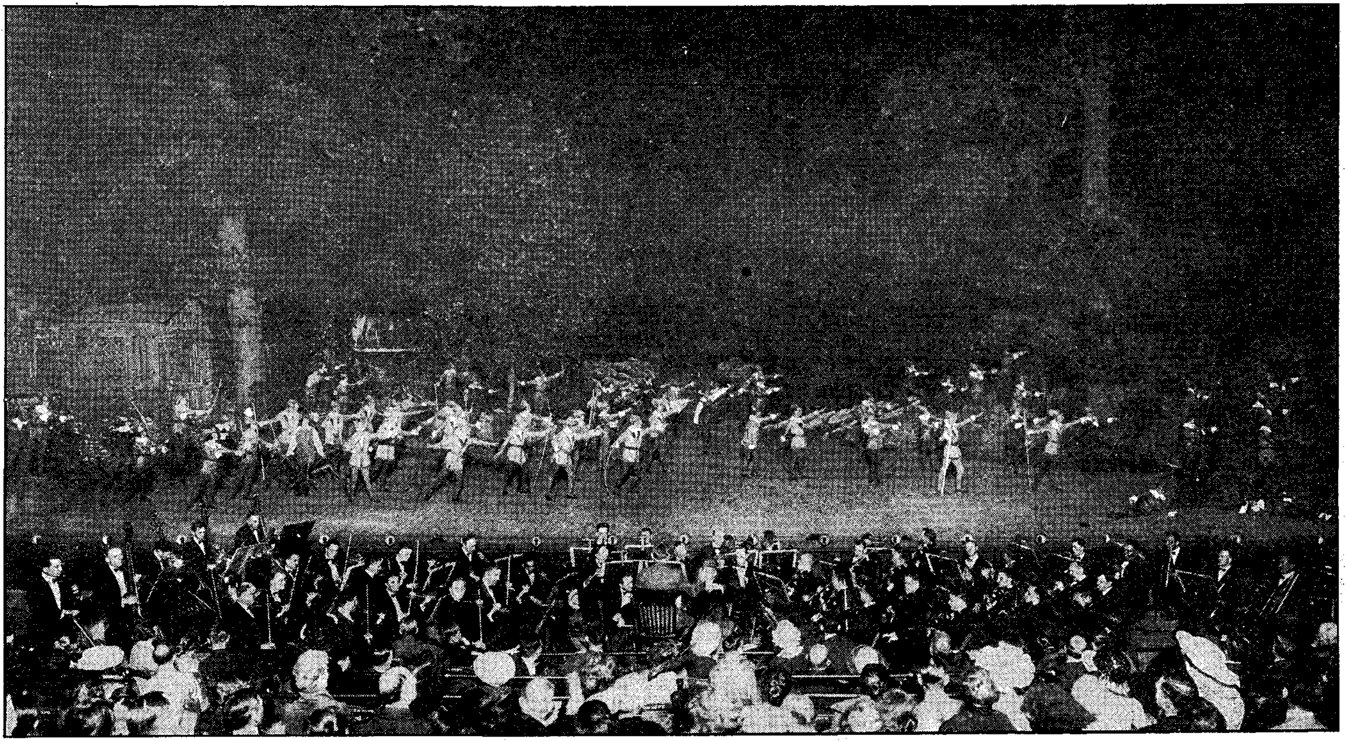
"It is predicted by visitors to St. Louis, who are in close touch with musical interests of America and municipalities, that other cities, taking cognizance of St. Louis' success, will institute municipal opera, which will mean the establishing of a new school of opera, and eventually afford a higher class of artists and productions, in that it will afford opportunity to hundreds of gifted young Americans."

Among a grist of opinions gathered by the same paper from prominent citizens is one from Dr. Robert Emmet Kane, showing a citizen's reaction to the city's effort. He does not forget the all-important "advertising" value inherent in the scheme

"No fair critic can deny that local government is striving to fulfil its mission when it fosters and pushes to success a project like the municipal opera.

"I have noticed particularly the conduct of the audience at the Municipal Theater. Seated among the hills and trees of our great park is a crowd typical of the new American race, rich and poor, employer and employee, native-born and recent immigrant, learning the lessons of democracy in one of its most beautiful schoolhouses.

"The effect is evident to any thinking observer. The audience realizes that it is not in a man-made rented playhouse. Each listener knows it is his own. He can not but be proud of it. It is his moon. They are his hills, his trees; it is his park, his city, and nowhere have I found such courteous regard for the rights of others. There is little or no talking or moving about, no mad rush for an exit during the last few moments



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WHEN "ROBIN HOOD" HELD THE STAGE.

The natural background of trees with two superb flanking specimens was ideal when this American opera was put on at St. Louis.

of the opera, spoiling the finale for one's less impatient neighbor. No trampling on the heels or the rights of others in an effort to be the first to a bus or a street-car. And best of all, no carping criticism of the actors or the producers, because every one has drunk in the moonlight, the air, the music, the beauty of the whole thing and is glad that he is alive and a St. Louisian.

"May the fates prosper the project and the projectors. Like every other branch of our public educational department, they are a wonderful aid to the great melting-pot of America.

"I am sure that every one who has attended the municipal opera will agree that it is impossible to estimate the value of the undertaking to St. Louis.

"From the standpoint of advertising it defends the good name of our city against the slanders of muckrakers and loose thinkers, who seek to establish us as a community of boodlers and slushers set down in the heart of the hottest, poorest-housed, and worst-managed center of population on earth.

"The opposite is true, and writers and visitors from other cities, describing our pageants, operas, fashion-shows, and other open-air theater productions, enthusiastically attest our love of culture in its broadest and truest sense."

Mr. Leonard Lanson Cline, of the Detroit *News*, speaks as without any prepossession in favor of local pride. In fact, Detroit has been accused of scorning the pretensions of St. Louis. Mr. Cline states some facts that are glossed over by St. Louis:

"The St. Louis Municipal Theater, which closed its second season of summer opera last Sunday, with a surplus of about fourteen thousand dollars, as most recently announced, has not been developed without criticism. The objection to its present management is on the ground that the repertory is badly selected and the performances inartistically staged. Even the directors who are blamed for the theater's defects admit both charges. They argue, however, that before they can attempt anything better they must have created a habit of coming to the theater among the St. Louis people. They argue that the theater must be self-supporting. And these two objects they seem to have attained. . . . . . .

"If the Municipal Theater next season brings its repertory up to a tolerable standard, the city will have an opportunity to claim a part in the leadership in music in the country. If it continues to lavish energy and money on musical comedies such as 'Katinka' and 'Babes in Toyland,' the country, which now shows a rising interest in the experiment of municipal opera, is likely to be repelled. People will probably agree that almost any city could make money operating a circus and side-show, but it is axiomatic that such an enterprise would be beneath the dignity of the government. It is a question to many of the people of St. Louis whether it is beneath the dignity of the municipality to sponsor the production of second-rate musical comedy in which the humor often touches upon twin beds with all the salacious implications possible.

"The critics of the St. Louis opera do not insist that nothing but grand opera be given. They are interested in light opera, but suggest that there are distinctions within that category. Richard L. Stokes, critic of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, points out that the week of 'The Mikado' and the week of 'The Gondoliers' were among the most profitable weeks of the season, and argues that if operas of the Gilbert and Sullivan type are more attractive to the public than operas of the type of 'The Mascot' and 'Katinka,' then the public is ready for a repertory of light opera of the best quality.

"Max Bendix, musical director of the theater, a man whose artistic standards were established when he was concert-master of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, a composer and violinist of note, has fought strenuously against the tendency to cheapen productions at the Municipal Theater, and declares he will not waste another summer in such music. Mr. Bendix's principal objection would seem to be to the mutilation and degradation of the works produced, as when fifteen out of the twenty-six musical numbers in the production of Victor Herbert's 'Babes in Toyland' were interpolated, and one of the six scenes; or as when a saxophone and jazz quartet was introduced between the acts of one of the musical comedies, for the especial gratification of members of the Rotary Club, present in a body."

A bitterer critic appears in one of the imported members of the chorus whom *The Post-Dispatch* affords the chance to air his grievances:

"Mr. Max Bendix, the musical director of the company, in an article published recently by *The Post-Dispatch*, most ably delineated a policy for operatic productions that excels anything that has yet come to my notice. If the present promoters of the Municipal Opera Company sincerely intend, as the constant blare and noise is, to give opera for the education of St. Louis, and not for the almighty dollar, they are certainly going after it in a peculiar way.

"The Municipal Opera Company was last year and this the largest opera company in the country. Judging by the attendance and the applause, it pleased the masses. If this is the object of the promoters, where does the educational part come in that is noised everywhere? I have yet to see the first step taken in that direction. With from three thousand to five thousand dollars taken in each night, surely something better is warranted for next season. The citizens are entitled to it—but will they get it? You'll have to show me! They may, when you get heads of the various departments that measure up to the job, regardless of what the rabble says. . . . . . .

"To most of us from New York this engagement and place will always be one of detestation. That it was bad last year is demonstrated by the fact that of several scores of choristers who worked here then we had only six to work here again this summer. The real management that knows how to treat people keeps them year in and year out. We shall be a happy lot when this 'nightmare' comes to a close and we can forget it while preparing for next season's work.

"As all know, without the chorus a musical production of any kind is nil. No performance should be given at the Municipal Theater in St. Louis with fewer than seventy-five to one hundred experienced choristers, if you wish artistic results; the size of the stage demands it; otherwise it will look bare.

"How is this material to be obtained? It goes without saying that the nucleus must be engaged from New York. You need singers who are sprightly and experienced, and who have a repertory; and likewise sixteen good dancers. St. Louis itself is unable to supply all these requirements. The question arises: Will you always be able to get the kind of choristers you should have after this proposition gets to be well known?

"I fear you will have much difficulty. According to the present policy, there is nothing, artistic or otherwise, that is an inducement for a good chorister to come here, unless he is broke and in dire need of the dollar.

"In New York the Municipal Opera Company—a misnomer—was represented to us as a city affair—the city guaranteeing and being responsible for our pay. On arriving we learned that it is an independent company and that the city does not hold itself responsible for anything—merely allowing the company to play in its park."

Some critics among the St. Louis papers were also among the dissenters, and doubtless stirred resentment among the opera's patrons, for one writes to *The Post-Dispatch:*

"Why send the long-haired gentry to criticize the municipal opera? Confine their activities to the winter season of Symphony concerts, fiddlers, and acrobatic pianists. Any one who could not enjoy the fun in 'The Mascot' would be out of line with the millions who nightly laugh at the Chapman frolic."

The St. Louis *Star* ends with a judicial note:

"The people of St. Louis are especially to be congratulated, for it is they, more than the promoters and managers and entertainers, who have assured the permanence of summer opera. A permanent deficit is a deadener of enthusiasm. Turning the first year's deficit into a $10,000 surplus, the people of St. Louis have put municipal opera on a solid financial basis, and their large patronage is the visible proof of popularity.

"The members of the company and the managers are entitled to felicitations. They have gaged and satisfied the desires of thousands of patrons. Nor should the weather man be overlooked. In contrast with last year, scarcely an evening's performance was broken up by rain or opened under threatening weather conditions. Good weather helped the finances of the municipal opera company, but its importance might easily be overestimated. Attendance, in general, did not fluctuate with the weather, but increased steadily from week to week. It climbed from last year's peak to a new altitude.

"Friends of summer opera need not be concerned over the violent controversy indulged in by various groups of its advocates. In most activities controversies break out only to explain failures. But where the artistic temperament is concerned, the greater the success the more the controversy is stirred up. The fight between the partizans of one or another school of 'music and grand opera' will serve chiefly to advertise next year's offerings. It shows, moreover, that there is real vitality in this summer-opera movement. The general public does not get heated over questions in which it is not interested. The St Louis public seems almost as interested in summer opera as an entomologists' convention in a new variety of beetle.

"The most carefully studied program of municipal advertising, backed by a large appropriation, would have profited St. Louis less than these few weeks of opera, in bringing the city to national attention."

THE WORD "BOLSHEVISM"

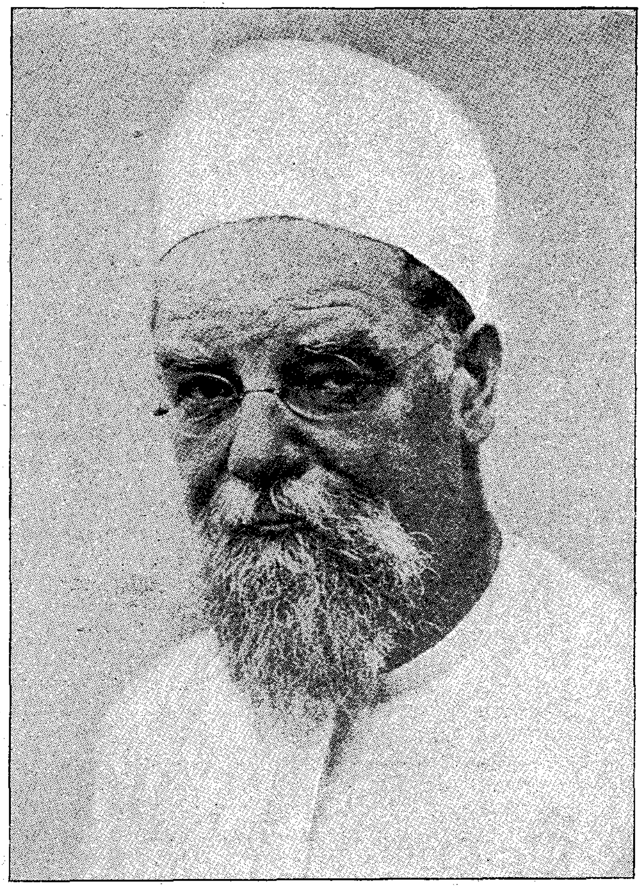
BOLSHEVISM HAS SERVED US so long as a word of terror that its inventors will perhaps be surprized at everything that it connotes in the lay, that is, non-Russian, mind. Mr. Chesterton has found out that whatever Bolshevism may be, it is not Bolshevism. He takes the much shorter word "bosh" to define it, but adds that the primary discovery about it is that "it is nothing that the name suggests either to its enemies or its friends." Bolshevism as a word, being so new, we have spent all our time in using and applying it and overlooked the Bolshevik's own favorite word *bourgeois.* This term he has used as a club on everybody he has wanted to knock down, and Mr. Chesterton, being merely a literary man and not a political reformer, has found that it is the best word possible to describe the Bolshevik himself. The English radicals that went to Russia and came home disillusioned gave him some help, as he shows us in *The Illustrated London News:*

"Mr. Bertrand Russell was eager to admire and agree with the Bolsheviki, eager with a cold and bloodless ardor—a thin flame peculiar to his own soul. And he did admire them until he saw them. What he saw, and what he makes us see under a dead daylight of lucidity more dreadful than the flare-rockets of any number of raving reactionaries, is an exceedingly simple situation, in connection with what is called the dictatorship of the proletariat. He says that such a dictatorship does really mean a dictatorship; but that a proletarian does not mean a proletarian. It means something entirely different; it means, apparently, a man who belongs to an exceedingly small sect, which has cropped up in all ages, and been generally known as the Communists. How small is that sect may be roughly imagined by taking any large number of men and asking how many of them desire to be monks. Those are the natural Communists—the men who are individually drawn to the communal life. But the modern as distinct from the monastic form of Communism is mainly concerned with one economic problem, and not with all the other ethical problems. That economic problem is the industrial capitalism of the big modern cities; and both that very real evil and the reaction against it are almost entirely confined to those cities. The Bolsheviki themselves are never able to carry their Communism beyond the last lamp-post. They have been forced to leave the peasants in possession of their private fields. In short, the Bolsheviki do really and in a rather special degree deserve the name that they are always flinging about at all their enemies. The one word that really does describe this rather mysterious and much misunderstood group is the very word which they themselves use as a curse and a condemnation to wither up the worst elements of the older world. In a word, the Bolshevik is emphatically *bourgeois.* He is *bourgeois* in the literal and derivative sense, because he and his doctrine are derived from the *bourg,* or town. He is *bourgeois* in the sense that follows from this, that his doctrine can not even be applied to the country. Go and talk to any typical intellectual champion of Bolshevism, and you will find that he looks *bourgeois,* talks *bourgeois,* thinks *bourgeois,* and in every way uses the words and responds to the ideas which are peculiar to the middle class of the mercantile towns. And it is ten to one you will find he belongs to the one race, among the great races of history, that has always lived in the towns and never tilled the soil; that has sometimes had the privileges of the burgher and never the privileges of the peasant. He almost always belongs to the only nation that has been *bourgeois* for two thousand years."

To Mr. Chesterton this, "like most *bourgeois* religions," is the "religion of a book," and about it is "something narrow, specialist, or sectarian." He goes on:

"The book of Karl Marx has not even the large and loose human applicability of the Koran. It is, on the face of it, the sort of book that is only read in the first instance by middle-class intellectuals, familiar with certain polysyllabic political and social terms. Such books are often effective; they are always ephemeral. They represent the truth to which Joubert referred when he said that books do more harm than good when they go beyond the general purpose of giving a pleasure superior to monetary and carnal pleasures; that they 'only bring fresh sects and crotchets into the world.' But there is another very important characteristic about the cult of a book.

> It has marked the cult of very much better books, such as the Bible and the Roman law. Taken by itself, it always tends to inequality, even if its ideal was equality. It tends to inequality because the very act of reading may be more or less rare as a faculty, to say nothing of a taste. Since some read books more than others, some will read that book more than others. The book being the test, those who have read the book will always bully those who have not. And the book-readers, being *bourgeois*, will always refuse to read the things that are not to be read in books, the things that are to be read in birds and beasts, and crops and weather, and the very face of the world. The book-reader or *bourgeois* will always despise the peasant; but the *bourgeois* will never be so arrogant as when he calls himself the proletarian. Then he will be prouder than ever; for it is an even longer word."



THE GERMAN LEONARDO.

Max Klinger, who was "equally interested in the brush, the chisel, the pen, the piano, and the etcher's needle."

Chesterton perceives this merely as a "point of historical fact" and deprecates any thought that he attempts arrogance in saying so, for he claims to be a "*bourgeois*, if ever there was one in the world." But—

> "Being myself a book-reading *bourgeois*, I know my brethren when I see them. And I know very well that all this business about proletarianism and internationalism, and all other such intellectualism, really begins and ends in the happy little middle-class circle in which I shall live and die. You can persuade a certain number of educated artizans to use such phrases; for it is always the temptation of such artizans to think far too highly of the culture imposed on them, and far too little of the culture from which they came. You can sometimes even induce mobs to shout and fight for such phrases, for that is in a mood of fanaticism akin to religion—a mood in which phrases are actually valued because they are mysterious and exalted above the earth. But the idea itself I recognize at once as belonging to my own world.
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> "As to the dictatorship itself, the nearest historical parallel in our history is the brief dictatorship of extreme Calvinists of the Cromwellian army. The Puritan minority ruled by having the only fighting machine left in the country—a highly paid and highly disciplined organ of militarism. The Jew Socialist minority rules by having the old police machine of the Czars—the old secret police that went like an iron web over the land, and under which the people are accustomed to finding themselves. The Government itself is a small group of dictators as rigid and remote from the people as the small group of the regicides in 1649. This is a perfectly sober and impartial statement about Bolshevism; there is no longer any question of prejudice or passion about the matter. It is not the statement of an anti-Bolshevik, like a condemnation by Lord Milner. It is not even the statement of a pro-Bolshevik, like the condemnation by Mr. Bertrand Russell. It is the statement of a Bolshevik, and the first of Bolsheviki; for it is Lenine who has spoken of rule belonging to a few resolute men; and we well may thank him for the truth, and be content that by his authority the case is closed."

MAX KLINGER

BORN A GERMAN, Max Klinger tried to become a Greek. Unlike the Frenchman, Rodin, with whom he is sometimes classed as an equal, his inspiration was not of to-day. But he was a significant figure for all that, and only the preoccupation of the public mind with an ill-adjusted peace robs him at his passing of the attention his position probably warranted. He was born in Leipzig in 1857 and he passed away suddenly at his country place on the outskirts of Jena on July 4. The lagging daily newspaper brings the news to us, and not the cables. An appreciation in the New York *Evening Post* speaks of his "universality" as his "outstanding bane and boon." "He was not equally at home with, but equally interested, in the brush, the chisel, the pen, the piano, and the etcher's needle."

If a monograph appeared about him as a painter, before the edition was exhausted he himself was occupied as a sculptor. The Germans thought of him as a Leonardo da Vinci, "whose many-sidedness he had" without the Italian's creative genius. The writer in *The Post* gives this survey:

> "His cult of the nude he acquired from the Greeks and Romans. His studies in polychrome and his tinted statuary owe their origin to the Greeks alone. His etchings were largely German both in their inspiration and their *motifs*. His paintings belong to the age of Lenbach and Böcklin, Degas and Trübner, and his own feverish interest in sensuous colors. That his worship of beauty was not a pose is unquestioned. One of the works for which he is best known is his 'An die Schönheit' (To Beauty). Between willows and pines on a lofty eminence overlooking the sea a human form kneels, and, with the face buried in the hands, overcome by the prospect, does homage to the beauty of this world. Max Klinger did the same. Tho he lived but sixty-three years, he was famous for forty.
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> "The Germans have just had a national conference on education at which they have tried to devise a public-school system in keeping not only with their needs but with their endowment, national and individual. The most substantial conclusion they reached at this series of meetings is that they have no unified culture such as was the boast of ancient Greece; they lack a common ideal. This was the case with Klinger. Born a German, he tried to become a Greek. While in Munich he did as the Romans used to do.
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> "When his 'Christ in Olympus' appeared, one party hailed it as the consummation of the glory that was Jerusalem and the grandeur that was Athens. The other asked that copies of it be removed from the windows on the ground that it was offensive to the religion of any year A.D. His 'Salome,' with the mask of youth on one side, middle-age on the other, and the hangmen of John the Baptist in the center, has been denounced as 'horrible' by some and pronounced 'exalted' by others. But none have passed it by in silence. Nor have his works along conventional lines failed to attract those who seek beauty. They find it in Klinger's works. And to say of an artist that he added to the beauty of this world is praise enough."

Klinger's preoccupation with the antique world, and his introduction of modern technical ideas in its representation, is treated in a long article in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig), from which we quote:

> "The intoxicating color scheme of the 'Judgment of Paris' is of great symbolic significance as an interpretation of the ideals

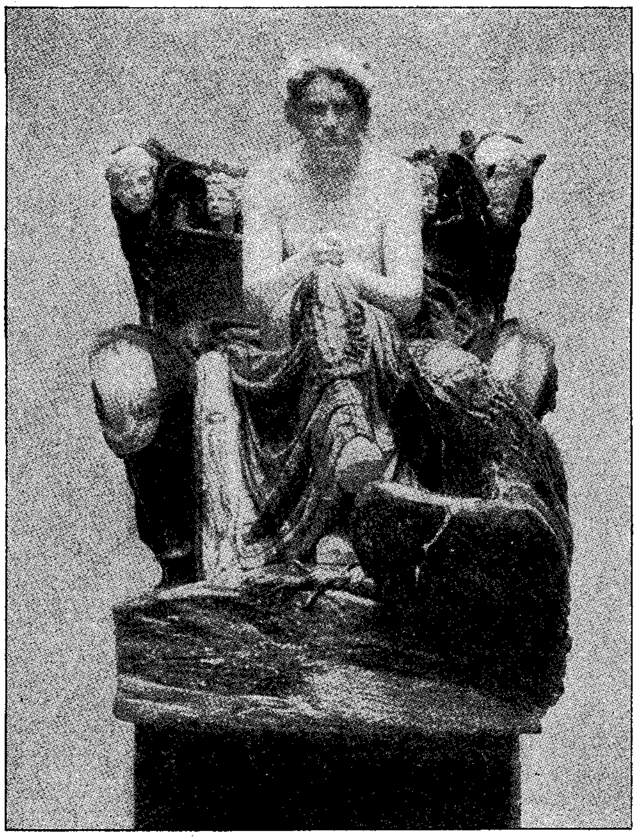
of the sensuous antiquity. This we feel especially through their comparison with the subsequent creations from the Christian world. They solve the primeval problems not only in a new way psychologically (therefore greatly opposed when they appeared), and in a new way in the sense of a decorative monumental work of art, according to Klinger's principle of emphasizing width against a distant horizon with a rhythmic color scale, which in its color value is supposed to be the symbolic and psychic carrier of expression, but, pursuant to this principle, they also show Klinger's striving for the mastery of always greater masses of figures. It is, therefore, perfectly natural that he worked in mass compositions which demanded warmth of feeling, since he was a master in the representation of subdued emotion. This explains his effort to replace this trait which was missing in his mental conception by a train of thoughts which manifests itself especially strongly in his painting 'Christ in Olympus,' which he started shortly after his return to his native city in 1893. It stimulated the painter to demonstrate his views of the world not only in graphic cycles, but also in monumental form. Sculpture, to which his desire for versatility had already led him while in Paris and Italy, was laid aside at that time on account of his devotion to pictures and graphic works already begun. In Leipzig he concentrated his energies on attaining the mastery of that field, picking up also here problems of current interest, like polychromy, but transforming them according to his own individual ideas. To him many-colored and many-stoned sculpture was especially a means of mental conception. In 'Beethoven,' which was finished in 1902, sixteen years after it had been originally planned, this reaches its climax. It was a new enterprise to glorify the creator in the process of creating; the monument is the deification of the act of creating and a philosophic conception which was enhanced by the reliefs or small figures on the back of the throne in this sculptured work. . . . In all these works Klinger's gift of expressing subdued emotion could manifest itself fully. That he succeeded in imbedding in stone in the Beethoven monument that artist's vast mental genius, is a sign of Klinger's great creative power. In the Brahm monument he tried in single-toned material to solve a similar task, in which he, however, did not wholly succeed. Here there appears a graphic idea transposed into a monumental sculpture which produces an inharmonious impression. In the details, however, as in the figures of female genii, the climax of German plastic art for all times is reached. That this artist was master in the portrayal of character through the medium of sculpture goes without saying. The mural painting in the great hall of the university at Leipzig (1909) attempts an extension of the old principle of spacial relations by introducing *plein-air* landscape into the decorative conventionalization by perspective in plain view. In his paintings in the City Hall in Chemnitz he strives for the emphasis of the middle ground which had been somewhat suppress in his former creations. The soulful continuity and unity displayed in his earlier works were, however, never attained again."

Klinger's early years in the schools of Karlsruhe and Berlin resulted in works of strong realism done in luscious colors. Yet his versatility showed itself even then in a "small portrait of himself as a handsome boy of seventeen (1874) with red curls . . . which in its softness of color and delicacy in the observation of light is close to the artists of the Barbizon school." We read:

"From the beginning of his years of travel, 1879, to Brussels, then to Munich, Klinger attained the zenith in his graphic creations in such works as 'Rescue of Ovidian Victims,' 'Amor and Psyche,' and 'Paraphrase on the Finding of a Glove,' which dates back to former drawings. The lightness of his stroke is the best interpreter of an idea for a picture of Hellenic grace and cheerfulness. Decorative smoothness of rhythm of his picture-forms as well as border-designs, beautiful tonalities of suggestive picturesque force prove that the artist has mastered all the technical difficulties and has attained complete clarity in regard to the fundamental requirements of artistic book decoration and graphic illustrations of a cyclic character, which by no means implies a mere transposing of a drawing into another technique. There are many who see in these sheets, inspired by the old paintings on Greek vases, the more authentic fulfilment of the real task of the graphic art than the later more monumental cycles. A short visit to Berlin in 1883 prompts him to take up painting seriously under a commission from his friend Albers to make mural decorations in a villa in Steglitz, which, however, was shortly torn down. The remainder of the pictures are now in the National-galerie, Berlin, and in the Kunsthalle, Hamburg. It is highly interesting to see how the Dionysian hilarity of mood of these first years of self-assured flight express itself in his paintings by means of the warm coloring and rapturous buoyancy of his brush. The conception of the subject shows the influence of Böcklin, whose tremendous impression on him he acknowledged in the dedication of his cycle of etchings called 'A Love.'"

NOURISHING PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS

WHEN THE GERMANS took St. Quentin and carried off the beautiful pastels by Quentin de la Tour (now happily restored) people wondered how these masterpieces happened to be in a provincial city and not in the Louvre, where, indeed, they had long reposed after the master's death. The explanation was in the liberal policy of the French Ministry of Fine Arts in placing pictures about the country in provincial museums where they help to develop the taste of non-metropolitan dwellers. The editor of *The American Art News* (New York) pleads for a similar policy in this country, without, however, entertaining much faith in its realization. The seeming embarrassment of the Philadelphia museum over the disposition of the Johnson and Elkins bequests and the notorious overcrowding of the Metropolitan Museum lead to such reflections as these:



"BEETHOVEN."

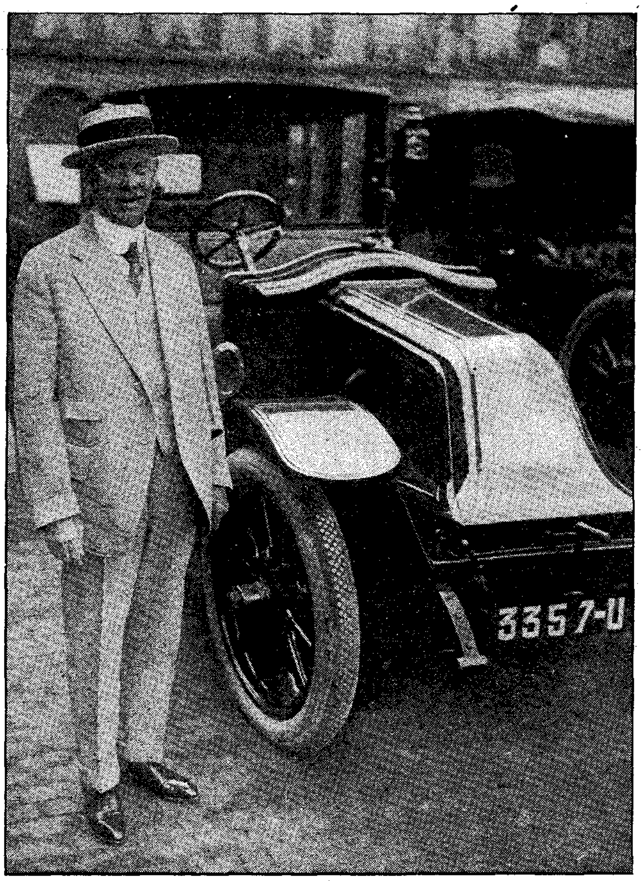
Klinger's statue, which "glorifies the creator in the act of creation."

"The thought arises that scattered throughout the States are numberless communities that would be more than delighted to be started on the primrose path of the permanent collection. Why can not the great museums clean out from time to time their well-stocked basements and do some pruning in their galleries—their ensembles would not suffer, but, on the contrary, would benefit, and many a little town would kindle bonfires of joy. But this idea might seem too altruistic to be deemed practical. 'To him that hath' prevails unfortunately as deeply in art as in other pursuits of life. Museums should absolutely decline all gifts and bequests saddled with any condition; they would then retain the power to bestow works of art wherever their advisory committees might deem it expedient."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH AS A CRITIC OF INDUSTRY

ON THE INDICTMENT of the United States Steel Corporation by the Interchurch World Movement hinges the question whether the Church has committed an act of "economical trespassing" or performed its duty by combining practical effort with spiritual teaching. By the special organs of labor the report is accepted as a final condemnation of the Steel Trust; representative journals of industry and finance charge that it is one-sided and biased, with a distinct leaning toward the employees. In the religious press is a like dissimilarity of view. Some accept the assumption of juridical function by the Church as divinely ordered, while others reject it as contrary to spiritual authority. But much comment agrees that conditions in the steel-mills demand a remedy, and in view of the threat of W. Z. Foster, chief organizer of the strike of 1919, and of the prophecy of the Interchurch's Industrial Commission, that another attempt will be made to organize the late strikers, it is suggested in some quarters that heed be paid to the recommendations of the commission. However, Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation's Board of Directors and its chief spokesman, is in Europe, and for the time being at least peace reigns along the Monongahela.



ELBERT H. GARY,

Head of the United States Steel Corporation, whose policies are attacked in the Interchurch steel report.

Conservative journals like the Boston *News Bureau* charge that the Interchurch's investigators had a bias toward radicalism. Under church sanction, says the Boston paper, the report "draws a picture of dark-age industrial tyranny without a humane thought or impulse. The long record of interest and effort in the way of welfare work, profit-sharing, accident-prevention, employee-representation, etc., is quite as much ignored as are the special conditions of the industry that have made complete revision of working-time conditions a slow evolution." The obverse is "the tender treatment given to the instigators and managers of the recent steel strike. There is a studied effort to 'whitewash' all these, particularly Foster." Obviously, it is intended to "deprecate any thought of radicalism being contained in the gospel and program set before the rank and file." But if it becomes apparent that men of decided radical leanings had much to do with the steel-strike survey, it will become necessary, in the opinion of the Buffalo *Commercial*, "to discover whether a movement founded on high ideals and noble aspirations, directed by church leaders of purest integrity, and aiming at the noble cause of unification of Christianity, committed the error of permitting itself to become entangled in this instance with industrial radicalism and almost becoming, tho unconsciously, an agent or catspaw for elements with which Christianity can not well line up."

But *Labor*, a Washington weekly, reflects labor's point of view in declaring that the report is a "fine vindication of the Industrial Relations Department of the Interchurch World Movement, and ought to point the way for governmental action." Furthermore, this journal believes, "it will be difficult to convince sane men and women anywhere that Bishop McConnell and Bishop Williams and their associates have attached their names to a document that 'libels' the Steel Corporation." The tone of the report is said to be "admirable," and "this is all the more remarkable in view of the provocation of its authors," who "have been traduced by members of the Civic Federation, the National Association of Manufacturers, the subsidized press, and wealthy churchmen of their own denominations."

"God or Gary!" is the caption over an editorial in the New York *World*, which says: "The issue has been sharply drawn between mammon and religion. Big business has challenged the Church, and unless the Church is to retire discredited it must hold its ground. If it is to draw its inspiration from the Man of Galilee it can not capitulate to Elbert H. Gary. The ranks are closing round the Steel Trust in a way to cause it grave concern." While it witholds judgment until all the evidence is in, the Washington *Post* urges that the indictment "can not be ignored nor the clientèle back of the commission be disparaged." For—

> "The great Protestant denominations of the country, through their social commissions and by the action of their courts of last resort, during the past five years have steadily been formulating a social Christianity program that does not fit in at all with the older order of industrial philosophy or stand-pat politics. The Roman Catholic Church, likewise, by its commission headed by Archbishop Hayes, of New York, and advised by Professor Ryan, of the Catholic University in this city, has defined a social program for clerical and lay support which is quite different from the one that the makers of iron and steel in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois still champion.
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> "These religious and ethical forces have got to be reckoned with by political parties and the employing groups of the country. They are fast coming to the mood of indifference whether their championship of social justice involves loss of large donations

to denominational treasuries or not. Bishop McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who heads the commission now indicting the Steel Company, can speak with the authority of a denomination that numbers millions of adherents and that has hundreds of millions of dollars in its treasury pledged by the rank and file."

But *The Outlook* (New York) holds that "in a case like that of the steel strike, the Church, in attempting to judge, is starting to do something it has no power to complete. . . . It is the Church's business to discriminate, it is not the Church's business to judge." By the same token *The Presbyterian* believes that the Industrial Commission "had neither spiritual, civil, nor any legal right to pass on the case. Their authority in the case was wholly presumptuous, . . . and should all men engage in this kind of self-assumed authority, wisdom, and right, the world would become a bedlam." Rather than take upon itself power of judgment in such affairs, "it is to be hoped that the Church will cut clear of these things, adhere to her own work of saving and making men good, and leave the adjustment of civil rights to properly constituted authority."

But *The Churchman* (Episcopal) takes the opposite view: "Missionaries are permitted to denounce the Chinese custom of foot-binding. Is it stretching a Christian point for the Churches in America in their missionary capacity to denounce, wherever they may find it practised, soul-binding? A twelve-hour day, seven days a week, is, we think, a soul-binding process." And in the opinion of *The Christian Register* the great achievement "is the expansion of the business of religion which definitely passes from the personal moralities to the social moralities, from the private individual's behavior to the great corporation's conduct." It is not "a matter of labor or capital, but of religion and humanity." The conclusions of the report constitute a serious challenge to the officials of the Steel Corporation, declares the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), and utters this solemn warning:

> "It is incumbent upon that great organization either to disprove these statements, which upon their face are a sweeping indictment of its autocratic labor policy, or to proceed to remedy speedily the conditions which are now laid bare. It will not suffice to call the investigators hard names and to impugn their motives. It will be no defense to point out that the Industrial Relations Conference, which set the inquiry on foot, was a hotbed of radical ideas. What the public will wish to know is whether the allegations now so specifically and positively affirmed are the truth and, if so, what remedy the Steel Corporation proposes to offer.
>
> One thing is certain, if the corporation can not clear itself it will have to clean house. For such conditions, affecting an enormous number of men and women dependent upon a basic industry for their support, can not continue unremedied without bringing suffering upon the entire public, either in the form of another strike or in some other way involving danger, distress, and disorder as well as financial loss."

Tho the striker is back at work, under a "truce," his victory is complete, writes Gerald C. Treacy, S.J., in *America* (Catholic). "He is now vindicated by a report that is impartial, sincere, and honest." In this observer's opinion:

> "The steel strike was a straight American fight for justice, conducted by the rules enforced by the American Federation of Labor, and the charges of Bolshevism in its conduct brought forward by the hypocritical pretenders of Americanism were unfounded. In the last ten years the workers in the steel industry have had their hours lengthened, not shortened. The majority of unskilled workers earned less than enough for the average family's minimum subsistence, while the skilled workers earned less than enough for the average family's comfort. The control exercised over the worker is autocratic, extending beyond the plants and affecting his civic status. The I. W. W. and other radical organizations had no influence in the strike. The strike was just inasmuch as 'the cause of the strike lay in grievances which gave the workers just cause for complaint and for action. These unredrest grievances still exist in the steel industry.'"

WHAT THE FACTORY CAN TEACH THE CLERGY

PROTESTING THAT A MINORITY of churchmen are coloring the minds of the majority with the "'Red' doctrine of destruction" of the present industrial systems, a writer in *Industry*, a Washington semimonthly, urges that clergymen give independent study to the pressing problems of labor, and promises they will learn that "the clergyman who seeks to undermine the industrial standing of America by preaching that a few rule and all others live in slavish dependence is on the wrong track." Invitations for personal observation and investigation have been proffered, according to this authority, by employers' associations, and there is now opportunity to clear up disputed points by "the common-sense method of going direct to industrial managers and to industrial plants." "Honest-intentioned clergy" are assured that it is quite possible to secure facts, "for ninety-seven per cent. of all the industrial institutions of America employ less than two hundred and fifty men, one per cent. have over five hundred men, and two per cent. have over a thousand men." Stress is laid on the many improvements made in recent years, and we are told that it is well to remember that the majority of business men of to-day have risen from humble positions, often from apprenticeships in the industries which they now own or control, a fact "which has brought America to its present place as a ranking industrial power in the world of trade."

From much criticism and many indictments of industry, the writer singles Rev. Richard W. Hogue's charge in *The Churchman* (Episcopal) that "the old social order has passed from the age of its indictment to the hour of its condemnation," and that all the evidence against it "covers the long ages of stifling slums, squalid tenements, unearned privilege, arrogant mastership, staggering poverty, and debasing ignorance; the earth and its fulness controlled by the few, the vast majority compelled to live in daily want or slavish dependence." How many, asks the writer in *Industry*, would subscribe to this accusation "without first taking pains at least to investigate the industrial situation in their own community?" Rather than immediate acceptance of such an allegation, "how much better and more practical it seems to go about constructive measures in this cooperative way than to keep aloof and to stir up antagonistic feelings by denouncing the whole industrial system in blanket indictment." If the statement of Mr. Hogue prove to be true, "the clergymen will be doing the country a great service if they will give the specific facts of city, persons, and exact features of such abuses." If, however, it be found that conditions in industry "now place about workmen safeguards and means of earning a wholesome living with opportunity of becoming business men either by saving money or by study and through experience as managers, then clergymen should refute the doctrines of impractical church leaders and should put a stop to addresses and publications which seek to tear down the present industrial and social structure of America." Further defense for the present system is found by the writer in all the safeguards with which the workmen are hedged about, in accident prevention maintained as a part of the productive program of progressive establishments; medical and hospital equipment, recreation provided, the maintenance of continuation and industrial classes for men and women, instruction in citizenship, and in the movement now under way to provide enough comfortable, attractive homes for employees of the industries of America. "Seven million dollars has been appropriated for this housing proposition by one company alone, and other companies and other employers are aiding in similar proportion." But, in spite of such present endeavor,

> "Revolutionary theories of overturning present systems of industrial management have been advanced by churchmen of liberal and fanatical trend. Strife has been encouraged where

cooperation should have been fostered. The press and platform addresses, books and sermons, all bear witness that certain church agencies and leaders are bent on denouncing the present-day system of industrial management. Upon the success of industrial production depends the welfare of all religious and philanthropic effort. Therefore, will all the body of churchmen consent to a minority coloring the whole church thought with its 'Red' doctrine of destruction of the present systems and introduction of allied Soviet rule with its attending scorn of the principles of religion and law and order?

"Something must be done by the thousands of clergymen who preach and serve in the industrial centers. These clergymen have the power to settle the question whether the Church is to be dominated by men who uphold the doctrine of the I. W. W. and the Soviet teachers and the militant Socialists in their varying creeds and preachments. It would seem that one of the first steps would be for the clergymen to go to the factories and to confer with employers and workmen, and then begin to announce their findings, and then proceed to put out of authority in the Church all who persist in agitating unrest and revolution. Employers have invited cooperation. Will the average clergyman recognize the serious condition in which the Church finds itself to-day and hasten to aid employers and workmen in bringing about a better understanding in industrial matters?

"If the clergyman in industrial centers thinks other matters are more important and allows the radicals to come into complete control of church thought regarding industrial relations, there is bound to develop a condition in America which will bring disaster to the Church as well as ruin to industrial matters.

"If employers are not treating workmen right, which employers are they? In what cities do clergymen sit by and allow such conditions to exist as Rev. Hogue describes in *The Churchman?* If Rev. Hogue is mistaken, why should such a church paper be allowed to publish general statements without specific citation as to where such conditions exist? It is the duty of clergymen everywhere to know for themselves. Will they visit employers and workmen to find out the truth?"

MENNONITE MIGRATION OPPOSED

THE PROPOSED MIGRATION of the Canadian colony of Orthodox Mennonites into Mississippi and other States in the Mississippi Valley has aroused considerable protest in the press of this country, and in Mississippi and Alabama particularly the State Democratic committees have adopted resolutions opposing the establishment within their borders of Mennonite colonies. The members of this religious order in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, numbering some eight thousand persons and possest of property worth ten million dollars, plan to leave this summer because of the loss of certain privileges under which they were excused all military duty and permitted to maintain a German-speaking sectarian school system. In voicing its protest the Alabama State Committee, according to the religious press, passed this resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Democratic State Executive Committee hereby unreservedly condemns the movement now under way to bring into Mississippi a colony of eight thousand Mennonites from Canada for the following reasons: (1) The said Mennonites refuse to allow their children to attend the public schools; (2) they speak and write only the German language, which is equivalent to thinking in German; (3) it is composed wholly of conscientious objectors who refused to fight for the Allied cause when Canada was being bled by the world-war. We are, therefore, of the opinion that these Mennonites are undesirable citizens, and we are opposed to bringing them into Mississippi."

As an offset to the difficulties caused by their peculiar beliefs, the Mennonites are looked upon as thrifty and industrious, and their departure will result in serious loss to Canada. According to a Winnipeg correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, thirteen or fourteen prairie towns will be depopulated and improved land holdings worth several million dollars will have to be sold for what they will bring. But no obstacle has been offered to the proposed trek, and Bishop Wahl, second ranking bishop of the Mennonites, has secured the required permit from the government authorities. The correspondent of *The Pioneer Press* quotes as follows the Bishop's explanation of the Mennonite move:

"Some time ago the chief officials of the Orthodox Mennonite Church declared that, as there appeared no chance of their regaining the right to special privilege in regard to schools, they would depart from Canada, even as they departed in former years from Germany, Holland, and Russia, and seek a land in which freedom for the exercise of their religion would be given them.

"The Church adheres to the opinion that the Manitoba school law is being forced on the Mennonites in direct violation of the agreement of 1873, made with the Dominion Government. They appreciate now that while they have a charter of special privilege in this respect, this charter was granted by the wrong authority. There is no alternative but to leave Manitoba, and Saskatchewan as well, as the trend of education law in that province parallels that of Manitoba.

"To carry out the project, a delegation of six leaders of the Mennonites was chosen. The delegation was instructed to tour the United States and see what could be found by way of land suitable for colonization in a State willing to give the privileges sought by the Church.

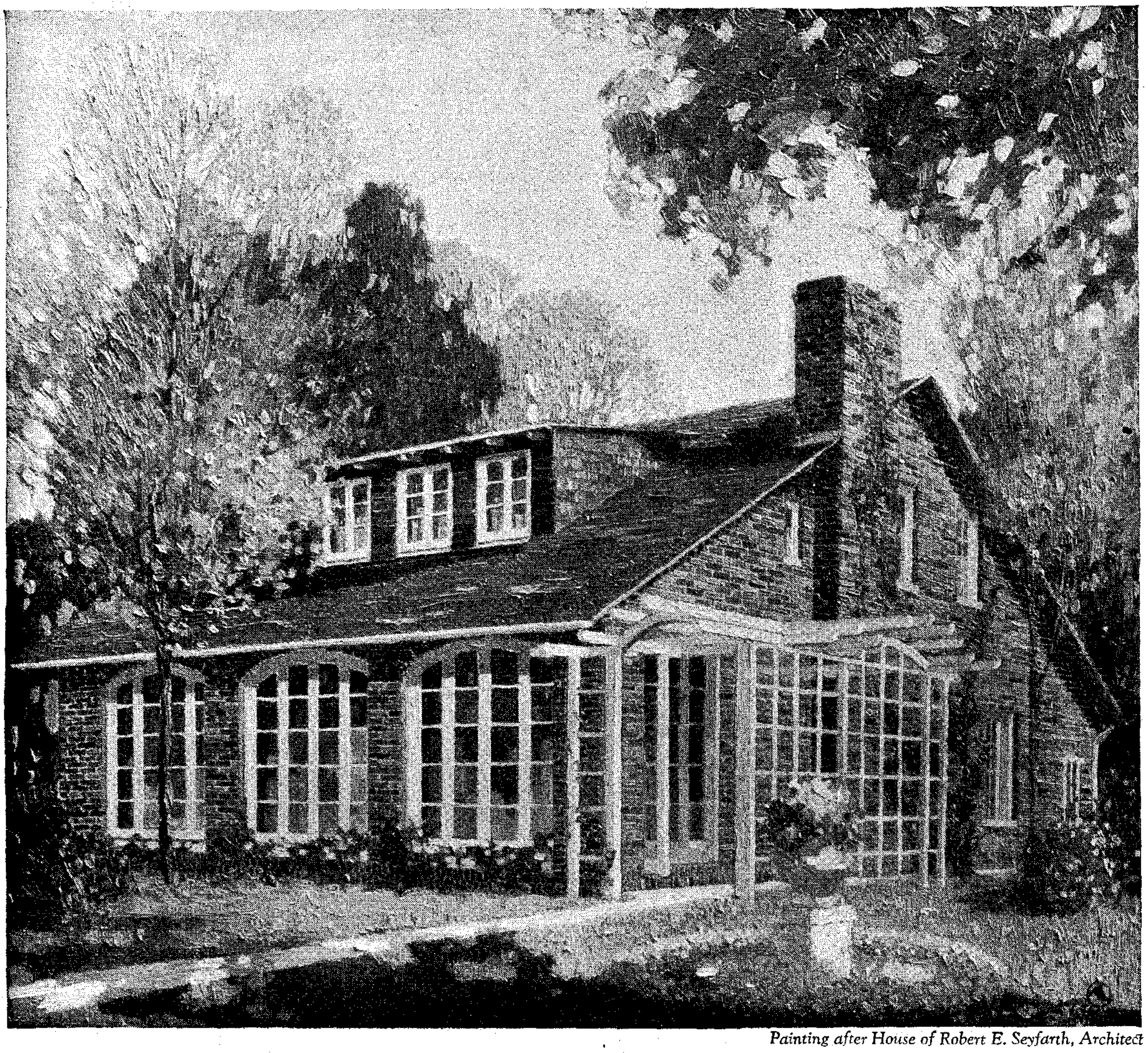
"The State of Mississippi was decided on. Interviews with the Governor of that State resulted in obtaining a specific pledge in writing giving the Menonnite community freedom as to worship and the conduct of schools for Mennonite children."

The Mennonite Bishop, according to this authority, actually secured a promise from Attorney-General Palmer that if the community settles in the United States it will be granted an official pledge of total immunity from military service both now and in the future. The Nashville *Tennessean* does not believe that Mr. Palmer made any such promise, for it would "set a dangerous precedent and have far-reaching consequences." And it comments:

"The Mennonites are an inoffensive religious body in peace time. They attend to their own affairs and let the outside world alone. But in war-time, as proved in the late emergency, they can cause great embarrassment to the Government which shelters them and their peculiar religious beliefs. One of Christ's most famous sayings, 'Render under Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's' they overlook entirely. They are willing to participate in the fruits of peace, but they will not take part in the labor and the fighting necessary to insure peace. It is a truism, old as the hills, that no man should be given citizenship unless he is willing to support his country in days of trouble as well as in hours of prosperity.

"The Mennonites are leaving Canada because the sentiment there favors every man shouldering a gun, if necessary, in defense of the realm. If we welcome such to this country, then we can not refuse to permit pacifists from other countries to immigrate here. . . . We do not believe that Palmer made the statement credited to him."

Tho "they wish to enjoy the blessings that America offers, they do not wish to become Americans," says the Buffalo *Evening News*, which adds that "there are too many of this idea now in America, as we learned to our sorrow in the war." In view of their insistence "in being a law unto themselves in such vital things as education and national defense, will they not be as undesirable as they are in Manitoba and Saskatchewan?" asks the Providence *Journal*. "We have too many such foreign communities in our midst now—Little Russians, Little Germanys, Little Italys, and the like," complains the Minneapolis *Journal*, and "the problem of penetrating and leavening them with Americanism is already heavy enough without the assumption of new burdens of that kind. Unless the Mennonites can show they mean to become good Americans, they should not be admitted." But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* thinks that "the coming of the Canadian contingent at this time is peculiarly fortunate," for "there is no doubt of the desirability of the Mennonites as citizens, particularly in view of their industry and skill as farmers and their law-abiding character."



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CURRENT - POETRY

THE faint and far-away echo of Tennyson's "Lotos Eaters" is, perhaps, to be heard in the following verses, but there is also moral passion, and hence more application to to-day in this than in the earlier verses. *The Weekly Review* prints it.

THE LAODICEANS

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

"To the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans write . . . I know thy works, that thou art neither ot nor cold. I would thou wert cold or hot."

We are the Laodiceans: we know not the ice nor the fire;
We have never sprung to the edge of doom at the call of a brave desire;
We have basked in the tepid noon-tides; we have drawn an even breath;
We have never felt between our lips the savors of life or death.

We are the Laodiceans, loved not by God nor man;
We boast in our ease or riches, and take what praise we can;
No love shall sear us with longing, no grief shall turn us to stone;
We shall not dance to the pipes of Spring, no answer to joy or moan.

We are the Laodiceans: when God's great summons came,
leaving the hosts of living men, as with a line of flame,
e were tossed aside like vagrant leaves at an idle wind's behest,
or we knew not the ways of battle, and we found not the ways of rest.

e are the Laodiceans: we have slight fear of hell,
or even its master can not say, "Ye have done my bidding well."
nd what for us would heaven be, with its endless lift and range?
e are doomed to a passionless limbo, that knows not life nor change.

e are the Laodiceans: we care not for wrong nor right;
e have no part in a world's defense, no cause for which to fight;
he fruits of the ground are sweet; we would rest in our garden-places,
ut God himself shall drive us out, between the black star-spaces.

e are the Laodiceans: our fight is with only those
ho would send us to burning deserts, or whelm us in alien snows;
e feel no lure of march nor flight; we taste not hope nor shame;
And we die, in our visionless Eden, of a curse without a name.

PERHAPS one may be inclined to regard is more of a novel than a poem. When velists take to other fields it may be expected that the old technique may cling. stead of a three-volume novel we find in *-Day* (London) a three-stanza one:

FOOLISH CURIOSITY

BY HAROLD MONRO

That girl I knew last week, she was
A cool and gentle little thing,
And it was good to walk with her:
Her talking had a birdlike ring.
On Saturday at Hammersmith,
Hearing her clear-toned phrases sing,
I crossed the crowded tramway street
And nearly bought a jeweler's ring.

But, urgently, outside the shop,
She asked me why I loved her so,
And if I'd ever loved before,
To which I said: "I do not know."
And was I faithful, then she asked.
I answered: "We had better go."

That little girl I knew last week—
Can that be she? Look! Over there?
She!—walking with another man,
And all those rings her fingers wear:
She! How much happier she looks!
But he, the man she has with her,
His eyelids droop;
He has a melancholy stare.

IN almost a similar genre *The English Review* (August, London) presents a thing of starker realism as well as profounder suggestion:

BETTY RIDDLE

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

As she sits at her stall in the Martinmas Fair
With a patched blue umbrella slung over her chair,
Old Betty Riddle sells
Greenjacks and jargonelles,
Fixing some ghost of old days with her stare.

"A ha'p'orth of greenjacks!" each little boy cries,
Devouring six-penn'orth at least with his eyes:
Into his grubby hands
Pears drop as still he stands;
But she gives him no glance as he munches his prize.

While mowing and mumbling she broods all the day,
And her mellow green pyramids dwindle away,
Folk in the roundabout
Racket and skirl and shout;
Yet never a word to it all does she say.

And even if, when her whole stock in trade's bought,
Some laughing lad's eye by that cold stare is caught,
Glumly away he'll slink,
Too dull of wit to think
Of offering a penny to her for her thought.

And soon they forget her, the lads without sense;
Yet the thought that is burning that blue and intense
Past-piercing steely eye,
Blind to the passer-by,
Must be worth a deal more than the pears and the pence.

Still staring she sits while the slow quarters chime
Till the raw fog has covered her bare boards with rime—
Crazy old wife who sells
Greenjacks and jargonelles—
Having buried three husbands in all in her time.

THE price a man pays for economic betterment in a new country is the loss that a dweller of New South Wales confides to *The Bulletin* (Sydney), where we turn frequently for poignant verse:

FAIRY-FOLK

BY RODERIC QUINN

When I am all alone
By lake or hill or sea,
I go searching near and far,
Under moon or sun or star,
For the little fairy-folk
Of the Old Countree.

Tho I know they're all about,
Yet they hide themselves from me,
For a secret folk are they
At their wonder-work and play—
They the little fairy-folk
Of the Old Countree.

Can it be that they are one
With the butterfly and bee,
With the dewdrop, bright and brief,
And the dancing blade and leaf—
They the little fairy-folk
Of the Old Countree?

Down about me falls a veil
Dimming that which I would see,
But it was not so, I wist,
When through graying rain and mist,
They were mine to know and greet
In the Old Countree.

There's a gate I may not ope
Since I have lost the key,
'Tis the gate of dim Romance,
Where they sing and court and dance—
They the little fairy-folk
Of the Old Countree.

The Bulletin has also this reminder of the poet's aloofness from us even in death, his careless regard for men's ways:

A POET'S GRAVE

BY M. FORREST

"Neglected is the poet's grave," they say.
"Those blossoming weeds affront the passers-by—
He who was great forgotten with the less!"
But I, who knew the poet, answer "Nay;
He would have loved these singing grasses high,
And the perfection of that loneliness."

IF you wonder why flowers carry such odd names as "Joe-pie weed" or "Queen's lace handkerchief," try and answer the query in verse as successful as this in *Punch* (London). The triangular pod of the flower seems to suggest the name of—

SHEPHERD'S PURSE

There was a silly shepherd lived out at Taunton Dene
(Hey-nonny-nonny-no for Taunton in the summer!)
And oh, but he was bitter cold! and oh, but he was mean!
The maidens vowed a bitterer had never yet been seen
At Taunton in the summer.

He lived to gather in the gold—he loved to hear it chink
(Hey-nonny-nonny-no for Taunton in the summer!)
And he could only dream of gold—of gold could only think;
And all the fairies watched him, and they watched him with a wink
At Taunton in the summer.

At last one summer noonday, when the sky was blue and deep
(Hey-nonny-nonny-no for Taunton in the summer!)
They made him heavy-headed as he watched beside his sheep
And all the little Taunton elves came stealing out to peep
At Taunton in the summer.

They opened wide his wallet and they stole the coins away
(Hey-nonny-nonny-no for Taunton in the summer!)
They took the round gold pieces and they used them for their play,
They rolled and chased and tumbled them and lost them in the hay
At Taunton in the summer.

And when they'd finished playing they used all their magic powers
(Hey-nonny-nonny-no for Taunton in the summer!)
The silly shepherd woke and wept, he sought his gold for hours,
And all he found was drifts and drifts of tiny greenish flowers
At Taunton in the summer.

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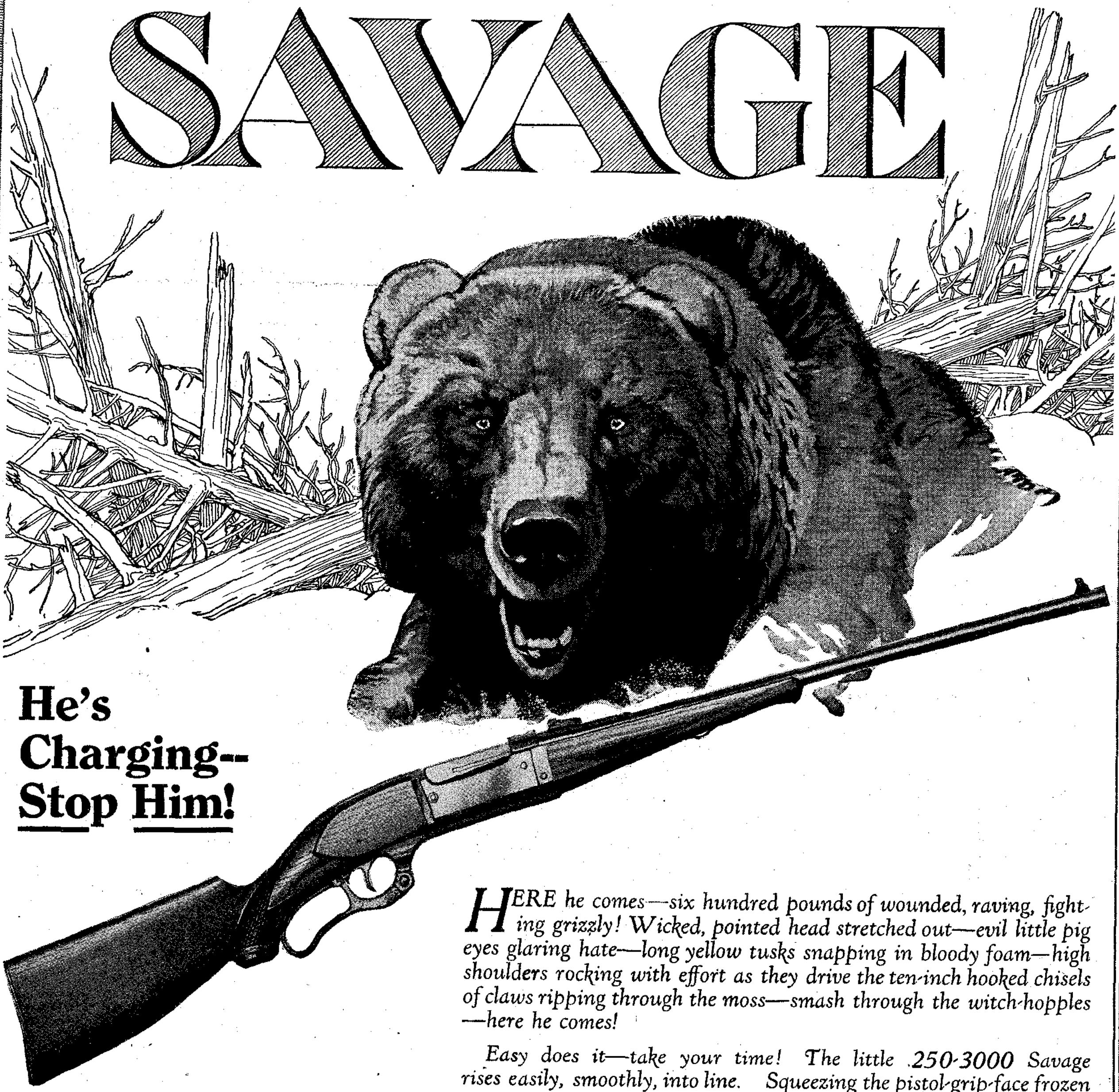

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Fingers racing, before the echo of the shot you're reloaded and ready again. But he's down. Crumpled end over end in his stride. That vicious little 87 grain pointed bullet, traveling 3,000 feet per second, smashed through his jaw, shivered his neck vertebrae to splinters, and splashed them through his lungs. Never knew what struck him—dead when he hit the ground.

Only seven pounds of rifle—the .250-3000 Savage six shots—in two seconds, if you need them that fast—and each of them with a gilt-edge target accuracy that will hit an 800-yard military bulls-eye, and punch enough to slam through half-inch steel boiler-plate at a hundred yards. Now supplied in both Lever and Bolt action with checked extra-full pistol-grip and forearm and corrugated steel shotgun butt-plate and trigger. See either one at your dealer's—he can supply them or write Dept. T for complete description.

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WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS

THE AMERICAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

(From *Commerce Monthly*, published by the National Bank of Commerce in New York)

IT IS ESTIMATED that the United States originally possest 850,000,000 acres of timber-land, of which only about five hundred and forty-five million acres remain. However, in spite of the methods of lumbering that have wasted so much of our original timber, the United States is still the third country of the world in respect to forest acreage, being led only by Russia and Canada. The remaining virgin stands consist chiefly of various species of hardwoods in the central and southern hardwood regions, the yellow pine along the South Atlantic and the Gulf coasts, and the Douglas fir, spruce, and cedar of the Far Northwest, with smaller stands of redwood, California sugar and white pine, Western yellow pine and Idaho white pine in the Inland Empire region, white pine in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, and spruce in Maine.

Lumber production in this country reached its peak in 1906 and 1907. Table A shows the estimated total cut of lumber in the United States from 1904 to 1918. Production in 1919 is estimated at about the same as for 1918.

TABLE A.—LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904 TO 1918

Year	*Thousand Feet*	*Year*	*Thousand Feet*
1904	43,000,000	1912	45,000,000
1905	43,500,000	1913	44,000,000
1906	46,000,000	1914	40,500,000
1907	46,000,000	1915	38,000,000
1908	42,000,000	1916	40,000,000
1909	44,500,000	1917	36,000,000
1910	44,500,000	1918	32,000,000
1911	43,000,000		

The original forest acreage contained approximately 5,200 billion board feet of merchantable timber. The latest estimate of timber remaining is 2,826 billion feet. Of this difference about one-third has been lumbered, one-third destroyed by forest-fires, and one-third wasted. Table B shows the distribution of American standing timber by species.

TABLE B.—DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES OF STANDING TIMBER IN THE UNITED STATES

Species	*Stand (Billion Feet)*
Douglas fir	718.4
Southern yellow pine	392.7
Western yellow pine	334.9
Spruce	116.5
Redwood	101.9
Western hemlock	92.0
Western cedar	91.2
Eastern hemlock	65.6
Sugar pine	54.6
Cypress	44.3
White and Norway pine	44.1
Western white pine	20.8
All other conifers	200.3
Hardwoods	548.7
Totals	2,826.0

The different cycles of lumber production have naturally caused the proportions of production of different species to vary widely from period to period. Table C shows the production of the most important species of lumber in 1899, in 1913, and in the last three years for which figures are available.

TABLE C.—PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES BY SPECIES FOR CERTAIN YEARS

Species	Thousand Feet				
	1899	1913	1916	1917	1918
Yellow pine	9,657,676	14,839,363	15,055,000	13,539,464	10,845,000
Douglas fir	1,736,507	5,556,096	5,416,000	5,585,000	5,820,000
White pine	7,742,391	2,568,636	2,700,000	2,250,000	2,200,000
Oak	4,438,027	3,211,718	3,300,000	2,250,000	2,025,000
Hemlock	3,420,673	2,319,982	2,350,000	2,200,000	1,875,000
Western pine	945,432	1,258,528	1,690,000	1,960,000	1,710,000
Spruce	1,448,091	1,046,816	1,250,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
Cypress	495,836	1,097,247	1,000,000	950,000	630,000
Maple	633,466	901,487	975,000	860,000	815,000
Gum (red and sap)	285,417	772,514	800,000	788,000	765,000
Redwood	360,167	510,271	490,850	487,458	443,231
Birch	132,601	378,739	450,000	415,000	370,000
Chestnut	206,688	505,802	535,000	415,000	400,000
Larch	50,619	395,273	455,000	360,000	355,000
Yellow poplar	1,115,242	620,176	560,000	350,000	290,000
All other	2,415,333	2,404,361	2,780,401	2,296,317	2,222,263
Totals	35,084,166	38,387,009	39,807,251	35,831,239	31,890,494

The relative position of the States as to lumber production has, of course, shifted as the industry has moved in search of new supplies. Twenty years ago Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota were the leading States. Now, however, Washington, Louisiana, and Oregon produce jointly about one-third of the total lumber output of the country. Table D shows for 1918 the production for those States whose total output was one billion or more feet.

TABLE D.—LEADING LUMBER-PRODUCING STATES, 1918

State	*Production 1918 Thousand Feet*	*State*	*Production 1918 Thousand Feet*
Washington	4,603,123	California	1,277,084
Louisiana	3,450,000	Wisconsin	1,275,000
Oregon	2,710,250	Alabama	1,270,000
Mississippi	1,935,000	North Carolina	1,240,000
Arkansas	1,470,000	Minnesota	1,005,000
Texas	1,350,000		

The United States is the largest wood-using country in the world. The great majority of dwellings and of farm buildings in this country is made of wood. Of our total domestic consumption more than half is accounted for by use for construction timber and lumber, and in the form of planing-mill products, *i.e.*, sash-doors, flooring, general mill-work, etc.

The principal handicap of the lumber industry as it exists in the Pacific Northwest, and also to a great degree in the South, is the burden of timber-land investments. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century lavish grants of public lands and loose, poorly defined, and ill-enforced land laws allowed the concentration of timber-lands in private ownership. A rapid and enormous capitalization of stumpage took place, largely with borrowed funds. The result of these conditions has been that the lumber cut has tended increasingly to be governed by financial requirements instead of demands of the market. This movement to unload stumpage while the opportunity for profit exists is the most serious cause of overproduction in the West.

Lumber consumption in the United States has of late years shown a tendency to decrease. Table E shows estimated per capita consumption of lumber in the United States from 1904 to 1918 in feet, board measure. Per capita consumption has declined two-fifths since 1906.

The present value of lumber has multiplied many times since the beginning of the war. In 1914 the average price on yellow pine shipments from a large group of representative mills was about fourteen dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet. In 1920 the average price received on shipments of yellow pine in the month of January was probably about fifty-five dollars per thousand feet, and the average price on new business at the beginning of March was in the neighborhood of sixty dollars On Douglas fir, the average price for representative mills was about thirteen dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet in 1914; thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents to forty dollars for shipments in the month of January, 1920, and about forty-five dollars for new business early in March.

TABLE E.—PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904 TO 1918

Year	*Feet*	*Year*	*Feet*
1904	493	1912	455
1905	494	1913	436
1906	516	1914	388
1907	504	1915	375
1908	450	1916	390
1909	473	1917	350
1910	470	1918	300
1911	442		

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports a total of only slightly over ten billion feet of lumber out by its members in 1919, in comparison with nearly thirteen billion feet in 1917.

According to Henry S. Graves, formerly Chief of the United States Forest Service, if we began at the present time to protect our cut-over lands from fire and use wholly practical forestry methods to insure reproduction after logging, we could secure in the next fifty or sixty years an annual production of over sixty billion feet of lumber per year, without lessening our forest capital. It is not necessarily advantageous always to reforest all cut-over lands. They may offer better returns for agriculture or other industry established on them. But, if through public and private cooperation and protection, the replanting of cut-over timber-lands promises a fair return, reforestation seems the logical course.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HOPE FOR RUSSIA IN THE RISE OF THE PEASANT MASSES

EVENTUAL RESTORATION OF RUSSIA, not through Bolshevism, but because of the inherent soundness of character of the Russian masses, as evidenced by their patriotism, their desire for knowledge, and their respect for religion, is seen by at least one observer as the final outcome of the situation in the hectic land now ruled by Trotzky and Lenine. The man who makes this prediction is Colonel Andrew Kalpaschnikoff, scion of a prominent Russian family, a member of the *zemstvo* under the old régime and at one time an attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington. In the latter part of 1917 Colonel Kalpaschnikoff was imprisoned by the order of Trotzky, charged with supporting the forces opposing the Soviet Government, and was kept in the damp cells of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress for five months. In his book, "A Prisoner of Trotzky," he tells of his prison experiences. He also gives his views on what he thinks will finally happen in Russia. While these may be somewhat colored by his opposition to Bolshevism, his utterances nevertheless bear the stamp of sincerity and in any event they are an interesting commentary on the situation. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff tells us that as a result of his contact during his prison term with many representatives of the common people of Russia, peasants, soldiers, and sailors, his ideas regarding these people were completely changed. "I began to discover the moral treasures of my race and to understand the errors of the educated minority who wanted to handle many millions of men regardless of their vital desires and interests," he says. Kalpaschnikoff's education had been received abroad, he tells us, and he had been accustomed to look at his country from a foreign view-point and to "strive for ideals created without consulting the millions whose happiness they were supposed to make." The Russian peasant has been deceived by his Bolshevik leaders, he declares, and hence but little blame attaches to him for what has happened in Russia, "for he is only a blind instrument in treacherous hands and has been skilfully taught to think that without the crimes he commits, it is impossible to save his country and preserve his land and his liberty." During the war the Allies urged the peasant to fight and suffer in silence until German militarism was crusht, we are told. He was soothed with promises of a Russian Constitutional Assembly that would meet presently and solve all his problems at home. When such an assembly finally did meet, Colonel Kalpaschnikoff says, it was composed of 85 per cent. East-siders from New York City and Socialists from all parts of the world, and 15 per cent. old régimers who were dreaming of restoring the old methods of governing the nation. Nothing practical came of this assembly, and so the Russian people turned to the Bolsheviki, who, at least, had a concrete suggestion to make, namely: "Take the land and kill the *bourgeoisie*." Colonel Kalpaschnikoff states that the thing which struck him most in his prison experience was the desire of the sailors and soldiers to acquire knowledge. "In the damp corridors of the fortress, and later in the restaurants, on the benches of the public gardens, and the dirty barns where I had to hide, I saw the same sight, men spelling out the words of a newspaper and teaching their ignorant comrades to read." He was also imprest with their deeply religious nature. He says that he doesn't believe there is in Russia a soldier or sailor of the "Red" Guard belonging to the Russian Orthodox Church who would not be reasonable if his common sense were appealed to. "The Bolsheviki have won him because they had promised him something tangible in the shape of land, liberty, and peace." Further:

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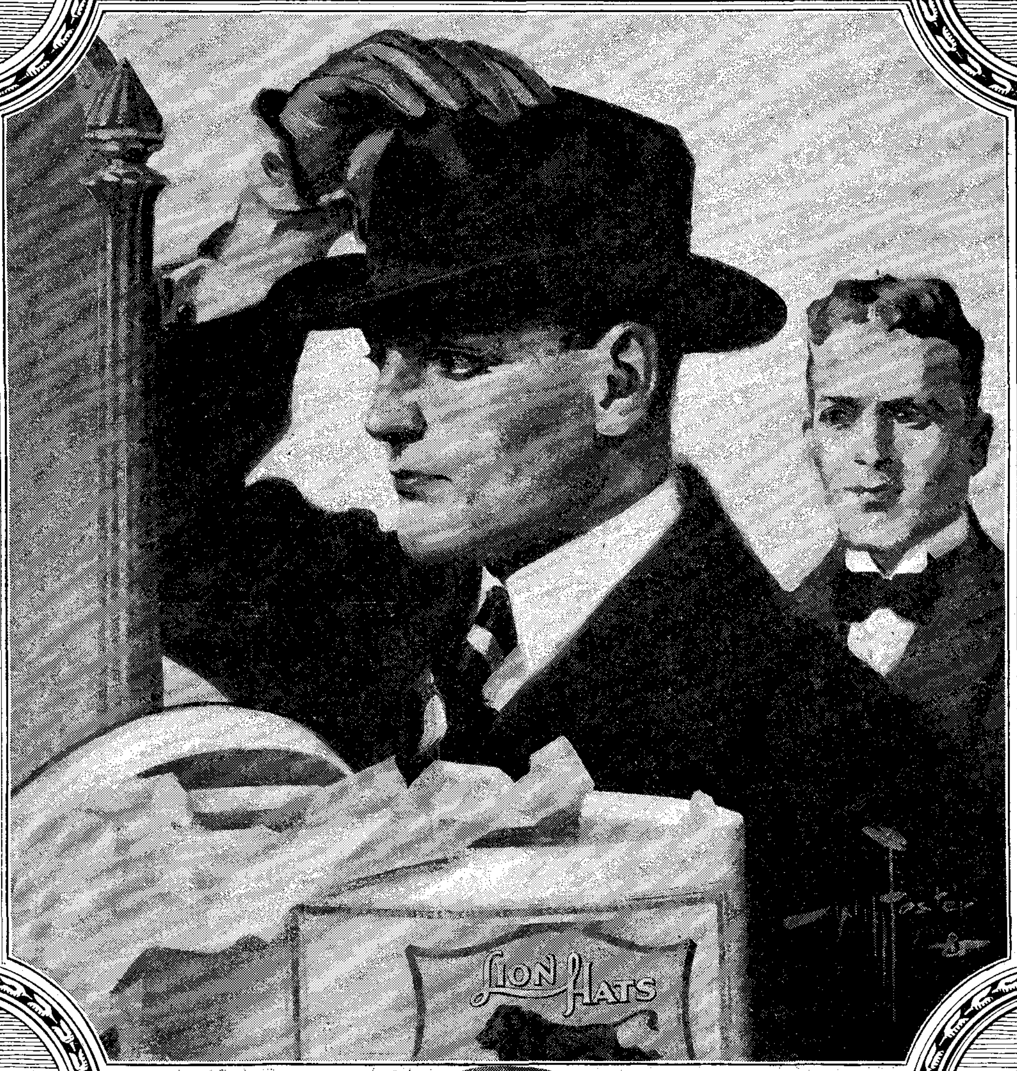
LITTLE RUSSIAN PEASANTS HEARING ABOUT BOLSHEVISM.

Kalenin, a leader of the "Reds," is shown spreading propaganda in a Russian village. Other educational forces are at work among the peasants, says a man who has lived among them, and in the economic and intellectual rise of these masses of tillers of the soil lies the hope of civilization in Russia.

> He believed them and thought the things they promised would really cure all his suffering; they had convinced him by offering him something practical. They said he could take the land right away, which made him contented; but, in order fully to convert him and satisfy the great longing in his heart toward justice, they had to dangle in front of his eyes glittering ideals and brilliant pictures of the future welfare of the humble of the world. The Russian peasant was then so little educated, I am sorry to say, that it was impossible for him to do anything except to follow blindly those who had promised the autocracy of the mob; nevertheless he is not in any way a Bolshevik or Communist, as these terms are understood here, and it is quite certain that he will never become one. He merely turned to the Bolsheviki because he was worn out by war.

The one thing the peasant particularly understood about Bolshevism, it seems, was that it advocated their taking the land. The author says he saw farmers on his own estate take a piece of paper from their pocket and spell by syllables, "Bol-she-vik," and then declare with satisfaction: "We belong to the new party, because it gives us the land." It does not appear, however, that these peasants desired to take over the land without paying for it. On the contrary, they insisted on becoming "rightful owners" by paying what the land was worth. He illustrates:

> When the Bolsheviki told the farmers to take the land, my brother was still on our estates near the Volga, and was asked to preside at a most curious meeting of the representatives of the different villages which surround us. They asked him to



LION HATS

The Right Hat for Real Men

YOU are in a Lion store. You have just selected a Lion Hat. You are about to try it on ..... Stop a minute, and consider what you expect of that hat. ¶ You want style, and fineness. More than this, you want *individuality*—that hat must look stylish and fine *on you.* ¶ Now put it on. You can see what we mean when we say a Lion Hat favors its *wearer* as well as its *maker.* ¶ If that Lion store isn't as near as you would like it, let us know your dealer's name. We'll do the rest.

LANGENBERG HAT CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.
Established 1860 Manufacturers of Lion Hats, Caps and Gloves

(32A)

mark on the map of the estates a division of the land so that each village would get its fair amount. This he gladly did. Afterward the different villages exprest the desire to discuss the question of the price and were much disappointed that my brother could not make out the deed as all notaries' offices were closed; they even went further and offered to deposit the money at the bank, if my brother would give a written promise that he would, when the time came, turn over the estates to them and not to other buyers who might turn up later. Such was, and is, the psychology of the Russian people as they pass through their revolutionary sickness, of which Bolshevism is but the poisonous phase.

Colonel Kalpaschnikoff says Bolshevism did not exist in Russia as a political party but came in as one of the forms of anarchy. He holds both the Allies and Germans responsible for solidifying the movement until it has become so strong that it can defy the world. To quote:

Two things must be remembered: the Allies at the beginning of the war put the principal burden of the struggle against Germany on the shoulders of Russia; then when the revolution began to appear in the former empire, the French and the English, instead of waiting for it to develop naturally after the big offensive, aided and encouraged it, expecting to use it for their own ends. When, however, events proved that it was not easy to "use" a national sickness, they remembered their personal and financial interests and thought more of their money and of acquiring the Russian markets than of the people's welfare.

Then England encouraged the greatest of errors, for she tried to suppress at the same time Bolshevism and "Great Russia," of which she was afraid. By repeated errors the Paris politicians, whom I consider the real creators of Bolshevism, have driven the Bolsheviki and "Great Russia" into each other's arms on the basis of national defense and the unity of the country; for the Allies, instead of protecting Russia, their stricken comrade, tried to take advantage of the country while the nation was prostrate through revolution, and, instead of protecting her as a whole, they used the same methods that the Germans tried in the Ukraine, and have deliberately made use of the Bolshevized and poisoned stage of the Russian sickness to cut off parts of the Russian body. This body luckily is not dead, however, and the Allies will soon understand what a mistake they made in creating and recognizing so many alleged republics. Latvia, Esthonia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukrainia, Lithuania, and the Baltic Provinces, now claiming independence, are not nations but merely outskirts of "Great Russia" and have no more right to independence than have California and Texas. Therefore, by encouraging their secession, the Allies have caused the flag of a very powerful and far-reaching national movement to be unfurled. All this was done by the Allies to control the wealth of Russia, cut her forests, pump out her oil, and export her raw materials under the pretext of helping these Russian states to become independent and fight Bolshevism. They have tried to suppress both Russia and Bolshevism, instead of which they have lighted the torch of patriotism throughout Russia.

The author holds that the desertions from the ranks of the Bolsheviki after the armistice, the successes of Denikin and Kolchak, the final collapse of the latter, and the recent triumphs of the Bolsheviki may all be explained on the single ground of the Russian's love of his land. He fights with the party he thinks offers him the best show of holding on to his home. We read:

Just after the armistice the Bolsheviki were losing ground every day because, tho they had encouraged the peasants to take the land by force, they were unable to satisfy them and make them individual landowners, for in the Soviet system the land belongs to the government commune. The situation was most critical for the Bolsheviki, whole regiments were deserting, entire villages arrested their "Red" Guards and joined the anti-Bolshevik troops because they were tired of the Bolshevik autocracy and wanted only to get their land, cultivate it, and pay for it.

General Denikin owed his rapid successes in the summer of 1919 and his victorious advance on Kief, not to his weapons, but to a skilful propaganda and his famous proclamation in which he said: "In my advance to Moscow every man found on the land will be allowed to remain and keep the product of his work."

In many cases the farmers met the volunteer troops with these proclamations in their hands. They were so proud of having what they thought were receipts granting them the right to buy the land. Kolchak's troops took the province of Perm in the same easy way and so opened the doors of Russia to the Siberian Army. Kolchak reopened the government banks and the peasants came in hundreds to pay for the land with all the interest since March, 1917. They were all eager to get the "lawful document of possession." This miraculous piece of paper would have meant peace, happiness, and many millions of devoted anti-Bolsheviki. But they did not get it. The answer was always the same: "After Moscow is taken the Constitutional Assembly will decide—such is the will of the Allies and the condition of their support."

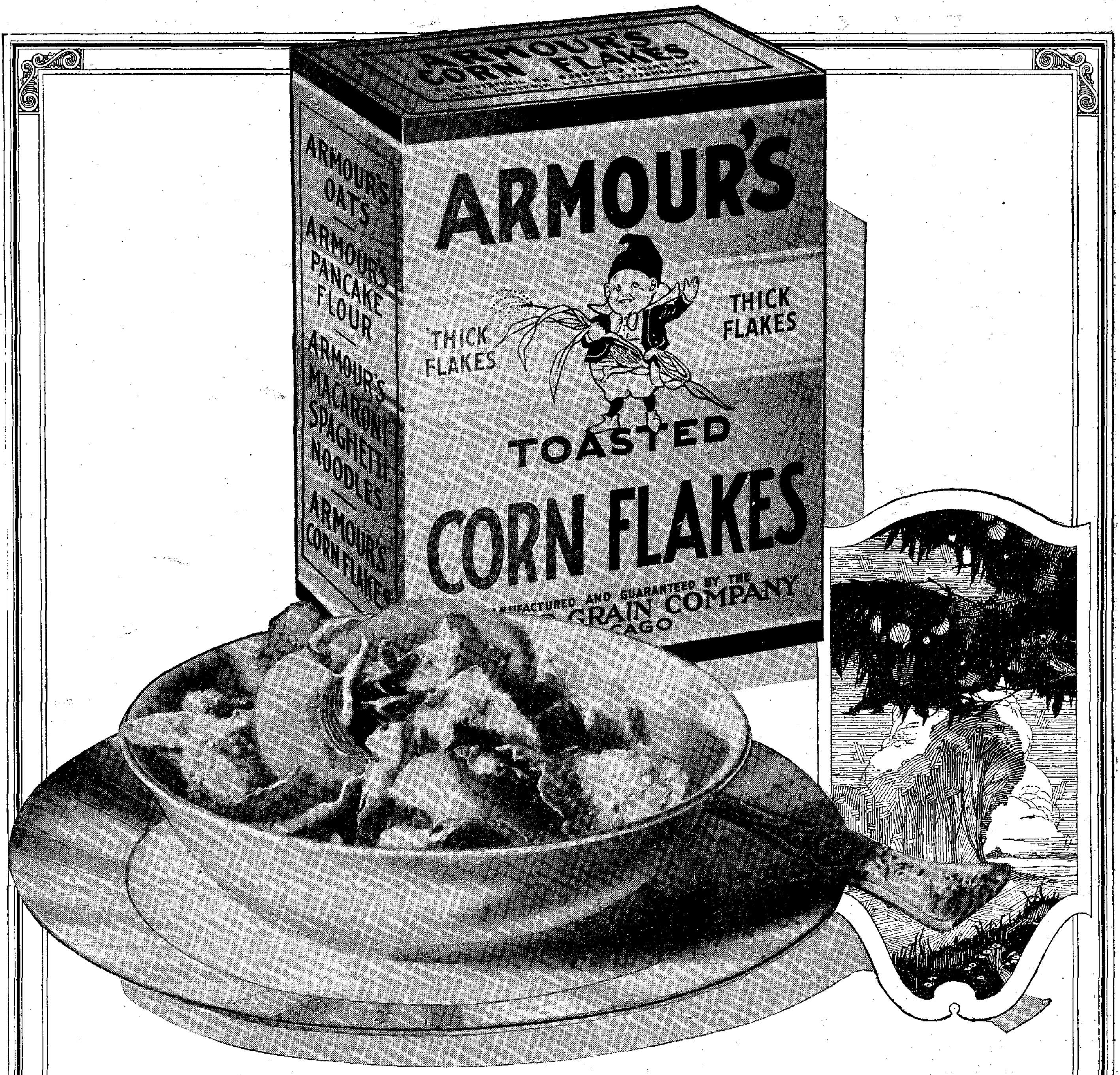
The farmers could not forget that Moscow had always been the stronghold of the big landowners of the old régime, and they began to hesitate. They did not hesitate long because the Bolsheviki were on the spot to whisper to them: "The Allies are supporting Kolchak, Denikin, and Yudenitch, who will not give you the land. Look at the French foreigners coming to take your land in the south. Look at the English foreigners cutting your wood in the north and pumping your oil in the self-named 'Republic of Georgia.'"

In answer, a human wave of peasants rose from the Caucasus to Bessarabia, and from Vladivostok to the Polish border. Soon the higher classes began to join the peasants; the hatred for foreigners was so cleverly fomented that a tremendous national movement has been rapidly developed to avenge the insulted "Great Russia" and preserve her unity; the nation is being reborn and is conscious of its strength.

The author closes his discussion of the Russian situation by making certain prognostications. The Communist organization has proved to be only a dream, he says, which can not be practically realized. Bolshevism in Russia he divides into two periods: the decay and destruction of the old Russian Army, which he calls the period of the German agents; and the "Red" terror, or the period of historical vengeance of the opprest. Now the third period has begun, he tells us, which he calls the "evolution of the revolution," the rise of Russian patriotism, which will eventually wipe out Bolshevism. "The Soviet Government, by restoring the discipline in the new armies, is digging its own grave," we are told. Interesting, in view of recent developments, is the author's prediction that the first movement of the army created by the Bolsheviki would be directed against Poland, and that this movement will be to some extent a holy war, in the view of the Russian soldiers. This war, whatever its immediate outcome, will not, he predicts, result in the crushing of Russia. As we read:

Russia has, and will have for a long time, a very large army, because about three million men have, both by the war with Germany and the civil war, been made unfit for normal life and work. Just as the French Revolution created the army which Napoleon led around Europe, so the Russian revolution has created an army of professional soldiers ready to be led by any strong man who declares himself a Russian for the Russians. Whether this army will stop before Constantinople, Berlin, or Warsaw, it is difficult to foretell, but this great movement will almost surely be directed first against Poland on the basis of a holy war, because the Poles have burned and destroyed several Russian Orthodox Churches in Poland. This act of extraordinary stupidity has thrown a match into the swaying, shifting mass of Russians; it has caught fire and is now burning as a steady flame—religion has been given back to Russia. The all-Russian Patriarch Tikhon has been released and has addrest a *poslanis* to the faithful sons of the Russian Church, telling them that the Bolsheviki are sinners because they made picture shows in the sacred churches, but that the sins of the anti-Bolsheviki are just as great because they have permitted such sacrilege and have gone to see such spectacles of sin. He goes on to say that they must all pray together for the pardon of their great sins and God will punish the most unworthy. In the end he calls to all the believers and all Russians not to forget that they belong to the saintly orthodox church and asks them if they can stand coolly by and see foreigners spitting at their cross and the Poles destroying their churches. He tells them to unite and not let their religion be insulted and to reconquer the respect owed to their faith.

The strength of great, intangible Russia has always been patriotism and religion. Now that they have been restored, the crisis in the Russian "sickness" is passing, and the convalescence has begun. While there may be some setbacks, I consider Russia already saved. The greatest revolution history has ever known is coming to a successful conclusion.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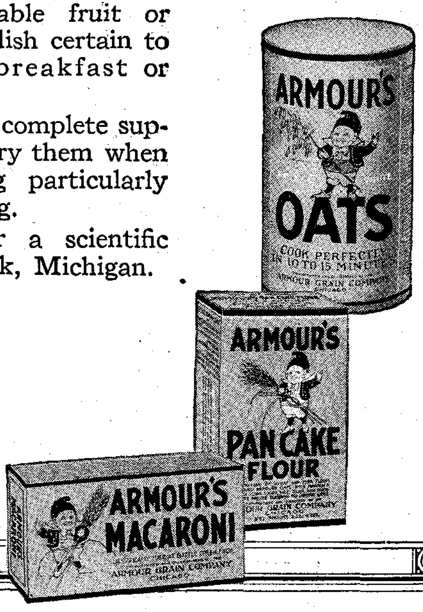
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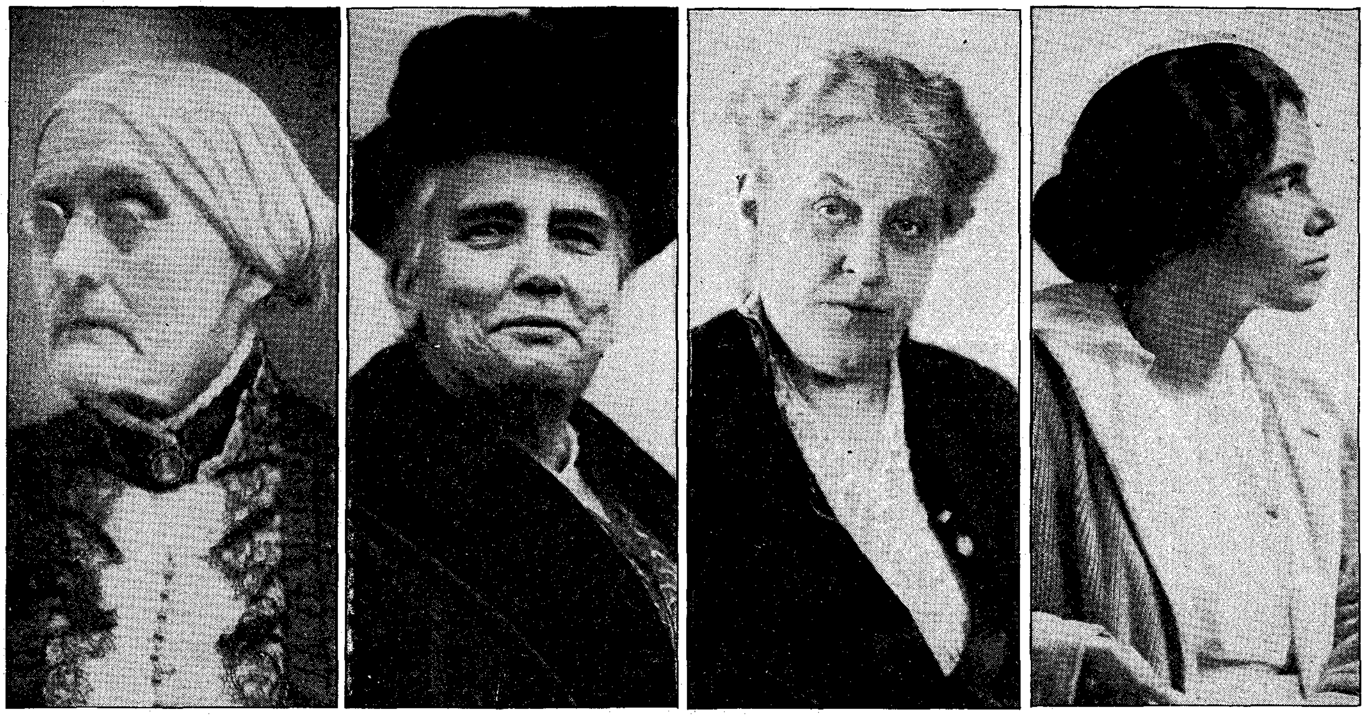

Photograph by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C. Copyrighted by Keystone View Company.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS OF YESTERDAY AND OF TO-DAY.

At the extreme left is Susan B. Anthony, called "the first militant," the Quaker school-teacher who wrote the recently passed Federal Amendment. At the extreme right is Alice Paul, Quaker leader of the modern militants, who claim credit for forcing the Amendment through. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is shown next to Miss Anthony, with Carrie Chapman Catt next in order.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE LONG FIGHT FOR THE VOTE

SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY, a Quaker school-teacher born in Massachusetts and reared in Rochester, N. Y., was arrested in 1872 for casting a vote in the New York State elections. When the Federal Amendment granting the vote to twenty-six million American women was finally ratified, two weeks ago, the Amendment was known by Miss Anthony's name, and it takes its place in the Constitution of the United States, line for line, exactly as she wrote it forty-two years ago, a few years after her arrest. The adoption of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment ends a struggle the pioneers in which were arrested, assaulted, and otherwise abused. Its latest militant exponents, now rejoicing in their victory, were assaulted and jailed in Washington no later than last February. It may be significant that another Quaker, Miss Alice Paul, was at the head of these modern militants. Throughout the history of suffrage, Quaker women have been among the most vigorous opponents of peace at any price.

The first American woman who asserted that she had the same political rights as men, says the New York *Evening Sun*, was Mistress Margaret Brent, of Maryland. She was the holder of large estates in the Colony in 1647, not long after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and it is a matter of record that she declared herself entitled by her property interests to a place in the Maryland legislature. More than a hundred years later, in 1776, the memorable year of the outbreak of the American Revolution, a strong suffrage argument was presented by one of the most prominent women of the day. While John Adams was attending the Constitutional Assembly which promulgated the Declaration of Independence, he received from his wife, Abigail, a letter that reads very much like the pronouncements of suffrage speakers during the recent fight in the Tennessee legislature which preceded ratification. Mrs. Adams wrote:

> "I long to hear that you have declared an independency; and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

The real struggle for representation, according to the New York *World*, began in 1848, when Miss Lucretia Mott and Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton called together at Seneca Falls, N. Y., the first Woman's Rights Convention. *The Sun and New York Herald* credits "Lucretia Mott, a demure Quaker-woman with a white frill under her bonnet," with being the first woman to speak at a public meeting in America. She accompanied her husband, James Mott, to the World's Convention called in London, 1839, to discuss the slavery question. To her amazement she found that no women were to be admitted to the convention as delegates. This striking proof of the attitude even of Liberals toward women impelled her to become the first great leader in the suffrage cause in this country. After the convention, which she, in conjunction with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, called in 1848, the "next woman to feel the sting of public scorn for her devotion to the public cause," says the New York *Evening Post*, "was Susan B. Anthony, a second Quaker":

> Her participation in the movement dated from a temperance convention in 1852, at which she was rebuked when she attempted to speak to a motion as a delegate.
>
> Campaigning in every county in New York State and in many Western States, traveling in rickety conveyances over almost impassable roads through the unsettled Middle West and through the mining-camps of California, Miss Anthony covered a mileage for "equal rights" which would be astounding if it could be estimated.
>
> By her woman's declaration of independence read at the Centennial in 1876, by "speaking in public to mixed audiences," and by casting her ballot in 1872 and suffering arrest, this gentle Quaker woman incurred the bitterest criticism of the people of her time.
>
> Toward the end of Susan B. Anthony's life the suffrage movement was steadily carried forward State by State. All work for the Federal Amendment which she had drafted and which was introduced in Congress in 1878 became a mere formality. The suffrage movement became "respectable." The desire for political equality by American women was spreading, and slowly the suffrage movement was gaining impetus.
>
> Miss Anthony, before her death, chose as her successor Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900. After four years' service Mrs. Catt was chosen head of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in which she has carried the cause

MICHELIN

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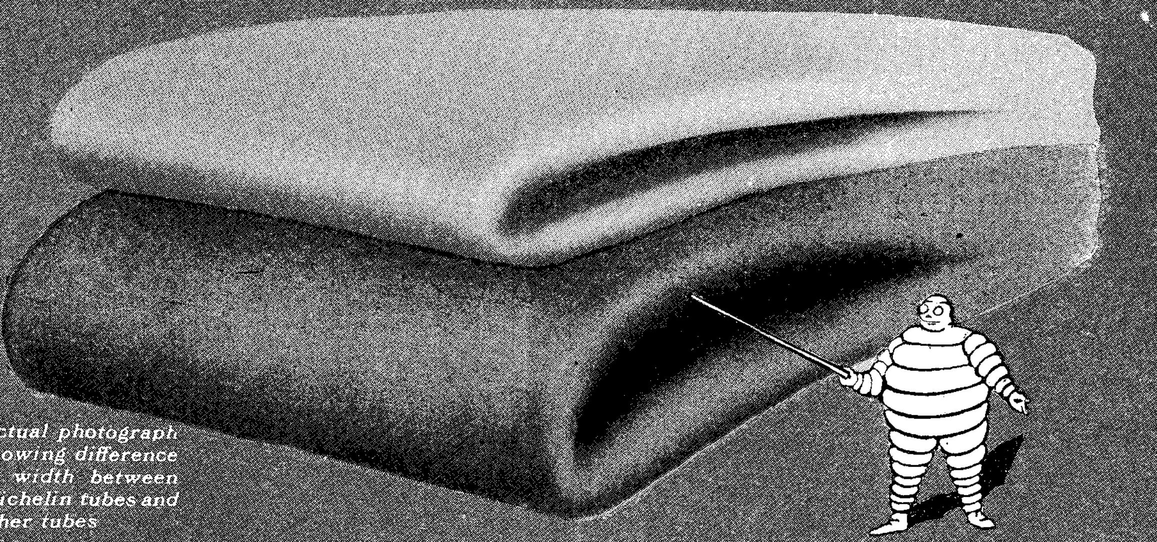
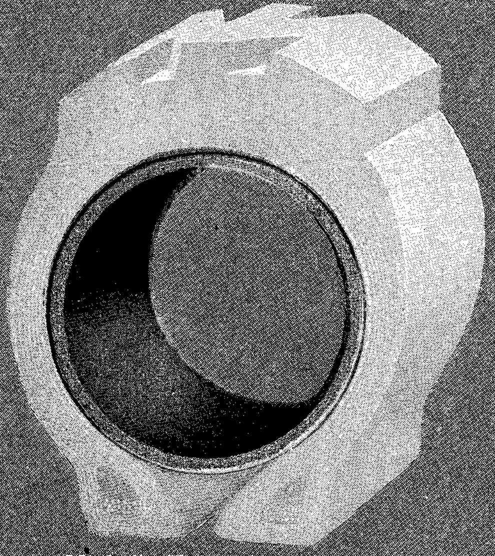


Actual photograph showing difference in width between Michelin tubes and other tubes

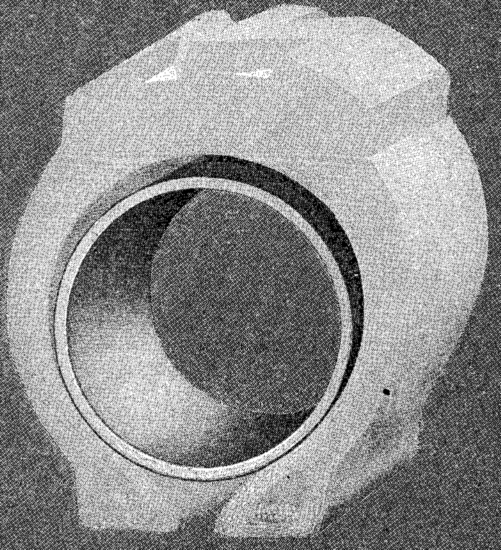
Michelin Ring-shaped Tubes are made full-size to fill the casing. Therefore they are not subjected to tension when inflated.

Other tubes being smaller than the inside of the casing are stretched and weakened under inflation. The flexing of these stretched tubes causes destructive heating which rapidly kills all the natural life and resiliency of the rubber, making it brittle, porous and less resistant to cuts and punctures.

Insist on Michelin Ring-shaped Tubes—the full-sized inner tubes.



Michelin Tubes fill the casing even before inflation



Other tubes must be stretched by inflation to fill the casing

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, New Jersey

Other factories: Clermont-Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy

Dealers in all parts of the world

> around the world. She was succeeded in the American leadership by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who served until 1915, two years before her death. In 1915 Mrs. Catt was again chosen to head the organization.
>
> The association differed with the National Women's party as to methods, but personal differences over practises regarded as necessary strategy by the latter organization were submerged in the effort to win success for the cause. Mrs. Catt's organization has done much work in the campaigns in States which had not granted suffrage or ratified the Nineteenth Amendment.
>
> With a sudden spurt, the State campaign won the franchise for the women of nine States. But despite the progress of the State movement suffragists themselves predicted that a Federal Amendment could not be secured in less than fifty years. Politicians looked upon the suffrage cause with a friendly but distant eye. Federal suffrage seemed a hopeless cause. The Women's party entered every suffrage State, appealing to the women voters to refuse to return to power the party which had denied suffrage to the women of the nation. Since every candidate in the suffrage States was in favor of the amendment, this policy meant an attack on men who were individually the friends of suffrage, but only in this way could the party be reached. Of the forty-two men campaigned against only twenty-one were elected.
>
> Following this campaign the enfranchised women were further roused and organized by a convention of women voters held in San Francisco, by a suffrage special which toured the Western States, and finally by the organization of the first national woman's political party in Chicago in 1916 with a single plank, "Suffrage for women."
>
> After this woman's political convention all parties for the first time included a suffrage plank in their platforms. Suffrage became a political issue. The Republican Presidential candidate came out openly for the Federal Amendment and the party in power was forced to mend its suffrage record.
>
> There was, however, little action from the White House, and Miss Paul, in January, 1917, organized the first picket line as a perpetual protest, at the very gates of the President.
>
> During the next year women of every one of the forty-eight States, from day to day, stood in the picket-line. They endured arrest and went to jail, but they never furled their banners.

Miss Paul and her supporters hold these methods responsible for a change in the attitude of the President and Congress. One year from the day the first picket-line went out the amendment passed the House, with the President as its stanch advocate. At last—

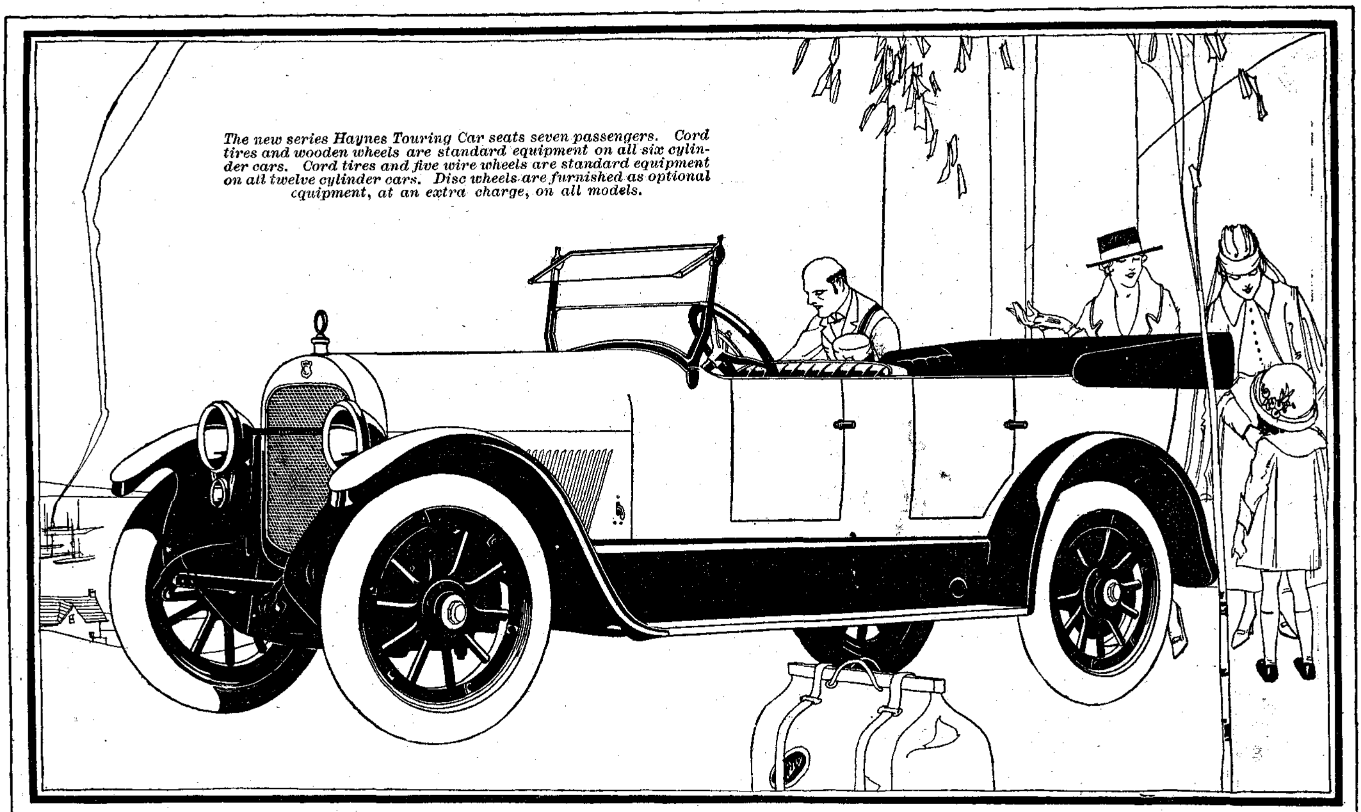
> The measure was before the Senate. There it stayed for a year and a half—blocked most of the time by the lack of one vote.
>
> This delay in the Senate after the amendment had passed the House deprived suffragists of their chance to bring the measure before the regular 1918–19 sessions of the legislatures for ratification, and added to the ratification campaign the great difficulty of securing special sessions.
>
> The campaign for ratification has been marked from the beginning by increasing difficulties. Special sessions were opposed even in full suffrage States by the argument of expense, the fear of other legislation, and by local political quarrels. In many cases national pressure alone secured them. In the last few States the fight against ratification has been the most bitter in the memory of local politicians.
>
> In spite of this opposition the amendment was ratified at twenty-nine special sessions. In twelve States—Michigan, Kansas, New York, Nebraska, Utah, South Dakota, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Washington—the vote was unanimous in both houses, and in seven States—Illinois, Texas, Iowa, Montana, California, Indiana, and Idaho—it was unanimous in one house.
>
> In the first month after the passage of the amendment nine States ratified. The honor of first place was contended for by three States which ratified within a few hours of each other on June 10—Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. Because of a technical error Illinois's ratification was not certified until June 17.
>
> In Kansas, the first full suffrage State to act, the members of the legislature paid their own expenses and met without salary. New York was the second State to meet especially for ratification. California's ratification on November 1, after a six months' campaign upon the Governor for a special session, established the half-way mark.
>
> The remaining necessary eighteen ratifications have been secured since January 1, 1920. Regular sessions in Rhode Island, Kentucky, and New Jersey passed the resolution. In Oregon a special session was secured after long and concentrated effort, but the vote was unanimous.
>
> Only the intervention of political leaders in Washington, urged on by suffragists, thwarted an attempt in New Mexico to prevent ratification by substituting a referendum resolution.
>
> Sessions in Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona were brought about by national pressure through persistent work by suffrage leaders in Washington. In West Virginia the amendment was saved by the vote of a Senator who rushed from California by special train in record time. Washington ratified on March 22, the thirty-fifth State.
>
> The struggle for the last State has lasted for months. With the defeat in Delaware there were but five States left which had not acted on the amendment—Connecticut, Vermont, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee, the first two Republican and the last three Democratic.
>
> Friendly legislatures in Connecticut and Vermont were prevented from acting by the persistent refusal of the Governors to call them into session. The Governor of Florida also refused to call a special session, tho friendly to suffrage himself, on the ground that the legislature would not ratify. Special sessions were called for August 9 in Tennessee and for August 10 in North Carolina.
>
> The campaign was centered in Tennessee, a Presidential suffrage State and, therefore, the most hopeful of the possibilities. Both party conventions were forced to devote a good share of attention to the suffrage question, and the responsibility of the Presidential nominees, Senator Harding and Governor Cox, to see that the members of their parties in the Tennessee legislature lived up to the suffrage planks in the party platforms, has been constantly emphasized.
>
> Finally a favorable vote was achieved and the political freedom for which women have contended since the founding of the Republic attained.
>
> It now remains to be seen which of the many suffrage prophecies will prove true, the dire warning of Senator Vest, of Missouri, in 1887:
>
> "It will desolate our homes and firesides. It will unsex our mothers, wives, and sisters, who are to-day influencing by their gentle caress the action of their husbands toward the good and pure. It will turn our blessed country's domestic peace into ward assembly-rooms."
>
> The cynical remark of John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi: "The practical results of the adoption or defeat of the suffrage amendment will amount to nothing."
>
> Or the hopes of Senator Sargent when he introduced the amendment in 1878:
>
> "I believe that by the bringing of the intelligence, the virtue, the good intentions possest by the women of America to the ballot-box, we may have better politics, better administration, and government, less grog-shops, less hells of iniquity, and that an improvement in every direction can be wrought out by the reenforcement of good morals and good intelligence."

Millions of dollars have been spent by the various suffrage associations of State and national scope, as the writer points out:

> In addition to these amounts the money spent by suffrage workers since the first pioneers began the struggle in revolutionary times, the amount spent by political parties for the Amendment, slight as it is, and the money spent to oppose it, which must be counted in the final cost, can not be computed. The delay of a year in the Senate while the Amendment was blocked by the lack of one vote cost suffragists one hundred thousand dollars.
>
> But the money cost of women's enfranchisement has been the least of the total price that women have been forced to pay for their freedom. There are, besides, the energy, the time, the broken health, and even the very lives of women who have labored to give their sex the vote. Three generations of women have given unstintingly of their strength and energy and have been forced to drop out of the struggle with the battle not yet won.
>
> Only a few of the instances of this waste of women's energies have been dramatic enough to command public attention. The imprisonment of nearly two hundred suffragists of the Woman's party during the demonstrations in Washington, the death of Inez Milholland-Boissevain, the young suffragist whose brilliant career was cut short during her suffrage campaign in the West in 1916, focused the public mind for a moment upon the toll of the struggle, the sacrifice women were making for liberty.

The New York *Tribune* adds:

> There is one page with a black border in ratification history, for in Oklahoma, a young suffrage worker, Aloysius Larck-Miller, died as a result of her devotion to the campaign. Altho ill with influenza, she disobeyed the doctor's orders and attended a Democratic county convention, where ratification was being attacked by the State's Attorney-General. She engaged in debate with him and succeeded in having the suffrage resolution adopted by a 2 to 1 vote. But she died of pneumonia the next day.



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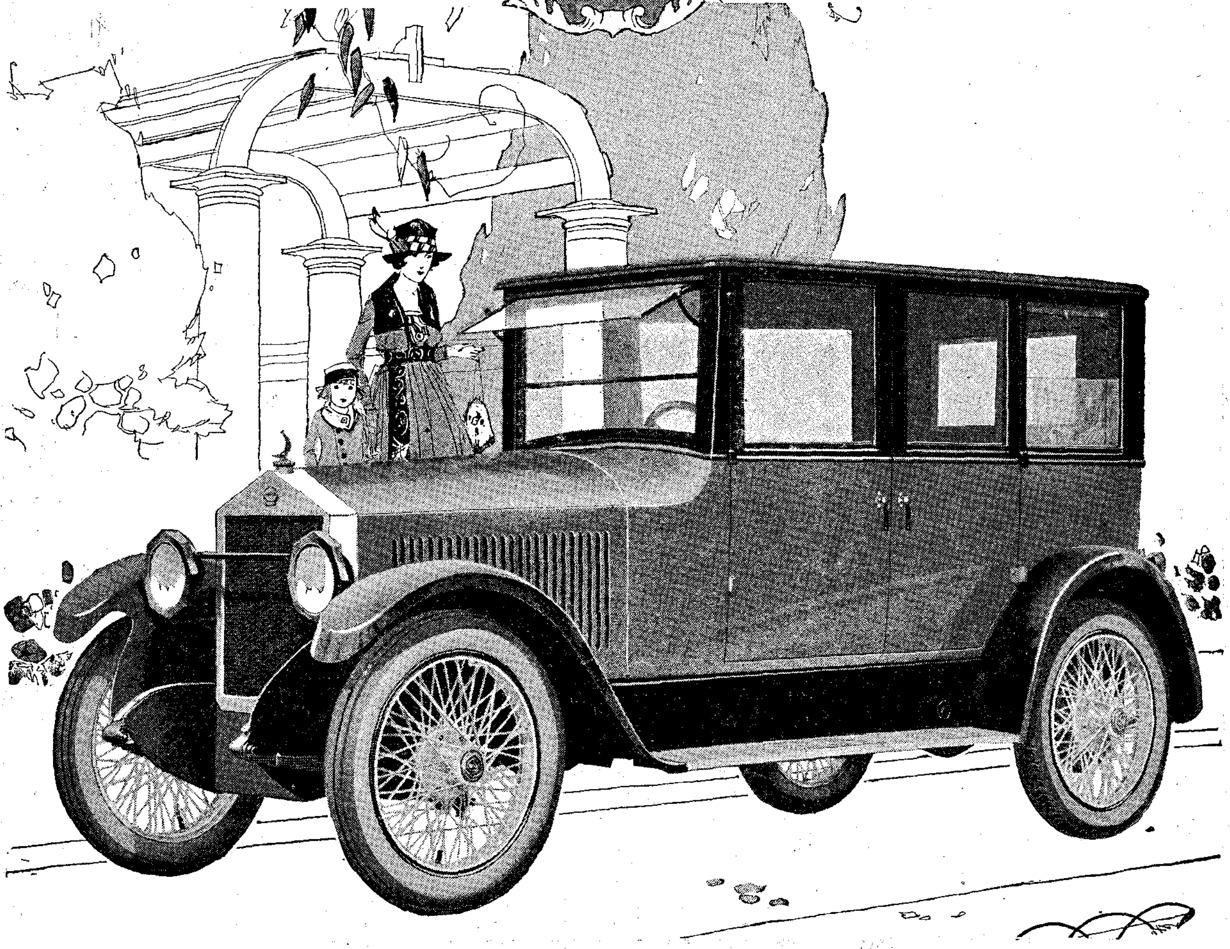

Actual Photograph of the Six-48 Sedan.

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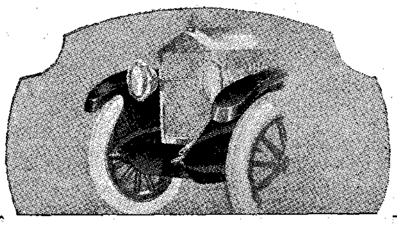
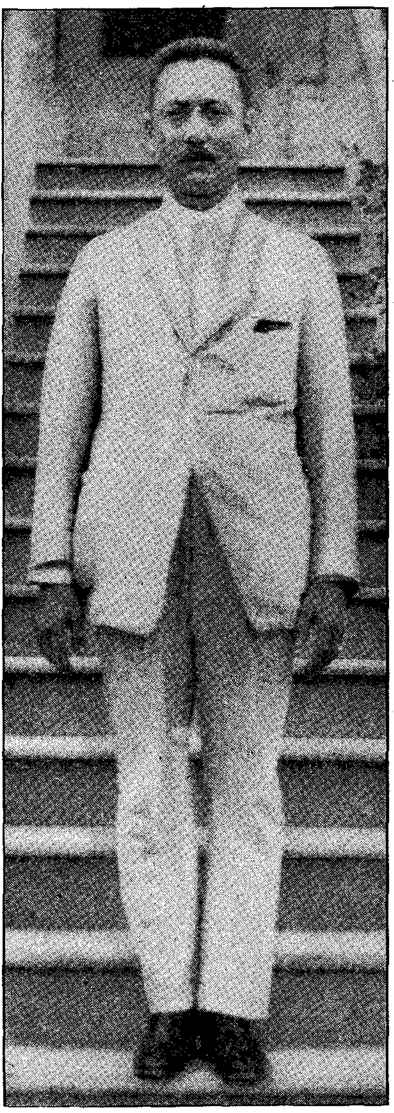


Drawn steel fenders are made over very expensive dies. They may be instantly recognized by their heavy lips and edges. They are of one-piece construction—rigid, stable and free from rumbling and rattle. Designed deep and symmetrical especially for the Moon, they are one of the features of the car's distinct appearance.

WILY "PAPA" CANTU, WHO ALMOST REBELLED IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

MEXICO, for the first time in years, seems to be threatened with a dearth of revolutions. With the single exception of a third- or fourth-rate rebellion under the management of one Zamora in Jalisco, the country has no military problem to contend with. The latest belligerent reported to have become a friend of peace is Governor Estaban Cantu, of the northern district of Lower California, who has been shaking his fist at the Government for some time, but who, apparently, thought better of it before really starting anything, and now seems to have agreed with provisional President de la Huerta that he will be good. It is understood that among the terms to which the Governor assented are certain requirements that Lower California is to submit to a thorough cleaning out of all the gambling-dens, drinking saloons, and dives of all sorts which have made it an assembling place for all the black sheep of both the United States and Mexico for the last five years. Apparently the young President of Mexico possesses strong persuasive powers to have been able to induce Governor Cantu to agree to this cleansing process, for several Mexican authorities say it was the ambition of Cantu to transform Lower California into one vast casino or drunkards' paradise. Under Cantu's governorship Lower California has prospered amazingly, we are told. Time was when only jack-rabbits and horned toads held sway there, but today the peninsula is said to have all the modern luxuries, due in part to the development of its mining and oil resources, but mainly to its gambling-houses and drinking-places and a night life resembling that of the former Great White Way. All of these doubtful blessings are credited to the forethought of Cantu, whose position is said to have been much like that of an Old-Testament patriarch. The rebellion which this patriarchal person is said to have been planning against the Government, and which now appears to have been averted, has come in for its full share of notice in the press, and various reasons for Cantu's discontent have been given. Among the accounts is one in the New York *Evening Post*, presented by Oliver Madox Hueffer, which purports to show what was really at the bottom of the difficulty between Canut and the Federal Government. Mr. Hueffer explains that he has the story from a Mexican who lives at Hermosillo, next door to Lower California. The writer says that he will not for a moment guarantee the authenticity of his tale, altho it is picturesque enough to suggest that it might properly happen in Mexico. It deals with one Baldomiro Almada, who was appointed to take Cantu's place as Governor while the latter was away on a well-earned vacation for three months. To quote Mr. Hueffer:

> Baldomiro has been living for some years in Los Angeles, waiting for the Carranza clouds to drift off the political horizon. The revolution happily accomplished, Baldomiro paid a visit to Mexico City and suggested that his long years of exile deserved some recompense. By a happy coincidence the patriarch of the peninsula just then felt that he deserved a holiday. His health had suffered through overwork and he desired three months' rest to put it to rights.



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WAS HIS REVOLT "FAKED"?

"Papa" Cantu, Governor of Lower California, threatened to start a new Mexican revolution, but one correspondent suspects him of a comic-opera kind of bluff.

> No sooner did his application for leave reach headquarters than it was granted, with the proviso that during his absence Baldomiro should rule in his stead. Nothing could be more agreeable to the patriarch; he was ready to welcome Baldomiro as a brother. More—it should be his pleasant task to introduce him to his flock. Baldomiro came to Calexico—or it may have been Mexicali—for I confess I feel a slight confusion as to which is which. He came, at any rate, to the one of them which is just across the United States border. Colonel Cantu sent his Packard to fetch him to the one which is not, and there, in the plaza, presented him to the people in a speech which brought tears to the eyes of many.
>
> Unfortunately, before the proceedings finished, up rose in the ranks of the populace a horny-handed *obrero*. The *obrero* explained that he was no orator, just a plain, blunt workingman, but he wanted to say in behalf of his fellow workmen that they took no stock whatever in Baldomiro, that Cantu was their choice, and that sooner than lose his fatherly care they would knock several kinds of stuffing out of poor Baldomiro.
>
> The incident was passed off, possibly by some apt patriarchal reference to the weather or the crops and the meeting was brought to a successful termination. But the incident remained in the imagination of Baldomiro and like ambition grew by what it fed on.
>
> Patriarch Cantu, after having dined and wined him well, I dare say, introduced him to one of the most select gaming-houses, sent him back over the border to Calexico or Mexicali, as the case might be, and promised to send the Packard for him in the morning. But when it turned up at the appointed hour it was to find no attendant Baldomiro.
>
> The image of the truculent *obrero* had grown always fiercer in his waking dreams, until at last it drove him to the railroad depot and back to safety and Los Angeles. There it continued growing to such a pitch that it moved him to report to the Government of Mexico that he could never hope to hold his governorship with fewer than five thousand of the best troops available, and might they be forwarded at once, all charges prepaid?
>
> Meanwhile Father Cantu, moved by the simple affection of his flock, determined to sacrifice himself and his bodily health. He wired to Mexico accordingly that he would endeavor to carry on and would they kindly consider his application for leave canceled? I do not suppose he worried overmuch about Baldomiro's militant proclamations, for even did the five thousand troops materialize they would have an uncommonly difficult task to invade the peninsula, the nearest railroad being at Nogales, very many miles eastward, and the only approach by land being across the small strip at the head of the Gulf of California, south of the frontier, which is a waterless desert and more or less impassable. There, so far as I know, the matter rests. I do not think that Baldomiro has received his army, but the amount of rumor which he has raised in Mexico City should be almost as consoling to a man with public ambitions. "Papa" Cantu is credited with all kinds of warlike purposes, from declaring his peninsula an independent republic to incorporating it in American California.
>
> According to my informant, he has done nothing of the sort, has indeed done nothing at all, being perfectly content to mind his own business, and collect the profits. But the tragedy of the whole story as it seems to me, if any reliance can be placed on it at all, is that the wicked patriarch was all the time making fun of poor innocent Baldomiro, that he never had any illness, not so much as a touch of indigestion; that he staged the whole proceedings, including the scene in the plaza, from beginning to end, and even paid the horny-handed workingman to deliver his protest—and all with the idea of showing the new authorities how very necessary he was as Governor of the peninsula and State of Lower California.
>
> Whereby he has not only started an infinity of mare's nests,

but has played, to my mind, an unpardonable practical joke on a perfectly harmless gentleman. I tell the tale as it was told to me, tho I am ready to admit that the whole story may be mere effort of imagination.

ANOTHER INSIDE VIEW OF LIFE IN RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVISM

TWO PASSENGER-TRAINS A WEEK run between Petrograd and Moscow, requiring from five to seven days to make the four-hundred-mile trip, formerly accomplished in ten hours. Vermin have become "the most malignant internal enemy." The poorer classes, such as former millionaires, bank directors, and generals, are brought to the burial ground in rented coffins, which must be returned to the renter immediately on arrival at the grave. A recent account, purporting to give real inside information about modern Russia, presents these instances as typical of the changes brought by Bolshevism. It may be compared with the many other conflicting accounts which have caused the present Government of Russia to be called, both by friends and foes, the most-lied-about régime in the history of the world.

This latest account, published in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), is said to have been written by a man who spent the greater part of his life in Russia, where he was associated with a firm dealing in comprest-air machinery. When the revolution put an end to his business he chose to remain in the country, securing other employment. While his story is, of course, merely the account of a single observer who is manifestly not in sympathy with Bolshevism, it is reported that his manuscript was submitted to officials of the United States Department and to a number of other persons in this country intimately acquainted with Russian affairs, and by them pronounced the most realistic picture of actual conditions in Russia that has yet come to the outside world. The writer, whose name is withheld, in explanation of the tendency of the minds of the workmen to turn to eating, states that there is such a scarcity of the necessities of life in Petrograd that an individual needs an income of from thirty to forty thousand rubles a month to live with any semblance of comfort, but even so his appetite will never experience a sensation of complete satisfaction nor will he be able to keep up his physical strength. Dogs and cats, and even pigeons, have all disappeared, because it was not possible to feed them. We are told further that the industry in Russia which to-day reaches the highest degree of efficiency is the state printing and engraving business. Here the money is produced and production goes on day and night without interruption. There is an abundance of money, therefore, such as it is, but its purchasing power is far from impressive. For instance, no hackman is said to consider a trip under five hundred rubles. The public-service systems are operated in the most indifferent manner. The railways are almost at a standstill. Post and telegraph are still operated, but the traffic is very slow. The city of Petrograd is infested with vermin, which has been styled "the most malignant internal enemy" of Russia at present. As a consequence, infectious diseases run riot, with only meager medical facilities for combating them. While the death penalty has been abolished, those who fall into the hands of the authorities now are still in danger of losing their lives, it seems, for when they are locked up in prison they are liable to become infected with diseases and die in short order. There is nothing in this account calculated to induce one to take up his abode in a country regarded as an outlaw among nations by reason of an attempt to put across something considered bizarre in the line of government, but it gives one a good idea of the difficulties connected with such an undertaking. The writer first describes Russian labor conditions. He says:

> The educated middle-class school-teachers, clerks, and office assistants are having a very difficult existence, because the brain-worker is very much underpaid. Salaries run from five thousand rubles to eight thousand rubles per month. Such people, therefore, endeavor to procure employment where, in addition to salary, they receive a daily allowance of from one-quarter to one-half pound of bread—and a Russian pound is only fourteen ounces avoirdupois. Such an enviable position can only be procured when influence is brought to bear by some one reputed to be a Communist by conviction, and thoroughly loyal to the Soviet Government.
>
> Without the advantage of this special influence one is forced to resort to the labor exchange, where every worker must be registered. But unhappily the chief function of these labor exchanges consists in disbursing the daily allowance paid to the so-called work-seekers, who also there consume the daily midday soup provided for them gratis. Ordinary day-laborers frequently register as applying for office positions, but as they usually are unable to write anything but their own names, their services are promptly rejected by any and all offices; they can then without any further exertion on their part continue to live at the expense of the state as "out-of-works," but nevertheless taking advantage of every opportunity to gather in very respectable sums by doing odd jobs on the sly.
>
> Whenever an enterprise is in need of a really competent worker, the labor exchange is circumvented through the employer and his prospective employee coming to an outside understanding and mutually arranging to report simultaneously to the labor exchange; the former as desiring to employ a certain class of worker, and the latter as having located an available position with the former.
>
> It is a matter of extreme difficulty for a foreigner, English and French in particular, to land a good job. To begin with, references from three Communists are required, and as foreigners do not associate with such, this condition is not easy of fulfilment. Moreover, foreigners are always open to espionage and are continually being victimized by informers.

The writer says that through the influence of friends he was able to obtain work in a chemical factory. He was made assistant accountant and speaks of his job and the general conditions of factory work as follows:

> My job was classified as one of so-called responsibility, and rated according to the first category with pay at six thousand rubles per month with extra allowance of three-eighths of a pound of bread daily, ten pounds of salt monthly, and one-half a fathom of firewood monthly. A full "fathom" of wood in Russia is a pile 7'x7'x14", the last dimension being the length of a stick. As I also took over the distribution of firewood to the employees, they were going to raise my pay another two thousand rubles per month and increase my bread ration to one-half pound per day, instead of three-eighths of a pound.
>
> This factory had about one hundred laborers on its pay-roll, who worked only every once in a while at tearing down wooden structures and houses in the vicinity for the lumber, conveying it to the factory premises, where it was redistributed among the employees as firewood.
>
> The laborer's working-day was fixt at eight hours, and that of the office employees at six hours. Of the few factories still maintained in operation, production has ceased in about ninety per cent. of them on account of lack of fuel, machinery, tools, and, last and not least, raw materials of production. The workers in these plants are mainly occupied in electing *troyady*, or "flying columns," from among their number, to be sent to the so-called "Bread *Gouvernements*" with orders to purchase, for the other workers in their plant, supplies of flour and cereals. If one is so fortunate as to boast the acquaintance of any one of these *tovarishtshi* (comrades), it is possible to acquire a few pounds of the delicacies he has brought along; of course the accommodating one will calculate several hundred per cent. profit for himself in return for his generosity, but even so it comes cheaper this way than buying such produce from dealers.
>
> Wherever you go very little work is being done; for instance, at Poutiloff Works they repaired only eleven locomotives in half a year, and in the last two months of this period, January and February, 1920, but two engines were made ready, and these for their own use, because they were faced with the necessity of hauling provisions from Siberia for the Poutiloff Works employees and workmen. The Oboukhoff Works are engaged only in repairing railway-cars, no new cars are being built because the necessary raw material and coal for fuel are lacking.
>
> For the same reason, all shipyards are at a standstill, and the new construction already commenced is now left standing in a half-completed condition, dilapidated and corroded with rust, there being no suitable paints available for applying a protective coat. The steam-boilers in all factories are being fired with building lumber or with green firewood brought straight from the forests as soon as cut. In order to obtain firewood, all wooden houses, fences, and other structures in the vicinity of the factories are torn down and forests lying within an area of

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FIRE DEPT
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BREAK GLASS
OPEN DOOR WITH
KEY PULL DOWN
LEVER ONCE AND
FIRE ALARM

How far are you from a Fire Alarm Box?

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But you can have Firefoam—no matter where you live.

With Firefoam Hand Extinguishers in the house and garage and a Firefoam 2-wheeled self-generating engine for barn and other farm buildings, the country or suburban dweller has the same protection against fire as if a modern city fire department were constantly on his premises.

In 1918, fire destroyed 105 country homes every day. The average fire losses paid by insurance companies to country dwellers in 1918 was $51,122 daily. The total yearly loss—insured and uninsured—is beyond calculation. Firefoam can check such losses.

Firefoam puts out fire—not by slowly cooling the burning material below the burning point (the water method), but by quickly *smothering* it. Firefoam does not run away like water. It coats and tenaciously clings to every surface it touches. It floats on liquids and smothers fires of gasoline or oil when all other methods fail.

On issuing from the nozzle, Firefoam expands ten-fold. There is nothing else like it, in principle, in action, or in effectiveness on fires.

Firefoam will safeguard the things you hold most precious—family, home, possessions. Delay may mean disaster. There is a Firefoam dealer in your vicinity. If you don't know who he is, write us at once.

DEALERS: If you are not already handling Firefoam, the biggest selling line of fire apparatus, write at once for proposition.

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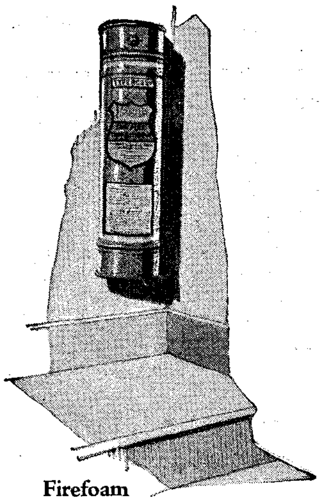
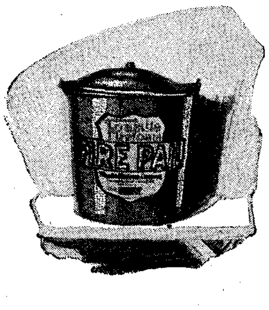


**Firefoam
Hand Extinguishers**

¾, 1½, 2½, 5-gallon sizes. For homes, public buildings, hotels, garages, factories and stores. Ordinary fires, oil fires, gasoline fires, enamel, varnish and chemical fires all smothered quickly. No reflash—no rekindling. Fire out to stay out.

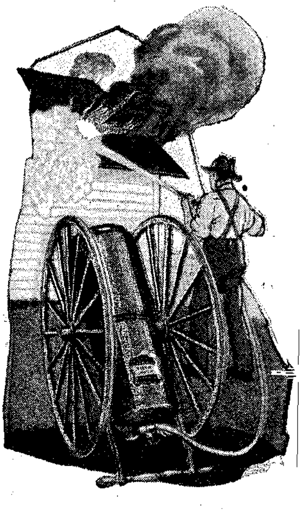
Firefoam 3-Gallon Pail

A most remarkable fire-fighting device. Produces 24 gallons of Firefoam. No skill required. Anybody can dash its contents on a fire.



**Firefoam
40-Gallon Engine**

For farms, factories and other places where hand extinguishers would prove of insufficient capacity. Easily discharged on any burning surface at a distance of 50 feet or more. Pressure self-generated. One man can handle it easily.



**Foamite
Firefoam**

SMOTHERS FIRE

twenty versts (twelve miles) radius from Petrograd are being felled, converted to firewood, and transported to the factories and immediately consumed.

The dearth of food supplies is adding much to the problem of existence in Petrograd. All stocks of foreign supplies have been rounded up and consumed, we are told. "I never could have believed that a country could be stript so completely bare as has been accomplished in Russia within the relatively short time of two years," says the writer, and continues:

> It is quite impossible for any mortal to obtain sufficient to eat on salaries of five to eight thousand rubles per month, because beyond the daily ration of three-eighths of a pound of bread and a boiled soup, prepared from frozen or decayed cabbage, quite innocent of any grease or fat content, and thoroughly unappetizing, nothing is supplied on ration cards. Laborers and Soviet employees discharging responsible duties are allowed, in addition to the foregoing ration, from one-eighth to one-half pound of bread extra and for dinner are provided with a cereal dish, and if in addition to that one is furnished with salt and firewood one then becomes an object of universal envy. For instance, in Pavlovsk I was able to exchange six pounds of salt for forty pounds of potatoes, but there are very few individuals placed so advantageously. The majority have only their salaries to live on. Before Mr. Malzeff was able to obtain a position in the chemical factory where I was employed he had only his salary to live on and was not allowed extra rations. In order to exist, he had been forced to sell all of his valuables and all of his furniture except the bedroom pieces.
>
> On Sundays, and also at times on week-days, the ladies of the *bourgeoisie* are to be seen sitting in the market-places and offering for sale their worldly possessions, such as precious stones, watches, china and procelain, furs, clothing, and other valuables, all of which are purchased exclusively by soldiers, sailors, peasants, and commissaries, who pay exorbitant prices. The sellers then go around and spend the proceeds with the so-called "marauders" (or brokers and dealers in produce). They obtain rye-flour at 450 rubles; white flour at 800 rubles; butter at 8,000 rubles; bacon at from two thousand five hundred to three thousand rubles; bread at 350 rubles; potatoes at one hundred and eighty to two hundred rubles: all prices are per Russian pound of fourteen ounces avoirdupois weight. A salt herring now costs 500 rubles; one egg, 200 rubles; twenty-five cigarets from two hundred and fifty to three hundred rubles; one-eighth pound of *mahorka*, 300 rubles. *Mahorka* is the vilest conceivable grade of tobacco, consisting principally of the woody and fibrous portion of the tobacco-leaf that remains after the tissue has been stript off for making the better grades of cigaret tobacco, etc. The Russian peasant and worker is very fond of wrapping this *mahorka* in a section of his daily newspaper, making a *tsigarshtshik* about six inches long. I understand that the printer's ink is supposed to impart a particularly delicious flavor to the smoke.

Housing conditions offer little less of a problem than does the lack of food, and there is likewise a scarcity of clothing. As we read:

> No buildings are being repaired or maintained in condition, there being neither labor nor materials available for this purpose. It is, therefore, not surprizing that buildings have depreciated to a very unsanitary condition, and I have actually been in houses where the drainage-pipes have been burst by frost and the contents poured down the stairs in a cascade; but nevertheless these dens of pestilence continue to be occupied by human beings.
>
> No individual is permitted to change his place of residence without the consent of the lodging committee, which is incorporated in the council administering every city precinct. One room is allotted for an individual, and so my parents with a family of three, who occupied a five-room apartment, were forced to take in two sailors as lodgers. Electric-light fixtures, lamps, and chandeliers may not be removed, these being considered the property of the house, even when the tenant has acquired same personally at an expense of thousands of rubles. This very thing happened to Mr. Dimitrieff, who is now living in an old office building. As things are, no one attempts to move, there being, in addition to the foregoing troubles, a great scarcity of lodgings, due to the fact that almost all wooden houses have already been torn down and used as firewood; and also the luxury of moving costs a small fortune of from twenty thousand to thirty thousand rubles.
>
> As far as wearing apparel and footwear are concerned, it is almost impossible for the average individual to swing sufficient capital in order to make new purchases. A pair of lace-shoes manufactured by *skorokhod*, workmanship miserable, can be obtained at the market-place through sailors at from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand rubles a pair. Overshoes containing more tar than rubber cost from nine thousand to ten thousand rubles a pair. Sailors seem to be amply supplied with such articles, as they are looked upon as the "guardian saviors of the Revolution," or, as Trotzky says, "The Flower of the Revolution." Therefore, they enjoy special privileges and are well taken care of.

There are no longer any copecks in circulation, it is said; no money is now being issued in denominations of less than one ruble. The cheapest article is a newspaper, which costs two rubles. The peasants in the country refuse to accept "money" in payment for their wares, because they have already acquired whole chests full of it and have found it worthless. So they demand goods for their produce. We read further:

> A trip from the Nikolai Railway Station to the Wassily Ostroff costs three thousand rubles, and if one has any luggage larger than a hand-bag, an extra two thousand rubles per piece is exacted. (The distance mentioned would probably be between four and five miles.)
>
> A truck-driver (*lomovoy*) charged us twelve thousand rubles to haul our luggage from the Vassili Ostroff to the Finnish Railway Station. (This is about two miles and a half.) Horses are universally in a half-starved condition, so drivers limit a load to thirty-five poods (a pood being 36.1 pounds avoirdupois), and even then it is not unusual to see a horse suddenly give up the ghost, quietly lying down on the street never to rise again. The meat of such an animal can be sold for from three hundred to four hundred rubles a pound (of fourteen ounces avoirdupois weight), and is in great demand.
>
> Nevsky Prospekt, once Petrograd's pride, is now nothing but a country road. All shops have been closed and the windows sealed up with boards; the wooden paving-blocks have long since been torn up (for fuel) and have not been replaced with anything else. The sidewalks are crowded with degenerate loafers supposed to be soldiers, or Soviet employees. The finest buildings have been given over to and are occupied by various governmental institutions. As an example, the Singer Building, at Nevsky Prospekt No. 28 (formerly the property of the Singer Sewing Machine Company), has been converted into a soldiers' club. The American Consulate, as well as the Russian-English Bank, which were formerly located in this building, have been thoroughly plundered and their archives distributed to the four winds.
>
> Along the entire length of the Nevsky Prospekt (Petrograd's Fifth Avenue, and about four miles long), there are not more than ten tiny little shops still open, in the main owned by Jews, and where such small necessities can be procured as saccharine benzin (seventy-five rubles for a very small bottle), hairpins (one hundred and fifty rubles for ten), flowers, eau de cologne (three thousand rubles a small bottle), etc. All of the remaining space and former business premises serve as warehouses for office and private furniture which have been requisitioned; and any proper proletariat is permitted to go to these places and fetch any furniture he considers he needs.
>
> It is typical of the times to note that every "elegant" Russian must have a writing-desk, whether he knows how to write or not, and preference is shown for the so-called American roll-top variety, wherefore this type of furniture is in exceptional demand.

Russia would seem to be a poor country to travel in at the present time, if what is said of its transportation systems is true. We read:

> Street-cars were still running when I left, but most of them were broken down, and of the former eighteen hundred motor-trams only about one hundred are able to maintain operation; the balance have been dissected to provide necessary spare parts for those few remaining in anything approaching running condition. The car barns are now full of abandoned car bodies which are lying around by the hundreds. How long the last surviving cars will be able to maintain operation I do not know, but the way things are now there are usually about one hundred and fifty passengers riding in, on, and around a car originally constructed to accommodate a maximum of fifty. When continually subjected to this degree of overloading any tram-car can be expected to hasten toward its ultimate end.
>
> Only fifty of the available cars are allotted to passenger traffic; the balance are used as city postal cars and as municipal freight-carriers. No more trams operate on the Nevsky Prospekt; one terminus is now near the general staff building, and if one desires to go farther than this it is necessary to go on foot to the Mikhailovsky Square, that would be about a mile and a half, or to

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Athletic Underwear *for* Men & Boys

The improved athletic underwear that frees you from the troubles and restraints of old-style union suits—that lets you run, jump, bend over, without binding or chafing anywhere. As easy and comfortable as a rocking chair. And, in the cotton suits bearing a "Kittle Srunk" label, it is absolutely unshrinkable—fits *all* the time. "It opens on the side—adjusted in a jiffy."

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The patented two-fold fabric, in fall and winter underwear, that keeps cold out and warmth in like a storm window. Protects your health, keeps you *warm* outdoors and *comfortable* indoors. Try it this coming winter—you'll like it. Brings health and comfort for the whole family, man, woman, child and infant.

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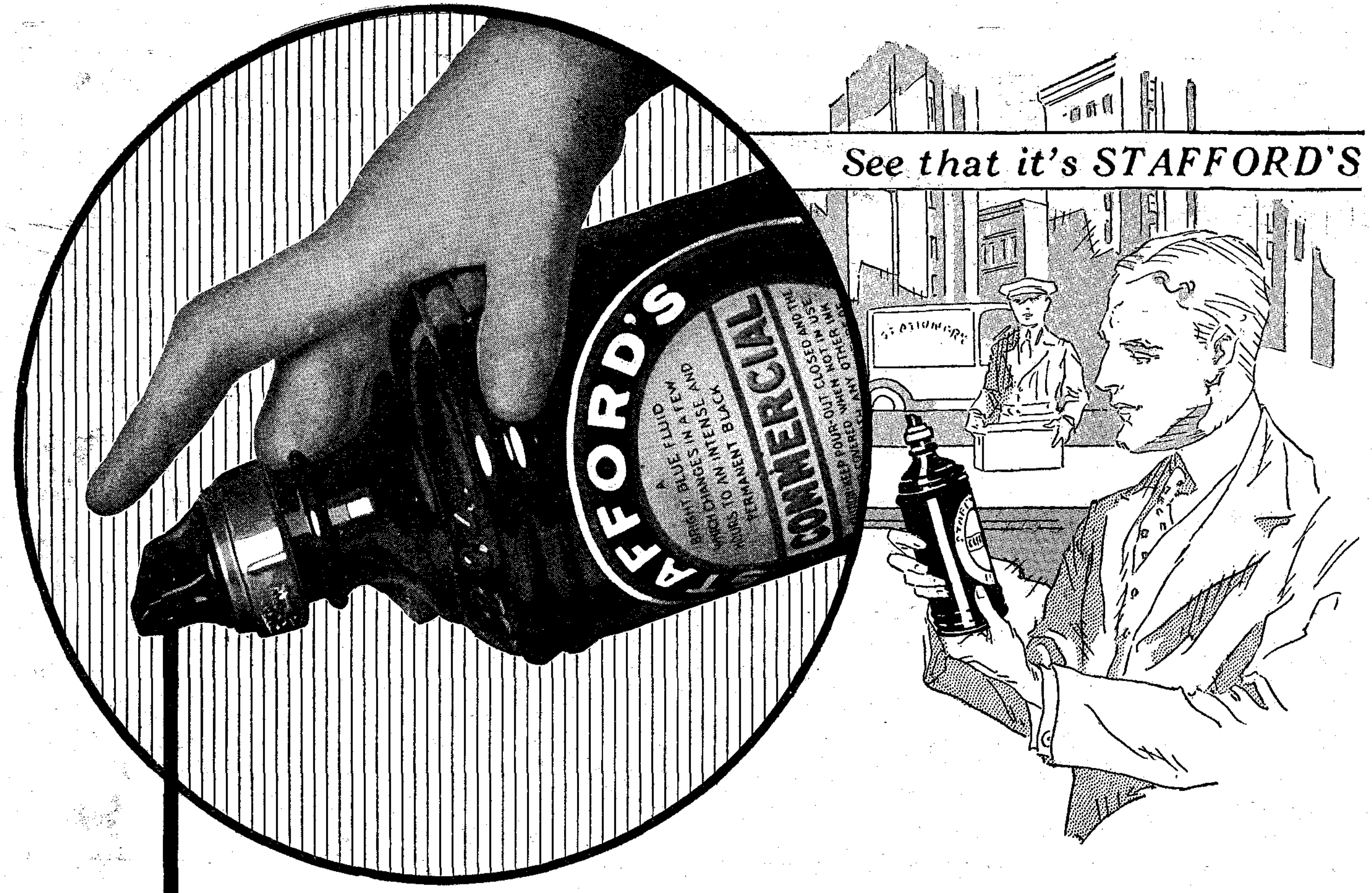
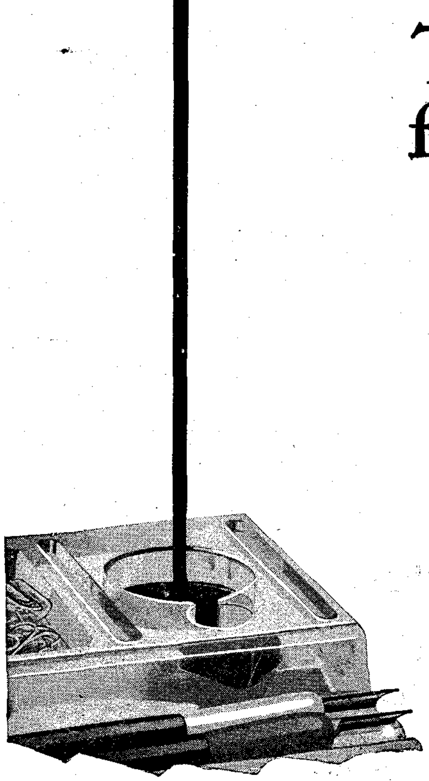
SOFT COTTON INSIDE
AIR SPACE BETWEEN
WARM WOOL OUTSIDE


See that it's STAFFORD'S
STAFFORD'S
COMMERCIAL
A BRIGHT BLUE FLUID WHICH CHANGES IN A FEW HOURS TO AN INTENSE AND PERMANENT BLACK



The Ink That Absorbs Moisture from the Air*

*That's why it dries so slowly in the ink-well. Stafford's Fountain Pen Ink also absorbs moisture from the air.

"See that it's Stafford's" that your dealer is asked to send. Notice the label—"Stafford's Commercial"—for that's the remarkable ink that absorbs moisture from the air.

It's the kind you can use to the last drop with the least loss from evaporation when exposed in the well.

It evaporates so slowly that with the last dip of the pen it responds—a free-flowing, full bodied, correct blue, quickly changing to everlasting black.

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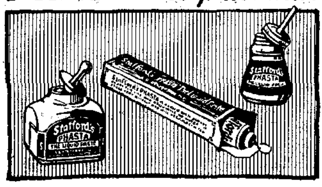
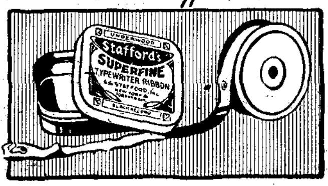
Stafford's

INK *to write with*

PHASTA *to paste with*



RIBBONS *to typewrite with*



CARBON *to copy with*

Znamensky Square, about three miles, where another car can be found. The street-cars operate only from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays and holidays there is no service at all.

The railways are almost at a standstill. At the present time there are only two passenger-trains a week between Petrograd and Moscow and they take from five to seven days for the trip. This formerly was a ten-hour run, being about four hundred miles. To travel on these trains, a special permit is required in order to obtain a ticket and there is only one class of accommodation where there were formerly three classes. If fortunate it might so happen that you land in a first-class compartment, but if you are out of luck you may end up in a *tepluschka*, a freight-car with a little iron stove, for which there is usually no fuel, set up in the center. Boards are then built around the sides to serve as bunks. The printed inscription on the outside of the car surviving from bygone days of military preparedness announces that this car will hold forty men or six horses. This quota is usually far exceeded as far as human passengers are concerned.

The traveler would also have a hard time securing lodgings. Hotels and restaurants no longer exist, we are told, and the visitor must seek refuge with friends or relatives unless he happens to be an official guest of the Government. In that case he is well taken care of on the same principle as that which inspired the "Potemkin villages," which is explained as follows:

> Potemkin was a resourceful general enjoying the favor of Catherine the Great. Upon learning that his imperious sovereign contemplated a trip to the Crimea, Potemkin laid out the itinerary for the trip and secretly ordered model villages to be built along the route. As the trip progressed, Catherine would be shown an apparently flourishing village, where they would put up for the night. The travelers would then set out on the following morning by a wide detour; meanwhile the model village was promptly torn down and moved ahead a few miles, set up a little differently, and held ready for inspection upon arrival of the caravan. This deception was repeated several times. According to historians, Catherine was very much imprest by discovering this hitherto unsuspected prosperity throughout her domain and Potemkin's popularity went up accordingly. The Bolsheviki do not seem to have studied this part of history in vain.
>
> The former restaurants "Medved" and "Pivato's" have been converted into public kitchens, and are ghastly with filth. The Hôtel Europe is an orphan asylum and kindergarten.

THE PURPLE-ROBED CHAMPION OF "AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS"

A MOSES OF THE NEGRO RACE, advocating a scheme far greater than that of Moses of old, made his advent in New York City a short time ago. His program is no less ambitious than the organization of all the Africans in the world into a nation that shall inhabit Africa. "Hon." Marcus Garvey is the name of this dusky leader, said by observers to be a combination of dreamer, orator, and shrewd business man. At his call thousands of representatives of the negro race from all parts of the world recently held a convention in New York. Here this modern Moses gave evidence of his oratorical powers. Standing on an improvised platform, attired in a gorgeous robe of purple, gold, and green, he worked his followers to the fever pitch, we are told, by his dramatic recital of their wrongs and the glorious possibilities of the project he outlined to them. "The hour has come," he shouted, "for the four hundred million negroes to claim Africa as their home. Africa shall be the home of the black peoples of the earth. We pledge our sacred blood on the fields of Africa for our liberty and our freedom." But it seems that the Honorable Garvey is shrewd enough to realize that these days it takes more than impassioned oratory and a purple robe to accomplish anything really effective in the line of launching new nations. The original Moses might lead the children of Israel out of bondage by such means and the aid of a useful and versatile staff, but, except when he is making speeches, it seems that this negro Moses appears in a plain business suit and a snappy business manner, and at his New York offices he is surrounded with telephones, ledgers, publicity men, stenographers, and all the other paraphernalia of a going concern. Garvey is described as rather short and fleshy, with a color indicating the pure negro strain. He is a journalist by profession. He began editing a newspaper in Jamaica when fifteen years old, and continued in the journalistic game until five years ago, when he spent a year in Europe, speaking, observing, and gradually working out his present philosophy. Some four years ago he came to the United States and has been engaged in organization work ever since. He is said to be a wonder as an organizer. In 1914 he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League with a nucleus of fifteen persons. To-day the Association claims a membership of two million organized in six hundred branches. The organization owns two buildings in New York, has organized the Black Star Steamship Line, which owns three steamships, and it is going in for factories, cooperative laundries, and a two-million-dollar fund to be raised for the purpose of supporting a high potentate of the negro race in his imperial labors. To Michael Gold, representing the New York *World Magazine*, Garvey recently granted an interview in which he outlined his plans, in part as follows:

> I want to explain my activities and program to the white people as best as I know. The idea is this: You white folk have just finished a war for democracy. You have spread the doctrine that men, nations, races are equal. We negroes fought in that war. Now we want to reap some of the advantages you promised.
>
> Yes, this movement is the direct result of the war. Lots of our boys came back from the trenches determined never to tolerate the things you have done to negroes in this country. Then the negroes that stayed at home for the first time got decent jobs and pay such as they had never had before. Now we won't go back to prewar conditions. We've grown out of them.
>
> There are twelve million negroes in this country. Many white men have tried to uplift them, but the only way is for the negroes to have a nation of their own, like the Jews, that will command the respect of the world with its achievements. There are four hundred million negroes in the world. If they settled in Africa, don't you think they could exceed what the British people have done with only a population of sixty million?

Garvey proposes the organization of a real modern industrial state in Africa, with all the latest inventions and devices, and Democratic-Republican in government. The question of how the negroes are to obtain possession of Africa from the several nations now claiming it apparently does not worry him much. "We will get it one way or another," he told Mr. Gold. "We will buy the nations out or we will negotiate when we are strong enough." We read on:

> "Do you think the white nations of the world will tolerate a negro empire?"
>
> "We are four hundred million strong," replied Garvey, looking me in the eye. "But, of course, that is all in the future. Our first task is to unify the race consciousness of the negroes in this country. We've made a good start. We've organized this steamship line, owned and run by negroes for negroes. We hold nightly meetings here at Liberty Hall, and lay before the members new plans every night. We're going ahead building factories next, where negroes can work. We're thinking of starting our banks and we're working up the negroes into a sort of independent negro political movement, that'll take them out of the fold of the old parties."
>
> Garvey can outline endlessly plans of this sort, great practical schemes that seem incongruous as yet with this small, old-fashioned office where I sat and spoke to him. He is as confident as any Napoleon. The venture is still in the first flush of success; it has gone beyond his modest dreams of a few years ago, and now there seems no flights that the wings of his imagination will not dare.
>
> I wandered about the rest of the building and found negro ministers who handed me tracts, and quoted, "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God and princes shall come out of Egypt." I found a most learned negro who was an authority on the ancient negro civilization and could make out a wonderful case for the superiorities of the negro *kultur*.
>
> I read an editorial in the paper of Garvey's association, as I sat there, and it boasted of *Bulala Gwai*, a deadly natural poison used by the black medicine-men in the jungle, "which can be and will be called in requisition when Africa awakes to drive the invader from her soil."

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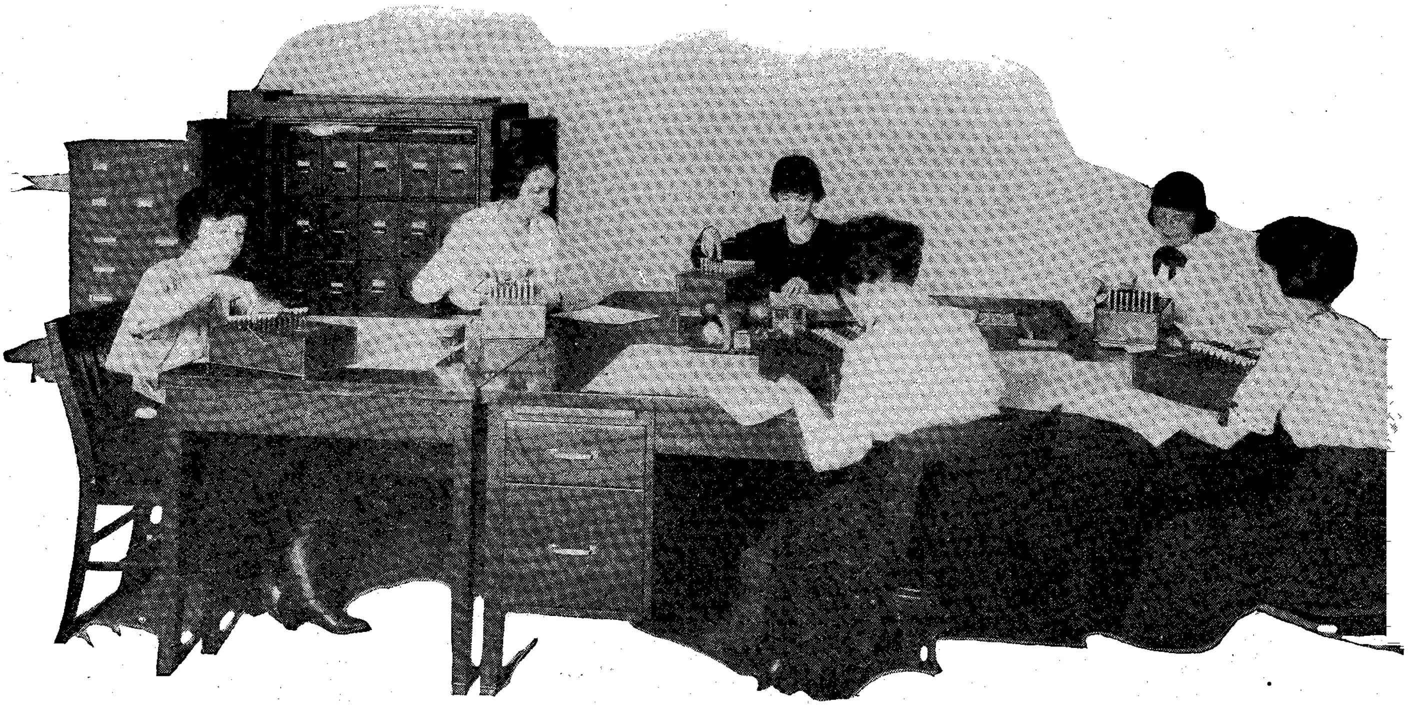

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"Our two biggest figuring jobs are Cost and Inventory. We extend and add all Inventories on Comptometers—figure all average costs—all Department burdens.

"In taking Inventory last year, we made 100,000 extensions with only one small error of less than a dollar—an amount immaterial in the final figures; and we regard the Controlled-key as an important factor in this result.

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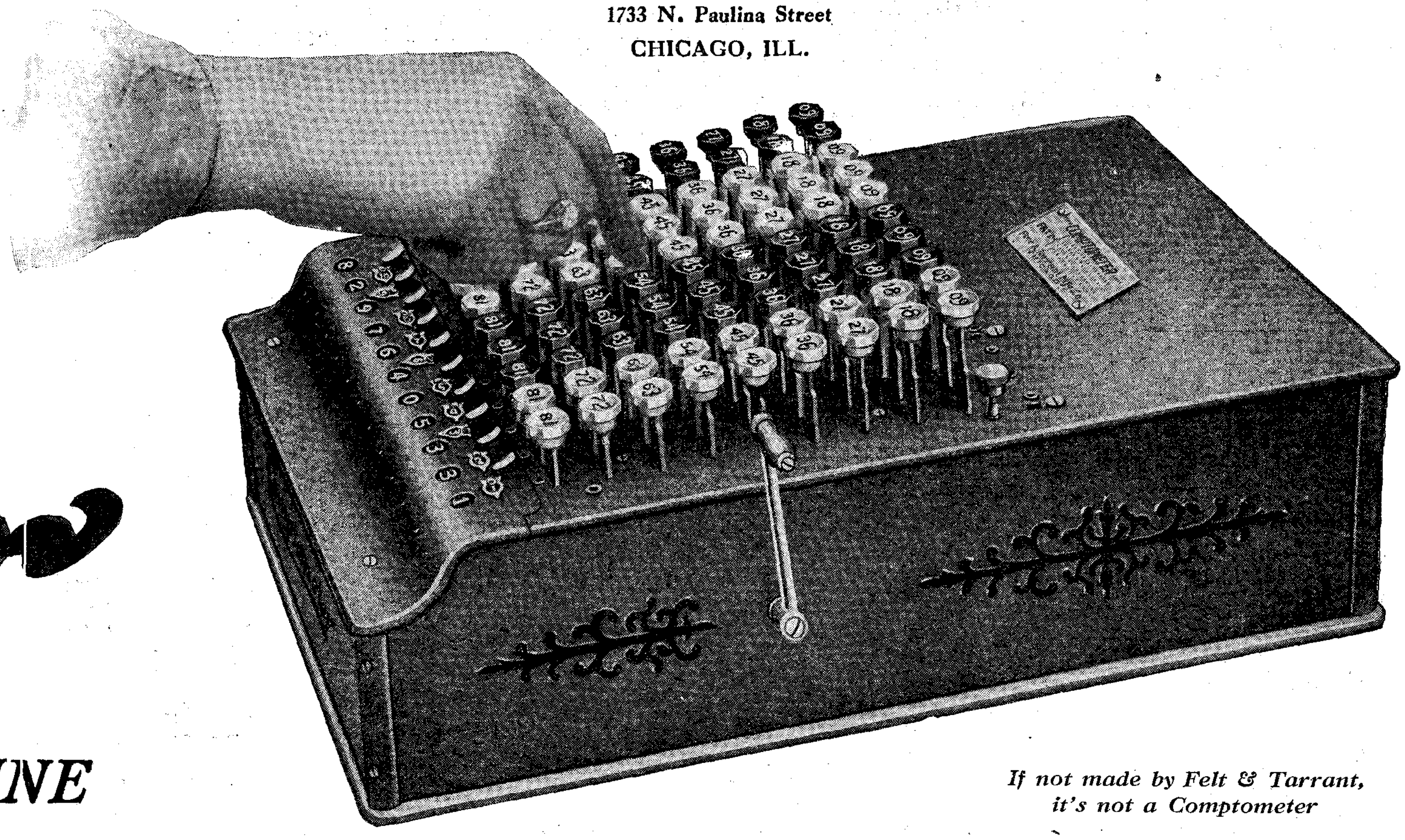

If not made by Felt & Tarrant,
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BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

ONE WAY TO LEARN HOW TO EARN ONE MILLION DOLLARS

A YOUNG MAN from the country, barely twenty years old, once decided to be one of the leaders in American business. Accordingly, he journeyed to New York to ask William Waldorf Astor, A. T. Stewart, James Gordon Bennett, and several other noted men the simple, direct question: "How can I make a million dollars?" He managed to put the question to all the great financiers of his time, and he received answers. Either because the answers were good, or because the young man was full of the stuff success is made of, or possibly for both reasons, he went ahead until to-day he stands among the half-dozen leaders of American business. He is A. B. Farquhar, president of A. B. Farquhar, Limited, and honorary vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The first of a series of articles which is appearing under his name in *System* (Chicago) takes up his adventures when he journeyed to New York to obtain the benefit of the experience of men who knew—and got it. Mr. Farquhar, now more than eighty years old, begins his reminiscences with these reflections on old age, real and imaginary:

Every one remembers the remark of the late Dr. William Osler that the initiative comes from men under forty and that older men might as well be chloroformed. Dr. Osler was one of my warm friends, and he asked me to his home in Baltimore to dinner just before leaving for his chair at Oxford some years ago. He told me that he had got more reputation out of what he said in fun than out of anything he ever said in earnest—that he had jokingly advised chloroform for a lot of elderly college professors at an alumni dinner in an effort to jolly the younger men. And then I asked him if he thought I should retire—I was then approaching seventy. He answered:

"No, you have not yet reached forty. The years have nothing to do with it. It is one's mental and physical condition that makes age. You will probably be young as long as you live."

I have now behind me more than twice the fatal forty years—on the calendar count; I have known most of the great figures of the nation during the last sixty years. I have seen the change from a farming to a manufacturing country, and have seen manufacturing go from little shop hand-work to great shop machine-work. Many of the things that we use to-day and think are necessities were unknown to business when I first entered it.

Other big figures have replaced the big figures of yesterday, but because, according to the formula, I have not yet reached orty, my interests are of to-day and of the men of to-day. And I hold that yesterday is important mainly as its experience acts as a mentor for to-day. If it were not for that I would drop yesterday and again be wholly as young as on that day long ago when I started to New York to ask A. T. Stewart, William Waldorf Astor, James Gordon Bennett, and several other noted men the simple, direct question: "How can I make a million dollars?"

That journey happened in 1858. "I was only a raw country lad," says the writer, even tho he admits to "considerable more han the usual amount of education," and it did not strike him s at all an extraordinary proceeding to ask questions of the ountry's rich men without the preliminary of an introduction. Up to that time his main occupation had been asking questions. It never occurred to me," he writes, "that they would not be lad to see me, or glad to answer my questions." After fourteen hours of traveling, the ferry landed him in what he thought was a big city, even tho "the New-Yorker of to-day would regard hat big city as nothing in particular." There were no big uildings; few of any kind had more than three stories. "Above Canal Street it was country, and Canal Street was a canal." The country boy noticed the boats on the canal. About eight 'clock in the morning, without waiting for breakfast, he arrived t William Waldorf Astor's office. Mr. Astor had two rooms, ites Mr. Farquhar:

In the outer was an old, round-shouldered clerk, and in the back room, writing at a plain board table, was a heavy-set man with a full face and bushy brows, whom I instantly recognized from the picture in the magazine as Mr. Astor. The furniture was unpolished, there were no decorations of any kind, and a rough mental inventory gave me a value of about twenty dollars. The old clerk merely looked up without welcome and growled at me.

"What do you want?" he asked in a testy voice.

"I want to see Mr. Astor."

"You can not see him. He is busy." He growled again, and then made a grab at my coat as I tried to dive past him. I shook him off and landed somewhat ruffled before the desk of the richest man in the country. He had heard the scuffle, and, looking up from his writing, snapt:

"Well, boy, what do you want?"

I gasped: "I want to know how to make a million dollars."

Right away his testiness left him and he smiled just a little as he answered ruefully:

"Do you want to make yourself as miserable as I am and stay up all day and half the night trying to keep people from cheating you? I never made any money myself. It takes all my time to collect rents and to see that people do not get away without paying their rent."

Then he told me to sit down and he explained how his father had thought that New York would grow into a great city and had bought land cheaply in what he believed would be the march of the city, and then as time went on and streets were cut through, he had sold off all but the corners, and these he had rented, and that he, the son, was collecting the rents. He spoke about the power of invested money and referred feelingly to what would have happened if old Moses, as he called him, had only put a penny out at interest and let it go on compounding.

"But," he went on, "there is nothing in it. I do not have enough fun. I am too afraid that people will cheat me, and, in spite of everything, they do cheat me. If you really want to know how to make money, you had better go to see some of the men who have made money and not waste time with men like myself, who do nothing but try to keep and increase what they have. Go over and see Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce, whom you have on your list. He may give you some good advice.

"See A. T. Stewart; he has made his own money. And then there is George S. Coe at the American Exchange Bank; he is a nice fellow. And James Gordon Bennett has good ideas."

I thanked him, and as I left he asked me: "Do you expect to see all the men that you have written down there on your list?"

I replied: "Yes, I shall tell them that Mr. William Waldorf Astor sent me."

"Don't do anything of the kind," he returned, snappishly.

"I am going to, anyhow," I answered, my courage rising. "It is true you did tell me to see them."

He laughed a little and rejoined: "All right; go ahead. You'll do."

Men went to their offices early in those days; they used all of the daylight. Shortly after nine o'clock I was at the office of John A. Stevens in the Bank of Commerce, which is now the National Bank of Commerce. Their four-story white-marble building was almost the finest in the city and to me very imposing. It stood at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets. To-day that is a busy point, with the great Equitable Building hard by and more people passing in an hour than were then apparently in all New York. Across from the bank was an open square and above, at Liberty Street, was the post-office with a steeple and looking more like a church than a public building. The bank was then an important one, but it was only later, during the Civil War, that people found out how really big a man President Stevens was; he many times came to the rescue of the Government in the haphazard war-financing. To my personal knowledge he responded to a call of President Lincoln and assisted in financing the first fifty-million-dollar loan.

Mr. Farquhar told an attendant that Mr. Astor had sent him over to see Mr. Stevens, and at once he was shown in. Mr. Stevens had a somewhat better desk than Mr. Astor, but there was nothing of the modern bank president's furnishing

Isn't it almost needless to try to analyze the reasons why the Cadillac exercises so strong a hold upon the women of America?

Put as briefly as possible, they revel in the Cadillac because in the soft, sure, easeful manner of its going, it quite literally leaves nothing to be desired.

It is trite and commonplace to say the Cadillac steals along, where another might fret and fuss; but it is quite simply true—and that is one of the secrets of its wonderful popularity.

Out of the ceaseless labors of seventeen years, Cadillac craftsmen have produced a rare and unusual quality of propulsion as peculiar to the car as the familiar coat-of-arms on the radiator.

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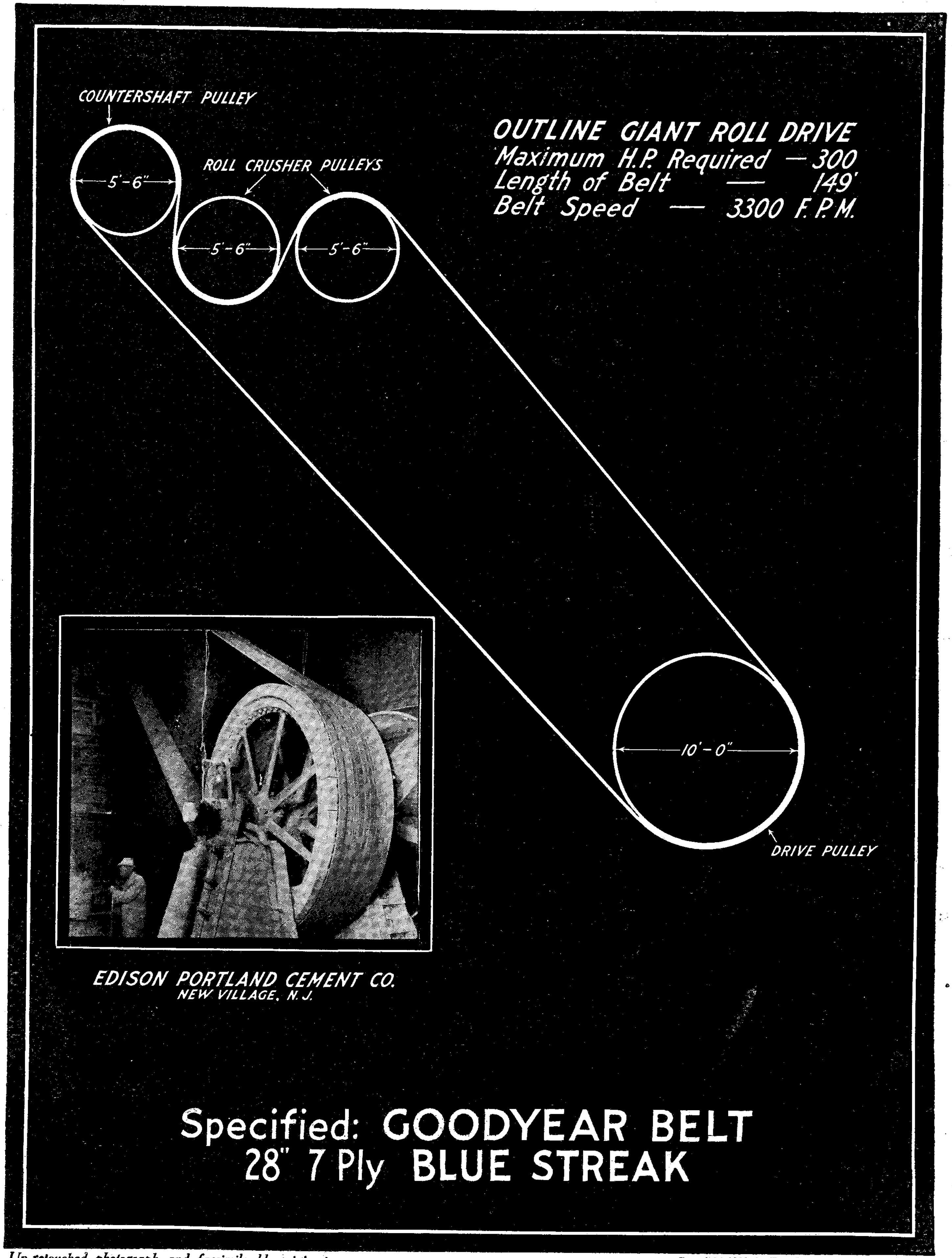
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Specified: GOODYEAR BELT
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Un-retouched photograph and facsimile blueprint of Goodyear belted giant roll drive in the plant of the Edison Portland Cement Company, New Village, N. J.

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GOODYEAR

Six Times the Belt Life—And the G. T. M.

Three months was the average life of a belt in the hard, intermittent service of the giant roll drive on the stone crusher in the Edison Portland Cement Company's plant at New Village, N. J.

The power demanded for crunching the limestone, the constant rain of stone dust and bits of rock falling on the belt, and the crusher design that required the use of both sides of the belt, all proved too severe for even the better grades of belting which the Company was using. Some of the poorer ones lasted only two weeks.

The prospect of better service from a belt scientifically specified to that gruelling duty was held out by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man. The Company authorized him to make an expert analysis of the drive, and co-operated in his work by supplying full information on service conditions peculiar to the plant.

Among other facts, the following salient features of the giant roll drive were noted by the G. T. M. in his study: the belt drives over the pulley on the first roll, under on the second, and over the driven pulley on the countershaft; all these pulleys are 66″ in diameter; the drive shaft pulley is 10′; the drive inclines at a 45° angle; speed maintained, 3300 F.P.M.; the power required is 300 horse.

He recommended a Goodyear Blue Streak Belt, 28-inch, 7-ply—a great, strong belt, proof against slippage, liable to little stretch, and full of life. It has transmitted full power to the heavy rolls with unfailing certainty. It has ended the troubles of cutting and splicing that other belts developed by their tendency to stretch.

It lasted seventeen months before being replaced by another Goodyear Blue Streak Belt of the same quality and dimensions. Throughout its term of service it gave full measure of dependable, trouble-free, powerful transmission. It registered economy in its extra life, in freedom from repair costs, and in demonstrable value as a factor for increased production.

These profitable results of Goodyear Belt Service on the giant roll have made the Edison operating officials firm believers in the Goodyear plan of specifying a belt to its work. They have had the G. T. M. make other analyses, and ordered Goodyear transmission, elevator and conveyor belts in accord with his recommendations.

The same service, in G. T. M. knowledge and in these Goodyear Belts that we make to protect our good name, is at your command for a single drive or an entire plant. Write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, for further information about it.

BLUE STREAK BELTS

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

about the place; it was all very plain and without the slightest thought that it was necessary to make a showing in dress or in furnishings in order to give an impression of financial stability. Mr. Astor had not been drest any better than his clerk and Mr. Stevens might have been almost any one. In fact, he says:

> Of all the men I met that day, only A. T. Stewart drest and acted the part of the rich man. The others were decidedly below my estimate of how a rich man would be expected to dress and act. Since then offices have changed and many men, and especially bankers, find it advisable to surround themselves with the appearance of wealth, but I find that the really great men of the country rarely have ostentatious offices and I know of none who go in for extravagance in dress.
>
> Now and then a man, when moving his office, decides that the new office will be something to make people sit up, and he hires a decorator, gets the finest imaginable furniture—and then hardly ever uses it. But to get back to Mr. Stevens. He was very cordial and he laughed when I said:
>
> "I just asked Mr. Astor how to make a million dollars." Then I showed him the list of the people I had come to see. "He said," I went on, "you could give me some good advice."
>
> "I am in the same boat with Astor," said Stevens. "I never made any money. All I do is take care of the money that other people make. The man for you to see is George S. Coe, and I shall send you right over to him. I think he has a board meeting this morning and if you get in there you will meet a number of men who can tell you more than I can."
>
> With that he called a messenger and I was escorted, somewhat in state, around to the little building of the American Exchange Bank.
>
> George S. Coe was, I believe, the youngest bank executive in New York, being then vice-president and afterward president of the bank. He, too, seemed glad to see me—the Astor name had carried me along—and he asked me to stay until the board had met, when he would call me in. Fancy a metropolitan bank president of to-day holding a board together to talk with an unknown young man who desired to learn how to make a million dollars! But by that time I was quite at ease in the higher financial circles. Of the men I met at the bank, I recall, besides Mr. Coe, only David Hoadley, Charles J. Stedman, William C. Langley, and Edwin Thorne, of the directorate—and Robert S. Oakley, the cashier. They all talked with me.
>
> The code of those men was extremely simple; they were traders rather than manufacturers—for New York had already taken on its character of a clearing-house for the overseas commerce, altho, as compared with to-day, only in a small way—and the most striking recipe for success which they had to offer was, as I remember, about this:
>
> "Take care of your character, never break a promise, and give value for what you get. Avoid speculation." An old man whom I met in the bank, and who I think was Hamilton Fish, put the advice in this way:
>
> "If you never break a promise, if you always pay the money you owe exactly on the day it is due, nobody will know but that you are worth a billion. And you will be just as good a risk as a man worth a billion, for all that he could do would be to pay promptly on the due date."
>
> They had no short cuts to suggest and, curiously enough, not one of them even spoke of technical or other proficiency. They were concerned only with fundamentals. I gathered from them that if one were scrupulously honest, industrious, and economical, then the other business qualities came almost as of course—but without the fundamentals nothing else mattered. In a word, they confirmed in me the lines that had been given to me in childhood founded on the text that "God is not mocked"—that is, that you can not trifle with nature's laws. And after all, that is about the only recipe for success in business that exists. Having known many of the larger business men of the country during the last fifty years, I do not recall one who achieved any measure of permanent success who did not have these fundamental qualities. Men without them, indeed, have sprung up, but their success has been ephemeral, and, altho temperamentally some of these older men could not have managed the larger enterprises of to-day, the difference between them and to-day's successful men is only in what might be called detail.
>
> Those men were elemental; they did not work through others as people do to-day. They did everything themselves. They did not have secretaries. They did not, as I later learned, delegate anything which required the exercise of discretion. They signed every check and in many cases personally made up their bank deposits, because the handling of money was something which it was considered could not be entrusted to another. Stenographers or typewriters had not then been heard of; no system of letter-press copying had even been invented. Even the business man wrote all his shorter notes by hand. The longer letters he dictated to a longhand writer, and an active man could, without difficulty, dictate to two clerks at once. The clerk did not have to know a great deal, but he did have to be able to write not merely legibly but attractively. A few of the big men had letter-heads with their names and addresses printed on them, but the letters of the majority went out on plain sheets of ruled paper. My impression is that William Waldorf Astor did not have a printed, much less an engraved, letter-head. Since the labor of copying letters in full would have been very great, only the highly important letters were copied in full and memoranda of the contents of the lesser letters taken. Sometimes the notes were kept in a book, but more often on loose sheets of paper, and, since there were no filing systems, locating correspondence and data was purely a matter of memory.
>
> What made these men rich and powerful was not only their scrupulous honesty and high character, but also, and this is a point I have never seen dwelt upon, their extraordinary memories. There were no bookkeeping systems; the books were elaborately kept in so far as penmanship was concerned, but really all they showed was income and outgo. They showed nothing of costs or overhead expense and the really big merchant had to keep all of his concerns right in his head. A merchant had his business under his hat—no matter how great were his interests. He knew what things cost, what they ought to cost, what they ought to sell for; he knew the accounts of all of his customers; he did not deal with strangers; he knew his bank balance from day to day, and his outstanding bills. In fact, a great merchant kept in his head a good part of what it now requires a considerable bookkeeping staff to collate, and it was the ability to do all of this and to judge character and estimate value as by intuition that distinguished the big man from the little man.

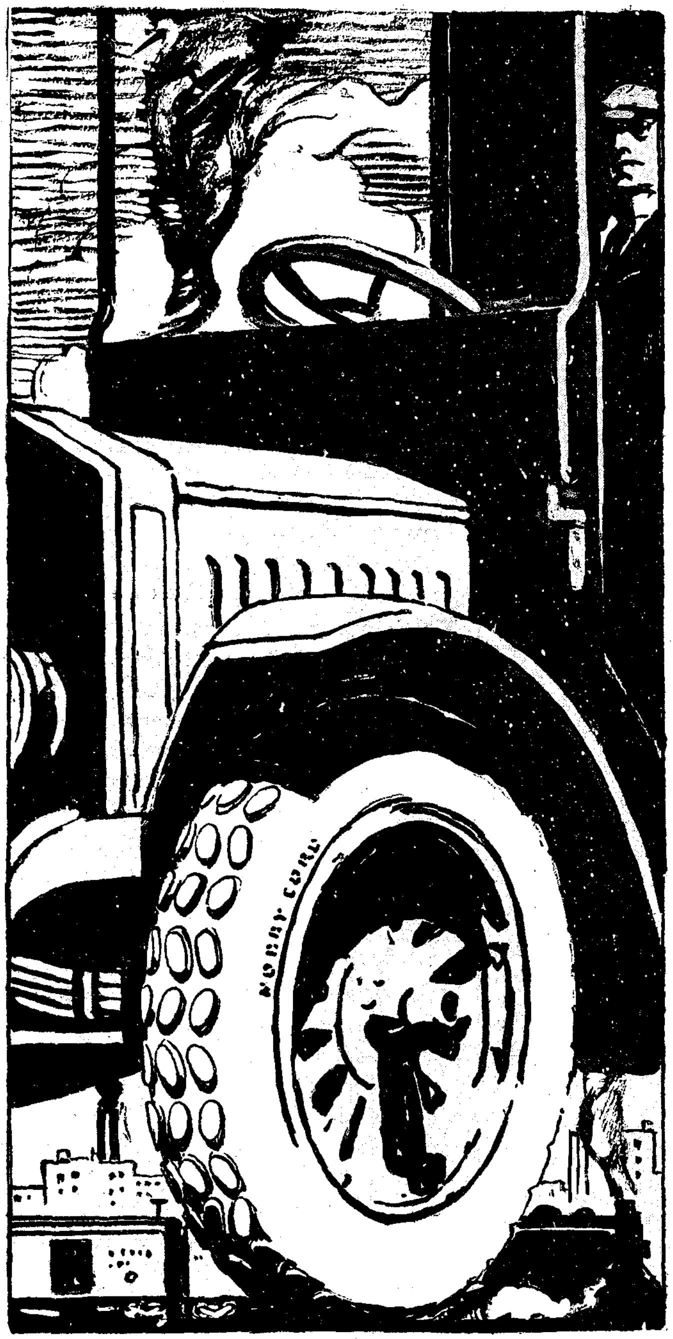
From the bank meeting Mr. Farquhar went over to see the founder of *The Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, at the office of the New York *Herald* near the old Astor House on Broadway. Of this interview he writes:

> I had no trouble seeing Mr. Bennett. He was in a little office all alone at a plain desk. I started to tell him what I wanted, but before I had said a half-dozen words and was just beginning to realize that his remarkably keen eyes were looking right through me, he broke in: "Look here, young man, you look as if you had not eaten breakfast."
>
> So interested had I been in my quest that it had not occurred to me to eat anything. Too many other affairs of importance had been happening to warrant bothering about breakfast.
>
> "Whenever you see any one," he went on, "you ought to be at your best. You can not be at your best if hungry. Go out and get your breakfast and then come back and we shall talk. Give this card to the head-waiter at the Astor House."

I went across the street, presented the card to the head-waiter, who thereupon escorted me ceremoniously to a seat and served me himself—which, let me say, was a full-sized man's task, because the moment that I was seated at the table I began to realize that I was just about as hungry as a boy can be. While I ate, the head-waiter and I talked about various men in New York, and especially about Mr. Bennett. When I had finished I asked for my bill and the waiter answered:

> "There is nothing to pay. This is Mr. Bennett's treat. He frequently sends people over here."
>
> Then I went back to the *Herald* office filled with a desire first of all to pay for my meal, because I could not see any reason why any one should spend money on me when I had money of my own. I started the subject with Mr. Bennett, but instantly he dismissed it.
>
> "Nonsense," he said, "let's talk about something important. The really important thing for you to know as a young man is that you must bank up a health account. Look at me, I am never sick. I never take a vacation. I am here at the office early in the morning and sometimes late at night. But I always go to bed early enough to get a good night's sleep. If you get plenty of sleep, and are careful of your diet, you will never be sick."
>
> And I think that advice is good. I have rarely been ill, I am in perfect health to-day and altho through many years I worked at least fifteen hours a day, I always managed to get six hours of sound sleep and I still arrive at my office at seven in the morning. I think that, as Franklin said, six hours is enough sleep for any man in good health, seven enough for any woman, and eight or more just about right for any one who sets out to be a fool.

All the men the young interviewer had seen until then had been glad to talk with him with the exception of Astor, and he



Why the *FIRST* PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRE was U·S·

THE United States Rubber Company in 1911 gave to the public the *first* Pneumatic Truck Tire ever built in the world, because of its unbounded faith in the future of motor truck transportation.

It built it because of its traditional policy of looking into the future—of trying to *anticipate the needs* of all kinds and conditions of *truck tire users* and building tires to *meet* them.

Before the tire users themselves become fully conscious of their needs.

Before a new tire market is even developed.

* * *

Here are the problems which the United States Rubber Company undertook to solve when it began work on a Pneumatic Tire for motor trucks:

How to increase tire mileage—to lengthen tire life—to give the truck owner greater tire economy.

* * *

There is a difference between building tires for *tire users* and building them for *sale.*

The United States Rubber Company has never allowed the question of sales to influence its ideals of service.

U.S. Pneumatic Truck Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

had warmed up after the first few seconds. But they warned Farquhar that he might have trouble in seeing A. T. Stewart, who had a considerable reputation for austerity. However, says the writer:

> I went to his establishment and was shown to the floor on which he had his office. Instead of being shut off in a little room by himself, Mr. Stewart had his desk behind a glass partition in the corner of a room of the lower floor and which was filled with clerks. He had established himself in a kind of observation-post from which he could see what every one of the clerks was doing. I asked to be shown in to him, but the attendant said that was impossible, that Mr. Stewart had either just started or was about to start home for dinner and could not be seen. We talked for a few minutes and after I had used the name of Mr. Astor, we became quite friendly. He asked me if I would know Mr. Stewart when I saw him and I told him that I thought I could recognize him from his pictures. Then he suggested this plan:
>
> "He will have finished his dinner and will come out of his house at exactly a quarter past one. He will have a newspaper in his hand, and he will get on a bus. You get on the bus with him, get a seat beside him, and when he looks up from his newspaper, but not before, then you start to talk to him."
>
> The plan worked, altho I shivered as I watched him reading the paper, for he appeared to me a remarkably cold, stern, unapproachable-looking man. I do not know exactly what I said to him at first, but the name of Mr. Astor acted like magic and he soon began to take an interest and more especially when I told him what some of the other prominent men had said of him. He talked rather generally on character and on always attending to your own affairs, and I went with him from the bus to his office.
>
> As we were passing one of the aisles, a man was sweeping up and Mr. Stewart's eye caught some rags among the litter. Rags were much more valuable then than to-day, because that was before wood-pulp was used in paper-making. Immediately he stopt, walked over to the sweeper, and in a very loud and imperious voice reprimanded him for his wastefulness. Then we went on into the office and at once I asked:
>
> "Did it not use up more of your time to speak to that sweeping-man than the rags were worth?"
>
> "That's true," he answered, "but you will notice that I spoke so loudly that every-one in that room heard what I said. I meant that they should, so as to give them a lesson in saving, for money is made by saving—saving and investing. You get your profit out of the leaks that you stop."
>
> Then I asked Mr. Stewart whether the report I had heard was true, that in selecting assistants or men for important places he gave preference to men who had been in business and failed. His reply was characteristic of him. He said:
>
> "It is a great advantage for an employer to have men who have been in business for themselves and who have failed. The mere fact that they start in business shows that they have initiative and ambition, which are very valuable qualities. The fact that they fail on their own account shows them that they are not competent to manage their own affairs and demonstrates to them that their best interest lies in casting their lot with those who know more about business than they do and who have the advantage of both skill and capital. This insures loyalty.
>
> "Of course, these men must have failed honestly. I always look into the facts of the failures carefully and do not take a man whose business record is bad, but if he has simply failed due to an inability to look after his own affairs and without any trace of sharp dealing, he is the best man for me."
>
> A. T. Stewart was absolutely the master of his business. As I have noted, all of the men I met were the heads of one-man concerns. Astor was the Astor estate; James Gordon Bennett was the *Herald*. They were despots, absolute rulers, and they were inclined to be paternal. It was unconscious paternalism that caused Mr. Bennett to give me a meal-ticket. The most absolute and stern in demeanor was A. T. Stewart. Altho these men were elemental and meant to be kindly, they were, as I compare them with the men of similar caliber to-day, more arbitrary and in their business affairs much more self-centered. They worked with things while the man of to-day works with people.
>
> I think, howsoever much we may admire the characters and the granite firmness of these really big men, that the type of big man to-day is more interested in humantiy and thinks considerably less of himself and more of those about him.
>
> They lived a different life and so did their employees; they were not only physically but also mentally closer to their employees. They always knew all of their people by name, they knew how and where they lived, and what were their habits. And altho they were stern and arbitrary, this personal contact made for a fellow feeling that has been in a large degree, or entirely, lost in the big, modern, impersonal corporation.
>
> I can not help comparing those men with Mr. Carnegie, altho he, too, was supposed to belong to the old school. One day about twenty-five years ago we were talking about work. I told him of my practise of reaching the office at seven in the morning, and he remarked laughingly:
>
> "You must be a lazy man if it takes you ten hours to do a day's work."
>
> "What I do," he said, "is to get good men and I never give them orders. My directions do not go beyond suggestions. Here in the morning I get reports from them. Within an hour I have disposed of everything, sent out all of my suggestions, the day's work is done, and I am ready to go out and enjoy myself."
>
> And that, I think, is about the most striking contrast between the men of yesterday and those of to-day—and on the mere matter of making money, Mr. Carnegie made more than all of the men I have mentioned put together. They were individualists—not managers.

SCENTED NOTE-PAPER IN BUSINESS—Some clever London business men are using scented note-paper to make sure that their communications will reach the proprietors of large establishments whose patronage they seek, says a dispatch to the New York *World:*

> And to make surer, these communications are addrest in feminine handwriting. Even a private secretary, that outer guard of a big business man, shrinks from opening such a missive. It might be entirely confidential.
>
> Writing to a London newspaper, the general manager of a great wholesale establishment calls this new, insinuating method "the latest manifestation of the alert post-war commercial mind."
>
> "In my case," he says, "the buyers get the letters first—and buyers are a body not overgiven to encouraging new blood. They are apt to be conservatively content with those who are comfortably established in their 'ring.' But a letter in a woman's handwriting on nice note-paper, delicately scented, got through the 'ring.' It reached me, and to my astonishment I found its information distinctly worth while from the business point of view.
>
> "A semblance of romance is not always inseparable from hard commerce."

OVER THREE HUNDRED CORPORATIONS NOW OPERATING ON MANAGEMENT-SHARING PLAN

BEHIND the frequent newspaper accounts of strikes present and strikes to come, there has been lost to sight, at least by the casual reader, a remarkable movement toward industrial peace, quietly going on in spite of the numerous labor difficulties. Management-sharing, along the several lines which seem to have been most successful thus far, has been frequently treated in these columns. The idea is not new, says Burton Kline, writing in the New York *World*, but the spread of it is. Three hundred American corporations are now being operated on the management-sharing plan. This fact would have a good deal of meaning even if the corporations were no larger than the average manufacturing plant. However, says Mr. Kline:

> When this number contains, and as pioneers, corporations of such size and standing as the various Standard Oil companies, Bethlehem Steel, Western Union, Westinghouse, American Cash Register, Colorado Fuel and Iron, General Electric, and half a dozen others equally famous—and famous for reasons other than benevolence—it is clear that something of importance has been started in this country.
>
> That importance rises to the highest significance when to these facts is added one more, the most telling fact of all: It is the experience of these concerns that where management-sharing has been given fair and honest trial it has put an end to strikes.
>
> Those who have tried it are doing no boasting. The principle is still in the experimental stage. A great majority of the corporations making trial of the thing have established their systems within the past three years. How these systems will stand up under hard times and other strains remains to be tested, altho the Standard Oil plan has shown something during at least one slack period in the production of crude oil.
>
> Ask where you will among employers who have tried employee management-sharing what they think of it so far, and most of them are outspoken in praise of it.
>
> "Wonderful. Simply wonderful," said an official of a Brooklyn concern employing 3,000 hands.
>
> "What do the men think of it?"
>
> "Tickled to death. They're crazy about

HE WHO TOILS HERE HATH SET HIS MARK
KOHLER

KOHLER

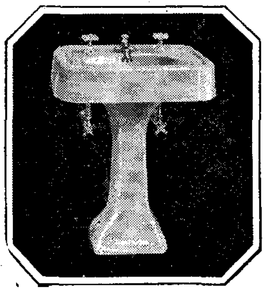
PRODUCTS OF *INTEGRITY*

Through the many processes which attend the transforming of raw materials into shapely, snow-white, glistening bathtubs, kitchen sinks and lavatories, one guiding principle accompanies every step here at Kohler—Integrity!

Not alone beauty, nor durability, nor even utility, guides the uniform method of manufacture, but foremost and ever present is the determination that these products reflect the integrity of principle upon which their pre-eminence in the plumbing field is founded.

The science of the laboratory, the mixing of materials in the roaring blast furnaces, the delicate work of enameling: all are combined to make these products worthy of their wide public acceptance in homes, apartments, hotels, clubs and institutions.

And it is but fit that the final step in these processes should be the fusing into the snow-white enamel, faintly but permanently, the word "Kohler"—our everlasting pledge to the public of the integrity of Kohler products.



Kohler "Columbia" Lavatory

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Kohler Co., *Founded 1873,* Kohler, Wisconsin
Shipping Point, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE AND KOHLER AUTOMATIC POWER AND LIGHT 110 VOLT D. C.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

it. We haven't had a strike since we began it."

By now the sociological agencies have got to work on the phenomenon, and the gist of all their reports is that something of a discovery has been made in American industry.

It was due. Books by the shelf have been written about what labor wants. For years progressive employers have been trying various schemes to meet those wants. Most of those schemes have carried a fatal taint of condescension. Welfare work, housing improvement, sick benefits, pension schemes, profit-sharing—one after the other these have been put out, or in combination, to soothe "unrest." And the strikes have gone on. Higher and higher wages, shorter hours, bonuses have been granted—and still the strikes have gone on.

A discouraged employer said the other day: "Bonuses? Nothing to it. All bunk. We pay our men top wages and a bonus besides. That bonus is paid on Friday night. On Saturday not a man shows up for work."

The bonus, evidently, was welcome and cheerfully accepted. The men who got it made the most of it. Their appreciation was marked. But the discouraged employer went on: "On Monday morning when they do show up they're as ready as ever to quit at any trifle. Whatever we do it isn't enough. Labor's gone crazy. It wants the earth!"

Until lately that view has been pretty widely shared. Within the past three years another view has been quietly making its way. A discovery has been made, the discovery of a good thing. The discovery is good business, moreover, or hard-headed, hard-prest corporations would have nothing to do with it. And because it's good business the thing discovered is apt to be permanent, a perpetual good. What the worker really wants seems to have been found. And it isn't the earth.

The minute the worker is admitted to a look-in on the big job and the big problem of management, be the look-in ever so small, he is instantly sobered. He gets the new feeling that he is working for himself as well as for some other fellow. He works harder. One manufacturer has reported that since he installed a system of management-sharing in his plant two departments in his works threatened and voted to strike for a nine- instead of an eight-hour day. They all report a marked disappearance of the aimless "unrest" that nothing else, not even wages appallingly high, seemed to cure.

It has taken a long time to learn what has been wrong. Industrial ills have not yet been cured by a single pill. But more than three hundred cases of complete recovery indicate something of a return to industrial health.

Profit-sharing alone as a concession to discontented labor has failed of complete success because it aroused the worker's suspicions. In his eyes, a concern able to shell out to the extent of a bonus or a share of the profits must be making ungodly gains. It was a concession that encouraged further demands. Welfare work carried a nasty taint of charity. Workmen have been known to resent being herded into company houses, however prettily designed, without reference to their wishes and taste. High wages the worker has considered no more than his due. What the American workman wanted, whether he knew it definitely or not, and what he is getting, has been something up to his dignity as a man—acceptance, as a factor to be considered, and have a voice in the shaping of his own working life.

He is getting it not as a gift, as a frightened concession to his power. He is getting his share in management only because level-headed employers have seen in the idea something they want very much and very definitely themselves—industrial peace. Management-sharing stops strikes. And peace in separate industries means industrial peace in general.

The spread of management-sharing is encouragingly strong in that direction already. By the evidence of constant strike news it is still far short of the millennial goal! A good many snags are in the way. So far the union attitude has not taken definite shape. In time it is bound to bring them a new problem in statesmanship. For the start of it has been made and the scale of it is impressive.

USEFUL CONTAINERS THAT HELP TO SELL THE PRODUCT

CHAIN stores, especially those of the self-serve variety, which are said to be increasing even more rapidly than the cost of living, make a fine laboratory for testing out the effectiveness of containers and labels. The goods in these stores literally are forced to sell themselves. In these stores, commonly called groceterias, the customer sells the goods to himself. There is no one about to force a certain brand or to recommend this over that. He chooses from what he sees. W. Livingston Larned, a writer for *Printer's Ink*, visited one of these newly opened stores, and was struck with the significance of the fact that—

Some packages were "dominant, obtrusive, conspicuous, while others seemed to melt into the general color scheme of many packages on many shelves." "One point was noticeable," he says, "there were many new labels for brands long established." He asked the manager if he thought it made any difference how the goods are packed and labeled, if containers are a silent sales force in themselves.

"Undoubtedly," was the answer. "Of course, there are certain favorite brands that would sell no matter how they were packed. It's prestige more than package. People are sure the contents are right, and that is all they ask. Then again sales are often made in a grocery-store at least, because the picture on the label suggests a use and creates an appetite. Labels are often good reminders."

Asked what he considered the cleverest new idea of recent package improvements, the groceteria man replied:

"Well, it's not so much a matter of labels as of small but important patented improvements in containers. They certainly help sell goods. The old-style tin-cans that were really dangerous to open are passing, slowly but surely. They were never efficient. Women are afraid to open them, and cut fingers were numerous.

"Of course, the canner has had difficult problems of his own to solve. His goods must be absolutely air-tight. That goes without saying. Many have been the attempts to invent a patent can that would be easy to open, yet absolutely protective to the contents. One of the most serviceable schemes is a circular area of very thin tin that cuts with minimum difficulty. I have found, however, that, despite instructions on the can, comparatively few people use the thin-tin groove. I will not attempt to explain why; maybe it's just human nature."

"Have many such improvements been made?"

"New ones right along. The manufacturer of all lines is finding out that a container idea may sell the product. Why, say, down in this country you'd smile to take an automobile trip into the rural sections and look through some kitchens I know. Some of these folk buy a certain product not so much for the product as for what it's sold in.

"The glass-jar idea was a real inspiration. Women are mighty eager to get those containers. They are popular with a great many manufacturers. There's one brand of soluble coffee; it's an excellent product, and sells on merit, but the glass jar helps put it over, too. The jar, when it's emptied and cleaned, makes as fine a drinking-glass for the table as a person could ask. But these glass jars are vacuum-sealed when they leave the plant and go to the consumer. The coffee is kept in perfect condition. I know women who buy a little more coffee than they really need, just to get the glasses.

"A few seasons ago, when jelly- and preserve-jars were difficult to secure, women bought certain products just to get the glass containers. They liked the unusual shape of them, too. Made their jelly look nice on pantry shelves."

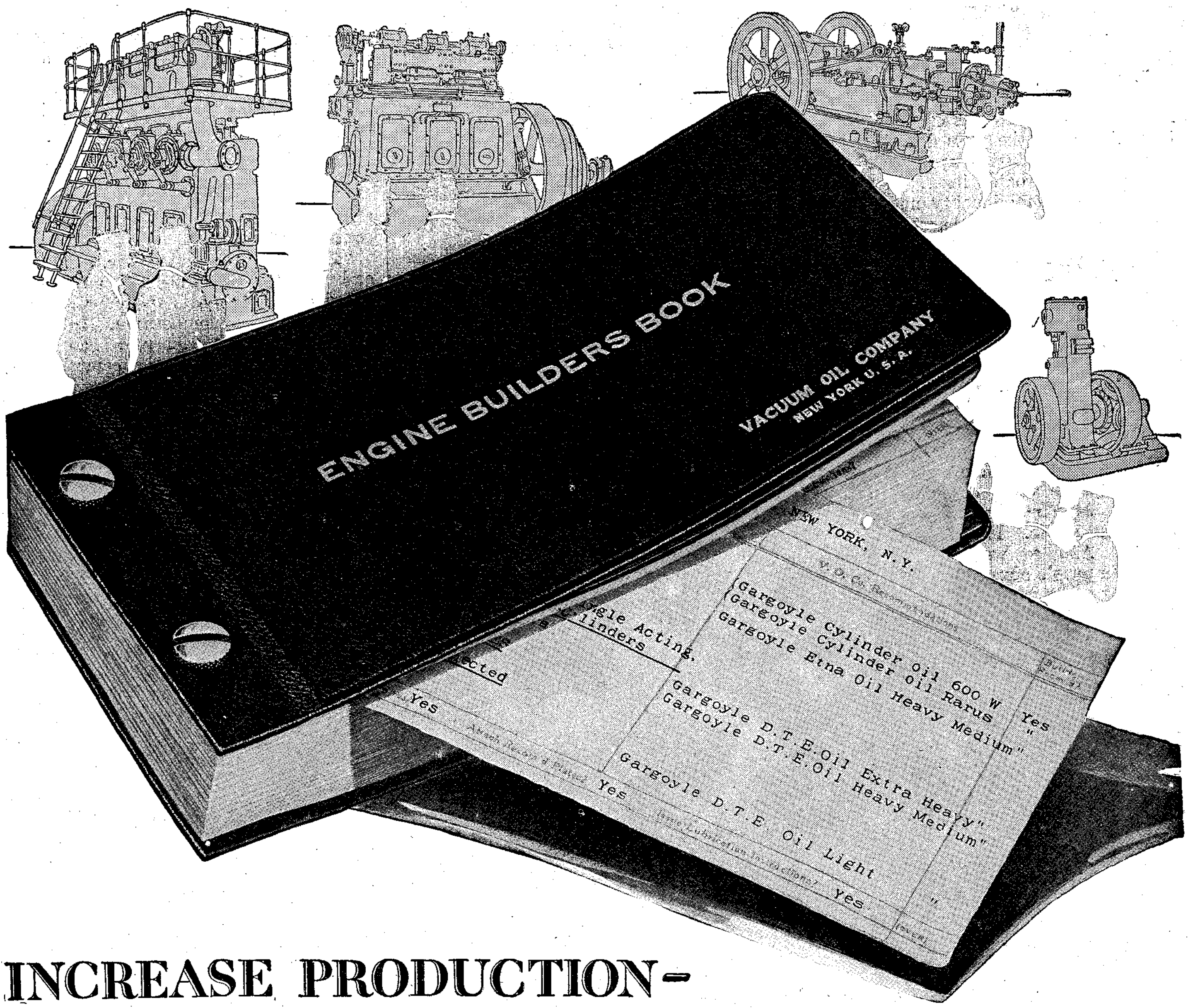
Asked once more the original question: "What is the cleverest innovation in packages of late; one that you might call revolutionary, from the retailer's standpoint?" the manager said:

"Well, I think one of the cleverest of all stunts has been the idea of cutting and packing butter in long squares—that is, taking the usual pound pad of butter and slicing it twice. This means that in every pound package there are four separate and distinct parcels, each wrapt individually, but all contained in one parcel.

"Now, just see the advantage of this. Women like to serve butter neatly. The usual custom has been to do the cutting of a pound package at home. It does not always come out neatly. What's more, it makes a woman mutilate that pound of butter. It melts quicker when it's been tampered with.

"Each cube is a quarter of a pound of butter. When it's sliced with a knife, it forms those little pads that are just the ticket for table use. Can't you see how clever the stunt is? And there's another point; take the groceteria: people do not always want to buy a whole pound of butter. With these four individual packets, held in a common container, we can sell a quarter of a pound or a half-pound without trouble. Perfect packets are still left in the cardboard for the next customer. There is also being put out special containers for eggs that seem to please womenfolk immensely. The butter package is my idea of a real merchandising innovation that helps everybody concerned. More of this sort of thinking should be done."

A number of advertisers are now featuring the convenience of the container along with the advertising of the product. One brand of glue advertises its patent stopper-spreader, an addition to the old-fashioned tube, but with a unique curve which allows


ENGINE BUILDERS BOOK
VACUUM OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK U.S.A.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
V. O. Co. Recommendations
Single Acting
Cylinders
Selected
Yes
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600 W
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil Rarus
Gargoyle Etna Oil Heavy Medium
Yes
"
"
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil Extra Heavy
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil Heavy Medium
"
"
Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil Light
Yes
Yes
"

INCREASE PRODUCTION–BUT HOW?

The lubrication experience of Engine Builders is illuminating.

PROBABLY no industrial problem today is greater than that of Production. Production rests not alone with labor. It depends on machinery. Full mechanical production demands continuous operation at maximum capacity.

Executives are realizing as never before, that breakdowns not only involve idle operatives, but cut down production and throw away profit.

It is high time for power users to profit still more widely by the experience of the builders who supply them with engines and other machinery.

American engine builders know the direct, dollars-and-cents relationship between production and lubrication.

The engine builder realizes that his success depends upon the ability of his equipment to render full, uninterrupted service. No matter how ably he designs and builds, anything less than scientific lubrication will invite power loss and premature wear.

The large majority of builders of power units endorse Gargoyle Lubricants. They urge users not to risk production gaps by using inferior oils.

They know that Correct Lubrication means—

1. Maximum production from their machinery.

2. Protection against breakdowns and repairs with consequent shutdowns.

3. Minimum operating expense.

Their striking unanimity in endorsing the use of Gargoyle Lubricants has no parallel in the field of engineering.

The Engine Builders' Book pictured above is the guide to Correct Lubrication. It is in the hands of all Gargoyle Lubricants sales representatives. It lists practically every type and make of machinery with the correct Gargoyle Lubricant for its efficient lubrication.

You owe it to yourself to find out what the Vacuum Oil Company can do to help you increase production in your plant. We are simplifying production problems every day for executives in every business where machinery is used.

Ask our nearest Branch to consult with you on your problem.

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

Domestic Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Kan., Des Moines

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

the advertiser to term it "non-losable." A certain widely advertised foot preparation found that the glass dropper-stopper was quite as valuable as an advertising feature as the product itself. It gave the campaigns an individuality not otherwise possible, for similar preparations did not have this patented idea. A certain face powder got a sales impetus from exploitation of "face-powder compacts," or little boxes containing powder-puffs. The shape of the tin of a new talc is a splendid salesagent. It is quite different from the average talc tin, being slender and really beautiful in its lines, to which the advertising calls attention. A druggist said to Mr. Larned:

"Containers are a popular fad, even to the color. There in the window on display are thirty-five different makes of face powder. Just now royal purple is the prevailing shade. It seems to suggest quality. And so we have about nine brands in purple boxes."

"COMMERCIAL BRIBERY" AS VIEWED BY A FEDERAL COMMISSION

THE line of demarcation between tips and commercial bribery is not very distinct, argues a new periodical that has appeared with the sole purpose of fighting both forms of graft, but whether this "gratuitous" money is called a "tip" or a "bribe," the practise of giving it has grown to such an extent that it threatens American business life with a kind of moral dry-rot. The man who complains loudest against the tip he is obliged to give to get a special table at a café will think nothing of accepting a tip ten times as large for giving "special consideration" to some order for merchandise, or passing on some building specifications, or "fixing" a buying department, as the case may be. Since March 18, we are told, the Federal Trade Commission has not acted to stop commercial bribery as an unfair method of competition because a decision of a United States Circuit Court of Appeals declared that bribery must be stopt as a crime and not as a method of competition. The Federal Trade Commission, therefore, has no authority to stop bribery as a crime. *The Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review* (Washington) continues:

As soon as this decision was given the Federal Trade Commission reported the facts to Congress and pointed out the imperative need of specific legislation against bribery. At the same time the commission reminded Congress of a report made May 18, 1918, nearly two years before, in which the commission then urged legislation against bribery. The work of the commission, up to March, 1920, was summarized by Houston Thompson, acting chairman of the commission, in a letter to this periodical dated May 19, as follows:

"The records of the commission show that since February 1, 1918, 134 complaints have been issued in which respondents were charged with giving gratuities to employees of customers as an inducement to influence the sale of their products. Orders to cease and desist were issued in 104 of these cases, 8 were dismissed and 22 are still pending.

"The commission's investigation has been carried on to some extent in the following industries: Paint, varnish, dyestuffs, printing-ink, printers' rollers, textile soap, ship supplies, and road machinery."

The special report of the commission to the Senate on March 18, 1920, was in part as follows:

"On May 15, 1918, the commission addrest a special report to the Congress on the subject of the bribery of employees of customers as a method of securing trade.

"Subsequently, on August 22, 1918, the chairman of the commission by direction of the commission and upon the request of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the United States Senate, supplied to the Senate committee further data on this subject.

"The committees both of the House and Senate gave consideration to the suggestions of the commission, and also to the practically unanimous expressions which came from the business world as represented by business men individually, and collectively by representative business bodies, such as associations and other organizations of business concerns. These expressions from the business world recognized the wide-spread existence of the practise, and deplored such a condition and welcomed the prospect of a remedy by way of Federal statute.

"Recognizing the need of legislation to meet this universal trade condition, three bills dealing with the subject were introduced in the Sixty-fifth Congress, two in the Senate and one in the House. A similar bill has been introduced in both Houses of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

"In the first instance the Federal Trade Commission said that in the absence of specific legislation it would regard so-called commercial bribery as an unfair method of competition and would proceed against it accordingly.

"This has been done, and the commission has not only had the continuous support of practically the entire business world, but various industries of their own motion have invited and aided the commission in the effort to eliminate this practise.

"A condition has now arisen which in the opinion of the commission, makes it necessary that attention be again directed to the situation to the end that if the Congress in its wisdom shall determine to apply a specific legislative remedy, such remedy be applied as soon as may be. The condition referred to arises out of the fact that a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States recently decided in a case presented to it involving commercial bribery that the commission is without jurisdiction. If the commission's efforts are wholly discontinued a great part, if not all, of the ground gained in the interest of better business methods, so earnestly desired by the business world, will be lost.

"Having the foregoing statement of facts in mind, the commission again respectfully recommends that the Congress consider the enactment, in the public interest, of suitable legislation."

The report referred to above as having been sent in 1918 follows in part:

"The commission has made considerable investigation of bribery of employees of customers as a method of securing trade.

"The commission has found that commercial bribery of employees is a prevalent and common practise in many industries. These bribes take the form of commissions for alleged services, of money and gratuities and entertainments of various sorts, and of loans, all intended to influence such employees in the choice of materials.

"It is evident that this inexcusable added cost is finally passed on to the consumer.

"Bribery is criminal *per se.* The Federal Trade Commission has no criminal jurisdiction. It treats the practise as an unfair method of competition. In dealing with commercial bribery, as an unfair method of competition, the commission is entirely limited to dealing with one side, to wit, the giving side, and has no power to reach the receiver, who is also guilty.

"The practise is one which has been condemned alike by business men, legislatures, and courts, including among the business men those who have finally resorted to it in self-defense in competing with less scrupulous rivals or in selling to concerns whose employees have extorted commissions under threats to destroy or disapprove goods submitted to them for test. One man said:

"'From an experience of thirty years in the industry I don't believe that there is a single house in it that has not had to pay bribes to hold old business or to obtain new business. Bribery is inherently dishonest and tends to dishonesty and is unfair to competitors and customers, and I don't believe it ever will be stopt until made a crime by the United States Government.'

"How thoroughly insidious this practise has become may be illustrated by two experiences of representatives of the commission. In one case an employee frankly stated that he was 'entitled to 10 per cent., and any one who demands more is a grafter.' Another was so fully imbued with the justice of his claim that he desired the representative of the commission to assist him in enforcing the collection of an unpaid so-called commission.

"Corrupt employees having the power to spoil and disapprove materials have been able to bid one salesman against another, until in many cases they have extorted secret commissions, so called, as large as 20 per cent. of the value of the goods sold.

"Fourteen States have statutes striking at the practise, and yet it tends to grow. When competition crosses State lines State statutes with respect to trade practises are not actively enforced.

"Justice Lurton, when on the Circuit Court of Appeals, aptly referred to the conflict created by this practise between duty and interest as 'utterly vicious, unspeakably pernicious, and an unmixed evil.' Lord Russell of Killowen, who was largely responsible for the passage of English legislation prohibiting this practise, expresst the opinion that 'these corrupt bargains were malignant cankers,' and that 'it was a system dishonest to the fair trader' and 'dishonest to the fair employer.'

"The commission feels that the stamping out of commercial bribery is one necessary step to the preservation of free, open, and fair competition, and to that end respectfully urges that new legislation should prohibit not only the giving and offering, but the acceptance and solicitation of any gift or other consideration by an employee as an inducement or reward for doing any act in relation to his employer's affairs or business or for showing

MALLORY HATS

It takes twelve hatters to make a Mallory

Good hats are high—and men are interested in knowing why.

To begin with, Mallory Hats are made of fine, clean *fur* from Russia, the Balkans, Australia. This fur costs as much as pure silver—it cannot be used in cheap hats.

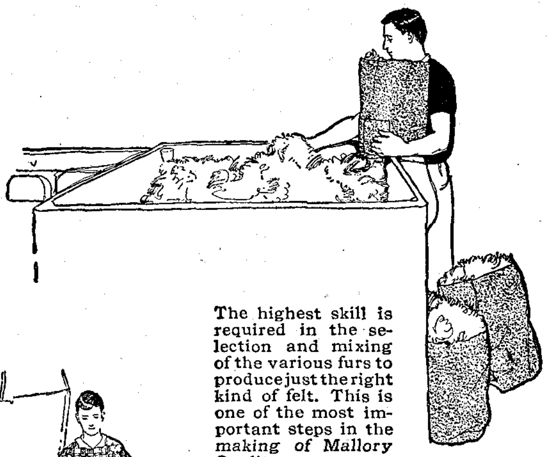
The amount of hand craftsmanship necessary to produce a hat as good as a Mallory is very great. The fur is selected, conditioned, and "formed" on large conical moulds; worked down to required size; put through sizing room and dye-vat, slowly and carefully; passed from the hands of one skilled hatter after another—and so on to the final hand-shaping, the delicate finishing with finest sandpaper, the deft curving of brim, the stitching of welt and band.

A Mallory Hat is almost wholly hand-made—and it is because of this careful, thorough manufacture that it is such a *good* hat—so long-wearing, so economical.

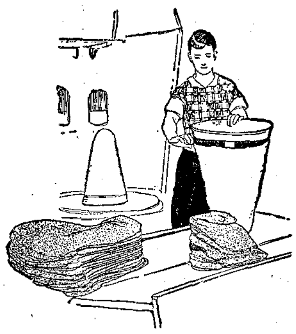
The MALLORY HAT CO.
234 Fifth Avenue, New York
(Wholesale Only)
Factory at Danbury, Conn.

Mallory Hats
Cravenetted

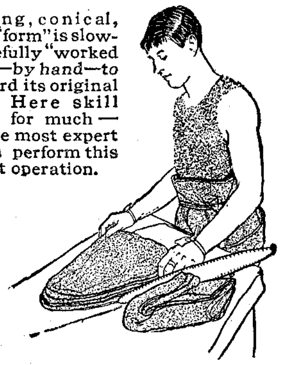
Gold Medal Panama Pacific Exposition
Mallory Fifth Ave. New York



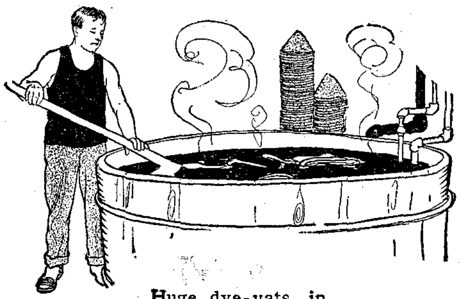
The highest skill is required in the selection and mixing of the various furs to produce just the right kind of felt. This is one of the most important steps in the making of Mallory Quality.



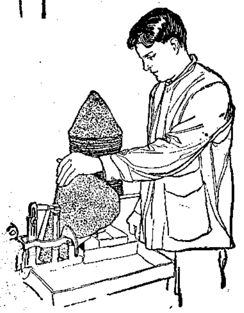
"Forming" your Mallory. On large, conical, moistened moulds, the fluffy fur is blown, then covered with hot, wet cloths and immersed in boiling water, when "felting" begins.



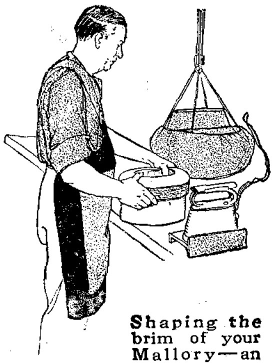
The long, conical, baggy "form" is slowly, carefully "worked down"—*by hand*—to one-third its original size. Here skill counts for much—only the most expert hatters perform this difficult operation.



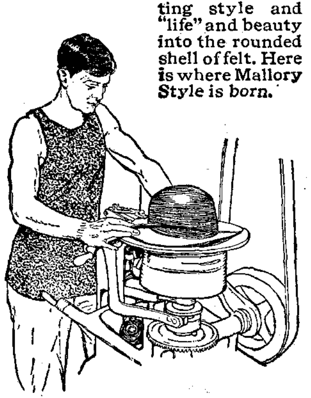
Huge dye-vats, in which the cones of felt are given the deep, rich colors of the hat-to-be.



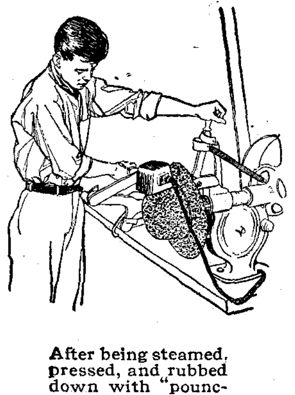
Here is where Derbies and Soft Hats part company—the Derbies going to be treated with the finest alcohol-dissolved shellac, steamed and bathed in hot alkali, to remove surface crust.



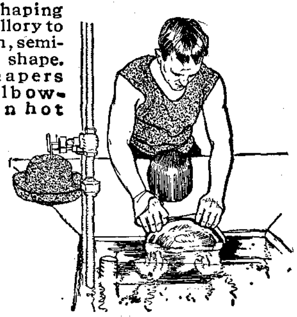
Shaping the brim of your Mallory—an apparently simple operation, but one that means everything for Style.



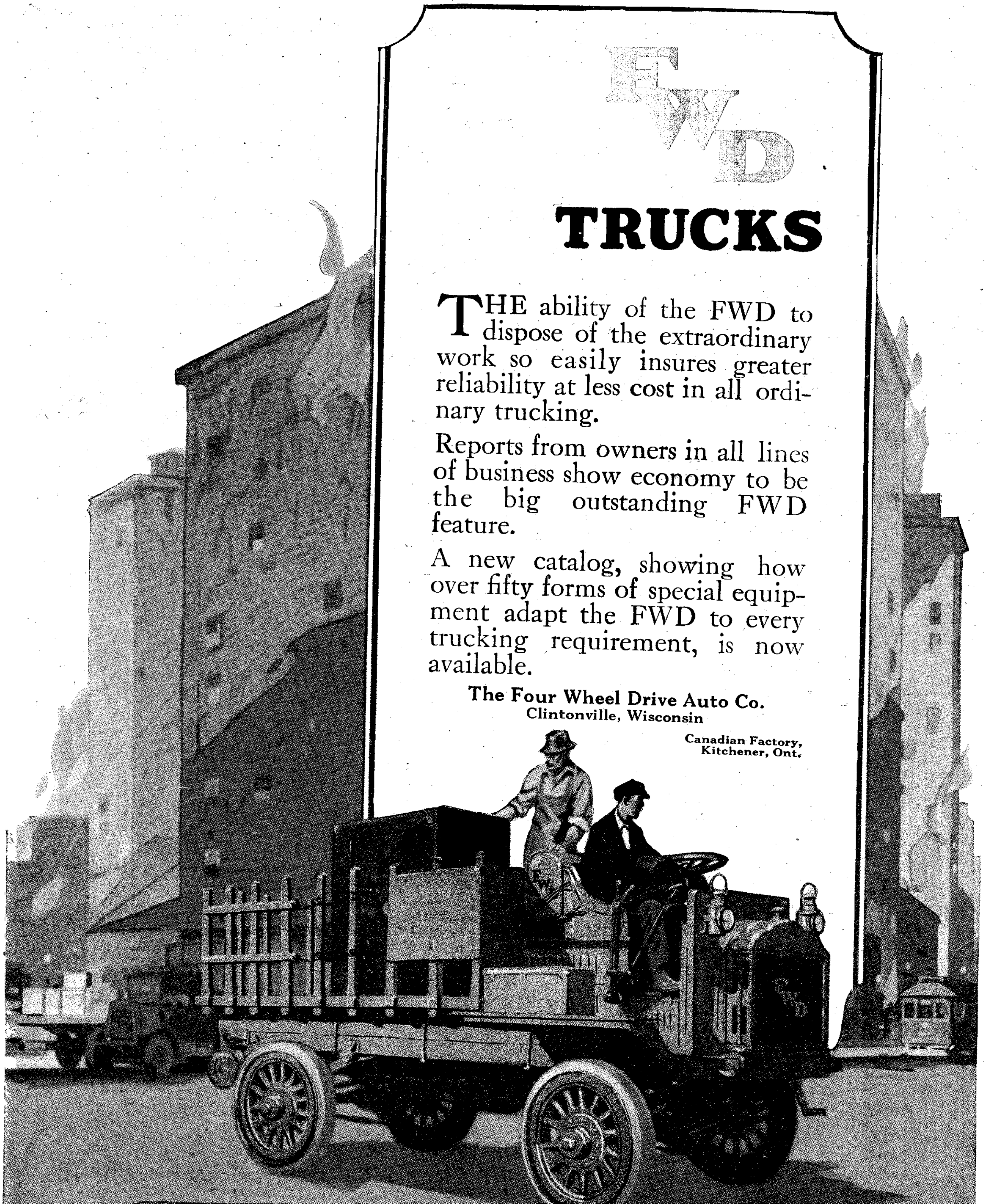
Deft-fingered experts shape Mallory Hats—putting style and "life" and beauty into the rounded shell of felt. Here is where Mallory Style is *born*.



After being steamed, pressed, and rubbed down with "pouncing" paper, your hat is hand-polished with hot irons and special lustre-producing preparations.



Hand-shaping your Mallory to its rough, semi-finished shape. The shapers work elbow-deep in hot water.



FWD

TRUCKS

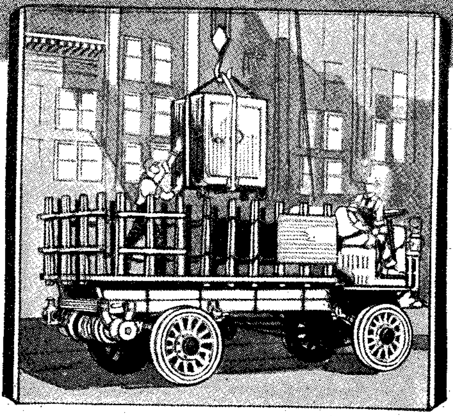
THE ability of the FWD to dispose of the extraordinary work so easily insures greater reliability at less cost in all ordinary trucking.

Reports from owners in all lines of business show economy to be the big outstanding FWD feature.

A new catalog, showing how over fifty forms of special equipment adapt the FWD to every trucking requirement, is now available.

The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.
Clintonville, Wisconsin

Canadian Factory,
Kitchener, Ont.



C. Starkweather & Son of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, have owned an FWD for two years, with repairs to date amounting to less than $100, which includes a thorough overhauling of the engine.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

> or forbearing to show favor or disfavor to any person in relation to his principal's or employer's affairs or business.
>
> "In order to prevent a resort to a common method of corruption, it is recommended that the law should also prohibit the giving of any such gifts or other considerations to members of the agent's or employee's family, or to any other person for his use or benefit, direct or indirect.
>
> "The facts disclosed by the commission's investigation lead to the conclusion that present laws are not fully effective. It is believed that a strong Federal enactment against the practise, striking at each person participating, both givers and recipients, coupled perhaps with immunity to the first informant, may aid greatly in stamping out the vicious practise."

In view of the foregoing official reports, asks *The Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review*, in view of the manifest desire of the better sort of American business men to see bribery eliminated, why has Congress delayed two years, and still delays, enactment of a law against bribery?

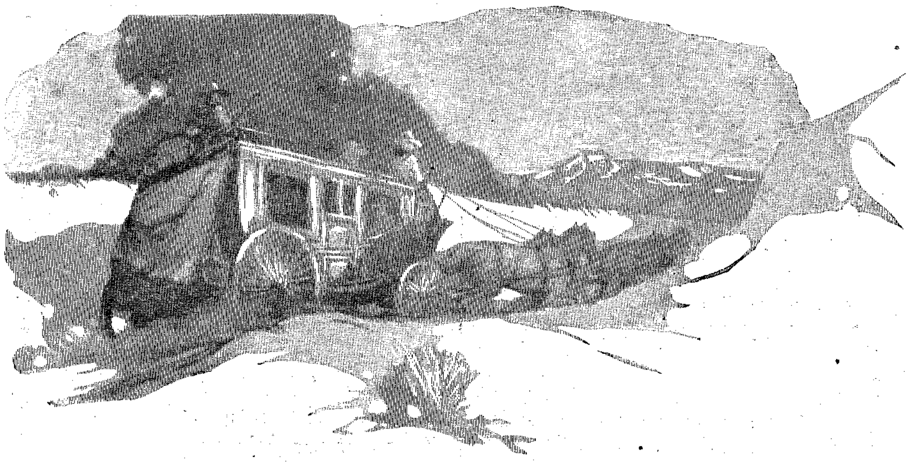
SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY ARE SISTERS

INCREASE in safety means also increase in efficiency and productivity. Instances where changes, intended primarily to guard workers, have increased output and swelled profits, are cited by Sidney J. Williams, chief engineer of the National Safety Council, in an address before its engineering section in Chicago recently, printed in *The National Safety News* (Chicago). Mr. Williams believes that "accidents and efficiency are absolutely incompatible" and that every plant where they happen is inefficient. His title is a question, "How Can We Increase Production?"—a problem that is bothering manufacturers, economists, financiers, and even plain citizens, at this particular time; and his answer is, "Safeguard your men." Regularity, he says, is the essence of modern production. An accident s something unexpected that interferes with regularity, with standardization of output. It may cost human lives, or it may merely delay an individual operation a fraction of a second—it is equally inadmissible. Says Mr. Williams:

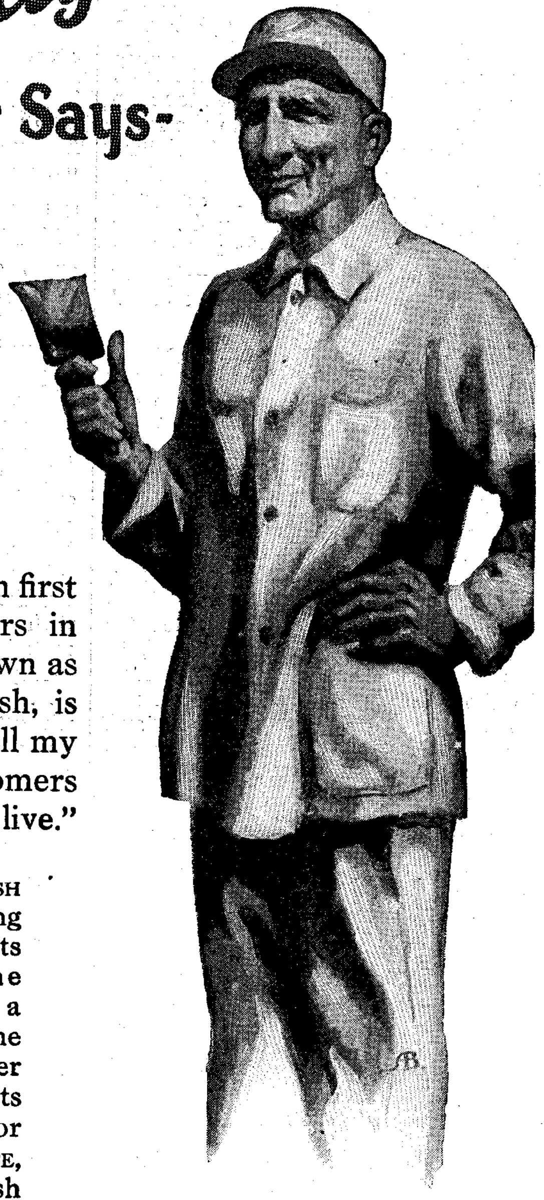
> Production depends primarily on two factors—machines and men. Production also requires materials, but these in turn are produced by other machines and men—using "machines" broadly to include all equipment.
>
> The basis of modern production, with respect to both machines and men, is regularity — standardization. We as a nation are committed to the principle of mass production; and, while we may deplore the vanishing of the old craftsman, few will suggest a return to the old order.
>
> But we do not stop with standardizing machine operations. We standardize also the operations of men. The motion-study expert tells us that practically every man wastes a large percentage of his time and effort in even the simplest operation—that a dozen skilled mechanics will do the same thing in a dozen different ways, all of them wrong. So the motion-study expert determines the one best way to do a job, and in one case after another we find that by following his method we not only increase production, but we decrease fatigue.
>
> The things which thus interfere with regular production are many and varied. Some of them are external to the plant itself—such as a war, or a nation-wide strike, or a railroad tieup. Then there are catastrophes within the plant, a strike, a disabling fire, a break-down in the power plant.
>
> There is a third group of apparently minor disturbances. A laborer pushing a truck strikes an uneven place in the floor and a casting falls off the top of the load. The casting is heavy and he goes for help to put it on again. Meanwhile the lathe operator is waiting for the casting. The blockade of the passageway stops another truck coming up with material for another operator, who must also wait. The total loss of time may not be more than four minutes for each of five men—twenty minutes in all or, say, twenty-five cents' worth of time.
>
> What does the foreman do when he finds that the lathe-operator is waiting for material? If he is a foreman of the old school, he goes back and bawls out the "blankety blank wop" for running his truck into a hole in the floor. The man, thus admonished, is henceforth more careful—that is, he is slower in his movements. He takes pains to avoid the holes in the floor, the posts in dark passageways, the other various sundry obstructions which sprinkle his pathway. A little later the foreman is surprized and grieved to find that he must put on another man to help the truckers because they can not keep up. He discourses feelingly and eloquently with the assistant superintendent on the total depravity of laborers in general and of his laborers in particular. Am I exaggerating? Not very much. How many of us carefully walk around a hole in the floor, or a slippery place, ten times a day, because it would take a little mental and physical energy to fix it up?
>
> Of course, the foreman who is really on to his job has the floor fixt at once. If he is unusually intelligent, he also looks around for other things which interfere with efficient trucking. He may find that the lighting in the passageway is poor. He may find that the truck itself can be changed so as to make it less likely that anything will fall off.
>
> In machine operations it is even more obvious that regularity is the essence of modern production. I dare say that every punch-press foreman or superintendent in the United States has as his idea of heaven a place where—if punch-presses are tolerated at all—not one of them ever misses a single stroke. Unfortunately this kind of heaven, like other kinds, is seldom met with on earth. I know of large and successful companies where punch-press production is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than perfect—that is, where only half or three-quarters of the strokes are productive, simply because proper means are not provided for placing the material in the press and taking it out again. . . . . . .
>
> The fact is that, with comparatively few exceptions even in the most efficient plants, we have not had time to study these little things—the castings falling off the truck, the material sticking to the punch-press—causing in each individual case a loss of time reckoned only in seconds or minutes, but causing in the aggregate a loss running undoubtedly into many millions of hours and many millions of dollars.

It is interesting to observe, Mr. Williams goes on, that the Standard Dictionary under the word "accident" gives as its first definition, "Anything happening unexpectedly." In a second definition the dictionary recognizes the usage, meaning an occurrence in which some one is hurt. But in the broader meaning it is plain, he thinks, that, from the standpoint of industry, a coal strike, the breakdown of a power plant, and the sticking of material in a punch-press are all unexpected—and, therefore, accidents, whether any one happens to be injured or not. In short, "accident" in the broad meaning is synonymous with all the disturbing things which interfere with production; it is the exact opposite of production efficiency. He continues:

> From the standpoint of the men interested only in production, the accidents which happen to injure some one are no more and no less important than those which do not. . . . . . .
>
> No engineer nor executive living can afford to say, "I am not interested in accident-prevention," unless he is willing to say, "I am not interested in efficiency" —because . . . every accident is an indication that there is something wrong with men, methods, equipment, or material. . . . . . .
>
> Improvements in punch-press operation . . . were suggested and carried out—by whom? By the production department or by some imported efficiency engineer? No—by the safety man! He found that men were losing fingers in these punch-presses because they had to reach into the press to place or remove material. He changed the method of operation by introducing automatic or semiautomatic feeds and kickouts. He did this primarily to prevent the loss of fingers. Having done it, he found that he had increased production from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. . . . To quote another instance of a more general nature, the manager of one of the largest paper-mills included in the membership of the National Safety Council once said to me, "Before we had a safety committee, every little while we would have to shut down our machines because of a belt breaking or something of that sort. Now our safety inspection catches these things before they happen and we have no more shut-downs. Our safety work has more than paid for itself through the increase in production, aside from cutting down our compensation costs."
>
> In another instance, even more noteworthy than those I have mentioned, the chief engineer of a large company conceived an entirely new method of accomplishing an important process in the industry—a method wholly mechanical, to replace one which required constant attention by skilled men. It happened that these men were exposed to injurious dust. When the new plan was presented,



The Luxeberry Painter Says-



"Back in 1858 the first Overland Mail, linking up the Pacific Coast and the rest of the country, began its journey. Transportation has changed a lot since then.

"But the Hard Oil Finish first made by Berry Brothers in that year, and now known as Luxeberry Wood Finish, is today still the one that all my discriminating customers demand. Good things live."

LUXEBERRY WOOD FINISH is now but one among scores of varnish products which have made the Berry Brothers label a standard of quality the world over. Many other Berry Brothers products are household words, for example: LIQUID GRANITE, the *durable* floor varnish—waterproof, of course, and LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL with which the fashionable shades of gray or old ivory may be reproduced.

You will be interested in our color booklet "Beautiful Homes." Sent free on request.

LIQUID GRANITE
BERRY BROTHERS
VARNISHES

For every varnish need there's a Berry Brothers product. The label is your guaranty of quality.

BERRY BROTHERS
Worlds Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties
Detroit, Michigan Walkerville, Ontario

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

it was opposed by some of the experienced factory executives who declared on general principles their firm conviction that it would not work. The president of the company said, "Even if the new method does not increase production, as we hope it will, it will at least remove this danger to the health of our men. Therefore, we will try it out." It was tried out. It worked. It cut down the number of attendants required from twenty-three to three and removed all hazards to those that remained. It increased production so tremendously that it will undoubtedly revolutionize the entire industry. This twofold result was not a coincidence. It was a natural result of the fact that the old process was wasteful in both materials and time. . . . . . .

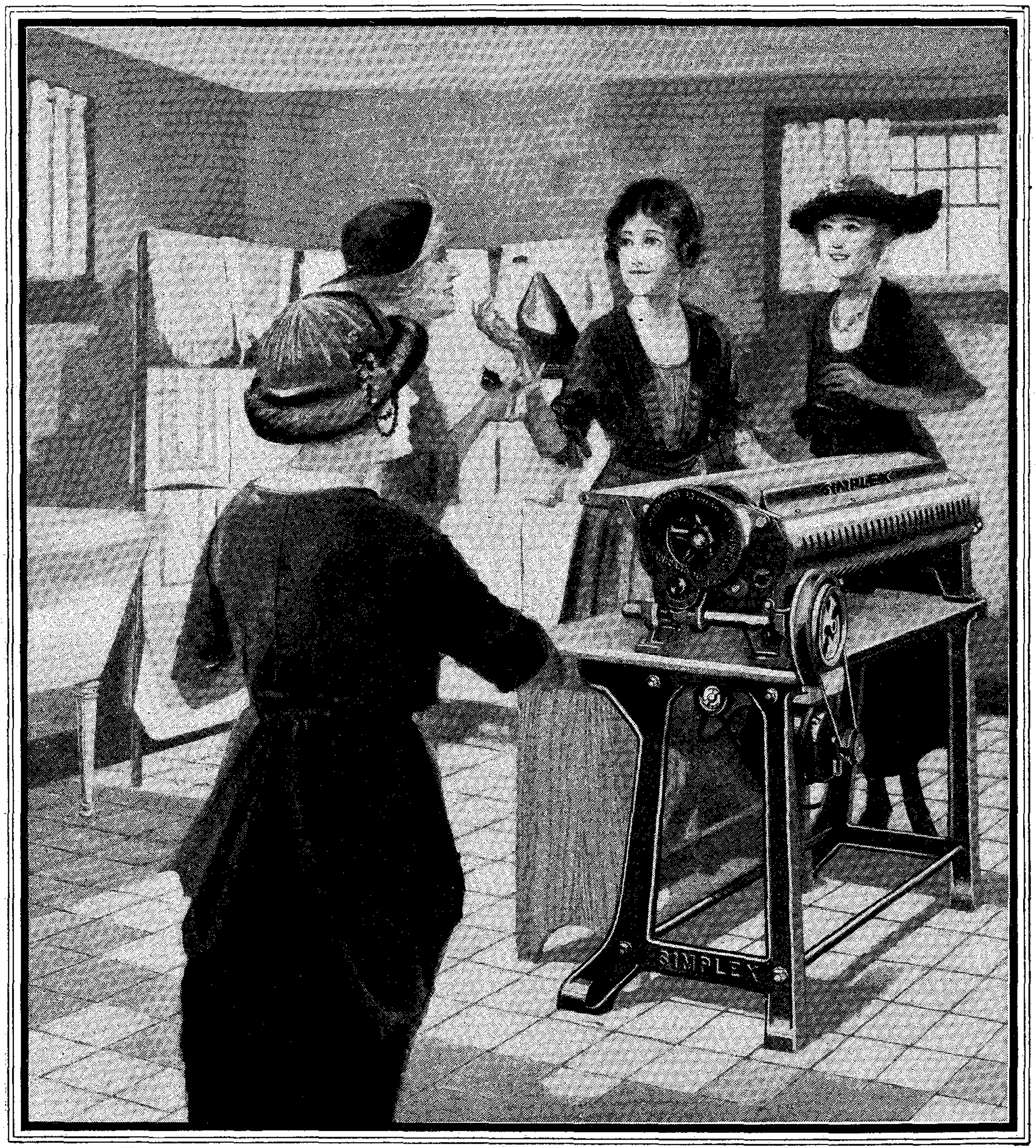
The man who did this remarkable piece of work was not a "safety engineer." He was an engineer who believed in safety. As a man, he believed in safety as a human necessity. As an engineer, he believed in safety as a thing inseparably bound up with engineering efficiency. . . . . . .

The engineer or executive who thinks that accident-prevention is not in his department—that he will leave that to the safety men or the insurance company or the State inspector—is missing something, something big. He will find out some day that every accident in his plant or on the machine which he designed is a danger-signal for him—a symptom of time and dollars wasted as well as lives and limbs. The rough-shod methods of American industry a generation ago, which left a trail of human wreckage, were not only inhuman—they were inefficient. They and the men who stood for them are gone on the scrap-heap, and will never return.

"THE FACTORY DENTIST" AS AN AID TO PRODUCTION

THAT dentists should now be regularly on the pay-rolls of some of our largest industrial institutions is a striking instance of the extent to which the up-to-date factory is becoming socialized. The old-fashioned manufacturer knew that he must keep his machinery in order; the modern industrial proprietor realizes that he must do the same to his men. Without workers his finest machines are useless; and workers are ineffective unless they are well and happy. In *Factory* (Chicago) Dr. Edwin F. Bowers explains how a factory dentist can more than earn his salary. Some of the resulting benefits, he says, can not be shown by figures, altho they mean much in added profits. In fact, Dr. Bowers insists, the dental infirmary in an industrial plant benefits the employer quite as much as it helps the employee. He goes on:

> It is merely a matter of a little arithmetic to figure that if relief from toothache or from some acute dental condition can be secured by a visit to a competent dentist right on the spot, a saving of several hours can be effected which might ordinarily be consumed in an appointment with a busy dentist in general practise. This is entirely apart from the immense saving in dental fees to tooth-harried employees.



"The Pride of Possession"

A REALLY fine housekeeper loves to share her secrets. With justifiable pride she shows her friends how she is able to entertain on a Tuesday—her ironing day. With her wonderful Simplex, the week's ironing is done in a short hour without labor, with ease, and at a cost of a few cents.

You, too, would appreciate the joy of a Simplex and be just as proud. It is operated simply by a touch of the fingers, and *you sit down* to iron—an exclusive Simplex feature. A sound investment, saving time, strength and money. Dependable household appliance dealers in every city are pleased to demonstrate the Simplex.

American Ironing Machine Company, 506-168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Factories at Algonquin, Illinois

Eastern Sales Office: 70 W. 45th St., New York City Pacific Coast Sales Office: 431 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

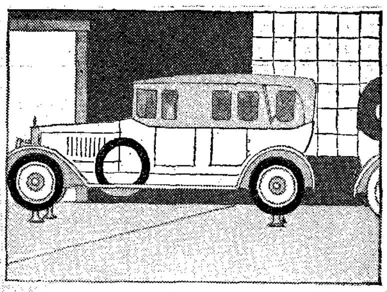
We also make Ironing Machines and Laundry Equipment for laundries, hotels, institutions and factories

We will gladly send further information upon request

SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

"It is a mark of Intelligent Housekeeping, to Possess a Simplex Ironer"



Nitrex your tires when not in use to preserve their mileage

How sunlight, heat and moisture make spare tires go bad

A waste that costs motorists hundreds of dollars a year

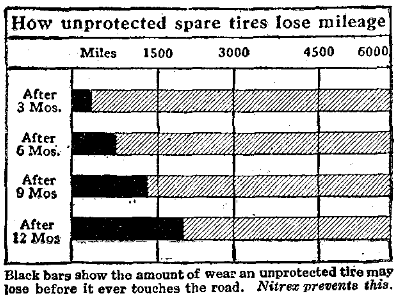
EXPERIENCED motorists know that spare tires are uncertain. A new tire put right to work wears down evenly and slowly, and has every chance of living out its guarantee. On the other hand, an unprotected tire, which has been carried as a spare for several months, may wear down rapidly and blow out before its time.

Spare tires deteriorate when they are exposed to light, heat and moisture. That unprotected spare on your tire rack is wearing out as surely as a tire in contact with the road.

How exposure injures rubber

Sunlight, heat and moisture are as damaging to other rubber articles as they are to tires. A garden-hose maker advises, "Don't let this rubber hose lie in the sun, when not in use." A raincoat maker warns, "Never hang your coat near a stove, nor throw it over a radiator to dry."

The mileage chart below shows that an unprotected tire, good for 6000 miles when new, loses on the average 2000 miles of life if carried for 12 months as a spare.



Black bars show the amount of wear an unprotected tire may lose before it ever touches the road. *Nitrex prevents this.*

New discovery saves spare tire mileage

Nitrex has been developed by the chemists of the Sterling Varnish Co. as a protective coating for spare tires. It is put on with a brush and dries instantly. Its hard, smooth, jet-black surface repels water, sunlight, and oil, and affords perfect protection for the tire. It can be washed repeatedly without injury.

When the tire is finally put in use the Nitrex chips off with the bending of the shoe. Live and resilient, the rubber underneath resists wear with all the toughness the tire maker put into it.

Will add to the smart appearance of your car

Users have found that the glistening black of Nitrexed tires harmonizes well with the color scheme of any car.

Unlike tire cases, Nitrex never wrinkles, never tears, never looks weather-beaten. Nitrex, being a liquid, needs no tugging and pulling to get on or off.

Absolutely will not hurt the rubber

The materials used in the manufacture of Nitrex have been found absolutely non-injurious to their tires by the United States Rubber Co., the Fisk Rubber Co., and the Goodyear Rubber Co. Nitrex is endorsed by hundreds of car owners, chauffeurs and dealers all over the country. Get a can today and Nitrex all your spare tires, those that have been used as well as new ones. Your dealer can supply you.

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., INC.
23 West 43rd St., New York
The Sterling Varnish Co.

NITREX

Patent pending. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The protective coating for spare tires

NITREX
FOR AUTOMOBILE SPARE TIRES
A "Sterling" Product

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

In fact, one large industrial enterprise which has recently installed a free dental dispensary for its employees has figured that from January to August the time saved to men who had work done at the dental dispensary amounted to an aggregate of 25,300 work hours.

It is calculated that a visit to an outside dentist consumes an average of four hours. The time spent in the "immediate-attention service" at the plant is not deducted by the company. Therefore the saving to employees whose minimum wage is forty cents per hour amounts to $10,120.

If this sum was saved the employees, it is only fair to assume that the employers saved a large amount—making of the enterprise a profit-sharing venture of unquestioned value. This further implies that the spirit engendered is spread to the home and through the community in which the operatives live.

The R. K. LeBlond Tool Company operates a full-fledged dental clinic. This work is a feature greatly appreciated by the workers, in addition to being a distinct benefit to the company because of a more uniform attendance of operatives at their work, as well as the maintenance of good health, which is essential to conscientious work.

With this corporation it is an obvious efficiency measure, inasmuch as the decreased number of hours lost because of preventable illness reacts to the mutual benefit of both employer and employee. For all decay is stopt before it has any chance to do permanent damage. Consequently, there is no loss of time from work, which might otherwise be caused by toothache or other troubles due to dental neglect.

The National Cash Register Company, in addition to dental service, conducts a series of educational lectures, illustrating the benefits of oral hygiene and of periodical dental prophylaxis.

The National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, employing more than ten thousand operatives, furnishes free service to all employees. Dental work performed for this class of patients is largely outside the field of profitable dental practise. For, unless the employees were attended to in the dispensary, they would, in the ordinary course of events, receive little or no dental attention. The service rendered embraces prophylactic and emergency work and advice on dental hygiene. It is the consensus of opinion among the executives that in no other human-interest work which the company is carrying on is there so much general satisfaction felt nor more immediate return shown.

Employees, as a rule, Dr. Bowers tells us, fail to appreciate the importance of tooth decay and its influence upon physical decay. It is difficult to realize that an ordinary gum-boil might be a source of infection which may favor the development of rheumatism, diabetes, and Bright's disease, diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, anemia, stomach and intestinal disorders, and a host of serious conditions. He continues:

It seems almost incredible that a pus pocket at the root of a decayed tooth, or a pyorrheal condition of the gum margins, may be a source of infection through which millions of malignant germs find their way into the system, there to circulate through the blood and lymph channels, and set up a lodging and breeding-place in structures or organs far removed from the original source of infection. Yet such is the case.

It has been estimated that it costs an industrial plant anywhere from ten dollars to three hundred and fifty dollars to educate an employee properly—depending upon the character of the work performed. It is therefore obvious that there is a huge balance in favor of keeping an employee physically fit for his work, rather than to permit him to become incapacitated by means easily prevented.

Many institutions furnish a first set of tooth-powder and tooth-brushes free, and subsequent supplies are sold at cost.

Some firms, such as the H. J. Heinz Company—who furnish free manicure service for all employees handling foodstuffs—take the very liberal and intelligent view that it is quite as important for an employee to have a clean mouth—free from pyorrhea and local infections—as that he or she should have clean hands.

The company, therefore, provides the services of a good dentist to insure this commendable condition of cleanliness among its employees—merely as a good business investment.

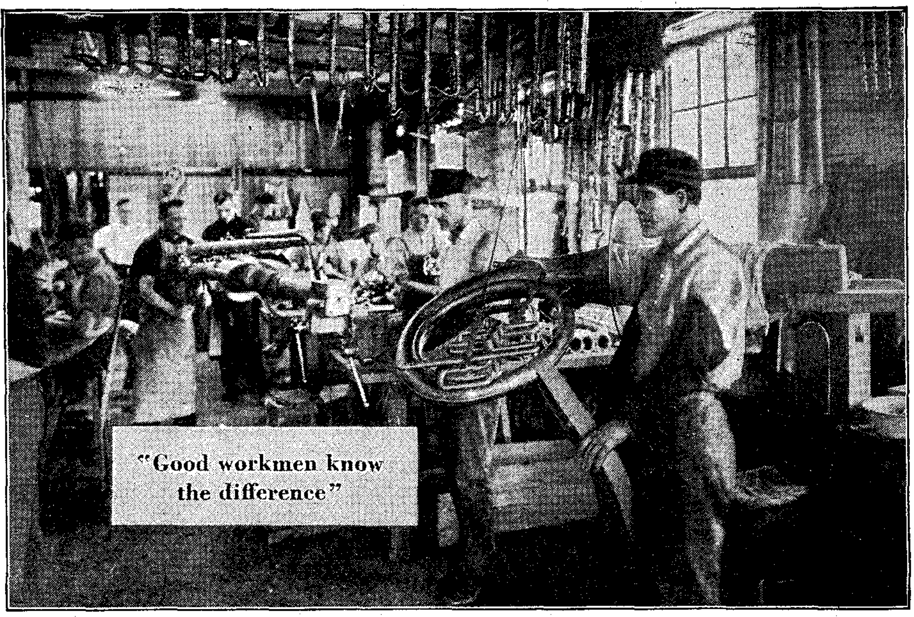
The constructive effects of such a service can only be appreciated by those who have made a study of the grave physical and mental defects which may and do develop as a result of dental neglect.

As a factor in the health and conservation of the coming generation, the value of this service is great. In fact, it may be truly said that the interest which is being exhibited in every part of the country in this splendid work is an important contribution to preventive medicine.

SETTING A FAIR WAGE BY THE USE OF INDEX-NUMBERS

INDEX-NUMBERS, having been used by statisticians, economists, and historians in a more or less academic way for many centuries, are being adapted to the difficult problem of adjusting wages to the rising cost of living. Richard Hoadley Tingley describes the method in *Business* (New York), and *Manufacturing and Industrial Management* (New York) observes that the system has already assisted a number of employers "in adjusting wages to the rising prices of bread, meat, and shoes." As Mr. Tingley describes the method in its past and present development:

The index-number, as we know it, is the sum or average of the prices of a large number of essential commodities. In the United States there are five systems: Dun's, Bradstreet's, Gibson's, The Annalist's, and the system of the United States Department of Labor. A number of concerns have latterly used index-figures in arriving at just wages to meet the higher cost of living. Oneida Community, Limited, silverware manufacturers, since January, 1917, have used a high-cost-of-living plan. An estimate based on the living expenses of a large number of families of differing sizes and incomes indicated that during 1916 the cost of living increased 16 per cent. The company announced that each worker would receive an additional pay envelop every month, the additional wage varying from month to month. Every twenty



"Good workmen know the difference"

Why Schmidt Played Off Key

SQUAWK!

The Conductor rapped testily on the opened score and glared at the brasses. (I was sitting in the back of a Broadway Movie Palace listening in on a rehearsal of the orchestra.)

The cornetist on his right—the alto saxophone player on his left—both stared accusingly at the red-faced Schmidt who sat looking at his new saxophone with a puzzled air.

"We're playing no Chinese scales this morning, Mr. Schmidt," said the Conductor with heavy sarcasm. "If you'll please stick to the music as written we'll go on with the rehearsal. Ready!"

My mind turned back to my last summer's trip through the Buescher Band Instrument Company's plant. I can't play two notes on a saxophone but from what I learned on that trip I knew what was wrong with Schimidt's saxophone.

* * * * * * * * *

Manning Speed-grits

TRADE MARK

Look for this trademark on the back of every sheet, belt or disc.

"It's ticklish close work," said Mr. Lewis. "The mouthpiece of a saxophone has got to be right." We stood in the finishing room of the Buescher Band Instrument Company's big factory out in Elkhart, Indiana, where the famous Buescher True Tone Band Instruments are made. All around me workmen were putting the finest sort of finish on the gleaming brass and silver instruments with strips of fast cutting Speed-grits.

"You see," Lewis went on, "if the rubber mouthpiece of a saxophone is the least bit out of true—lower on one side than on the other—it will squeak and squawk—usually at the wrong time. And look here!" He took a trombone from one of the finishers.

"The slightest leak in the slide or joint of these fellows and their tone goes howling to the dogs. With Manning Speed-grits these parts are finished to less than one-thousandth of an inch.

"Accurate? We have to be. Think of our awful responsibility. Possible discords, you know. We make harmony here—nothing else."

Incidentally there's complete harmony between Buescher workmen and Speed-grits.

Good workmen know the difference.

Write for "The Difference Book." Address the Manning Abrasive Co., Factory and Laboratory, Troy, N. Y. Sales offices in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit, and other principal cities. Look for Manning Abrasive Co. in your telephone book.

Speed-grits
comes in the following varieties:
Metalite Cloth
Handy Rolls
Grinding Discs
Durite Cloth
Durite Paper
Durite Combination
Durundum Paper
Durundum Cloth
Garnet Paper
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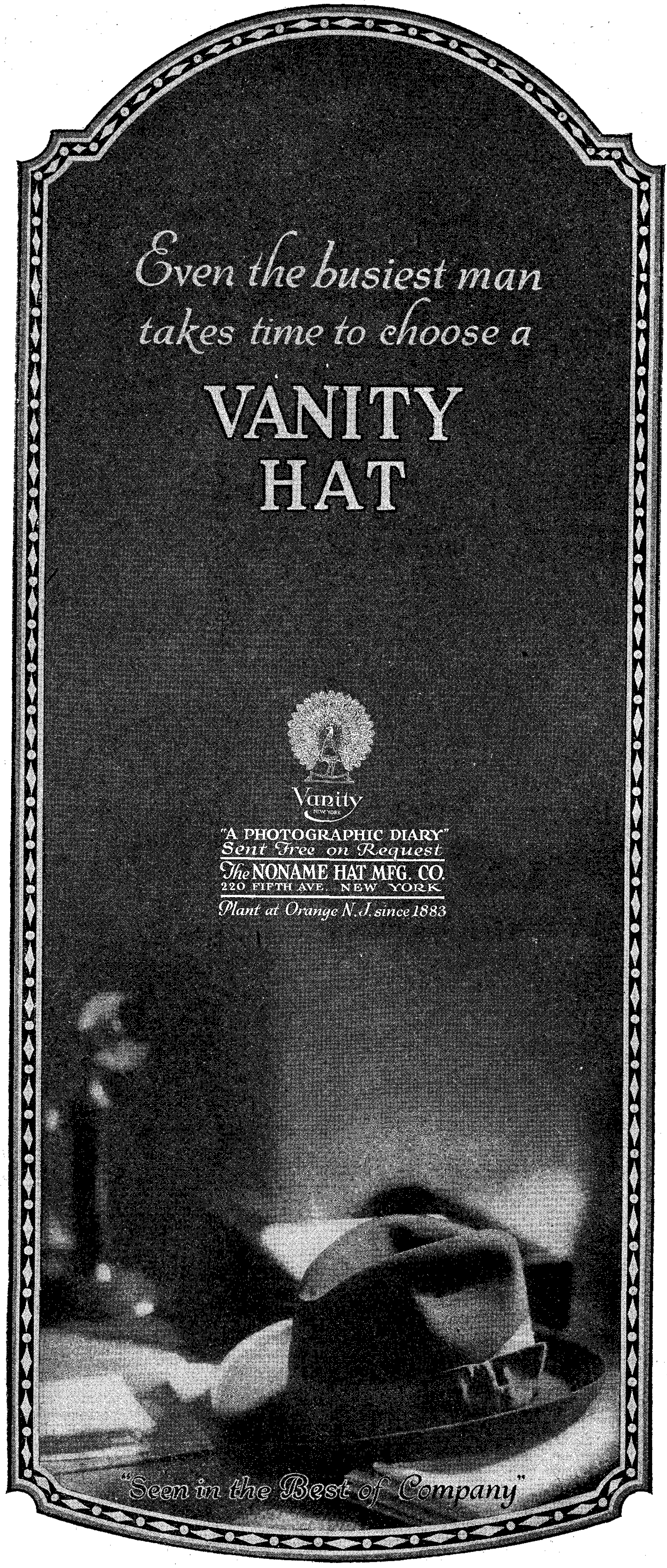
Flint Paper
Emery Cloth
Emery Paper

Manning Speed-grits Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Don't say sandpaper, say Speed-grits



BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

points of change in Bradstreet's index-number would be assumed as indicating a change of 1 per cent. in the cost of living.

Barker, Rose, & Clinton, hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., base their system on Dun's and their plan works out as follows:

Suppose an employee was receiving $25 a week during July. Dun's index-number for July, 1919, was 233. By August 1 the index-number had increased eight points, or to 241. This increase, reduced to a fraction, is 8/233, or to a decimal, is .0343. The employee's weekly wage of $25 is multiplied by the decimal increase, giving a result of 86 cents. This particular employee's weekly wage for the month of August therefore was $25.86. In September, 1919, the index-number of Dun had dropt to 238, or three points below August. This represents a decimal drop of .0124, which, multiplied by the employee's previous wage of $25.86, gave him for his September work $25.54 a week.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, of Greenville, S. C., has been using the index-number system in wage-adjustment for over a year with satisfactory results, tho the executives are frankly dubious about how it will work under a heavy price decline. The secretary of the company, R. W. Arrington, writes:

"We are using as a basis the Bradstreet index-number, covering not his entire list, but his six first items, which cover the necessities of life and articles which are used by everybody in every-day life. These six, as I remember them, are breadstuffs, provisions, fruits and produce, meats, hides and leather, and textiles.

"We take as a basis the cost of living on January 1, 1916, and show a percentage over that figure of what the cost of living is to-day. We started by paying our people in two separate envelops: one contained the basis of what they were receiving on January 1, 1916, and in another envelop the additional amount covering 95 per cent., 100 per cent., 103 per cent., or whatever percentage of that basic figure the index-number happened to show. We have discontinued the two-envelop system, however, and put all the money in one envelop, but insert slips showing how much money is represented by the index-number."

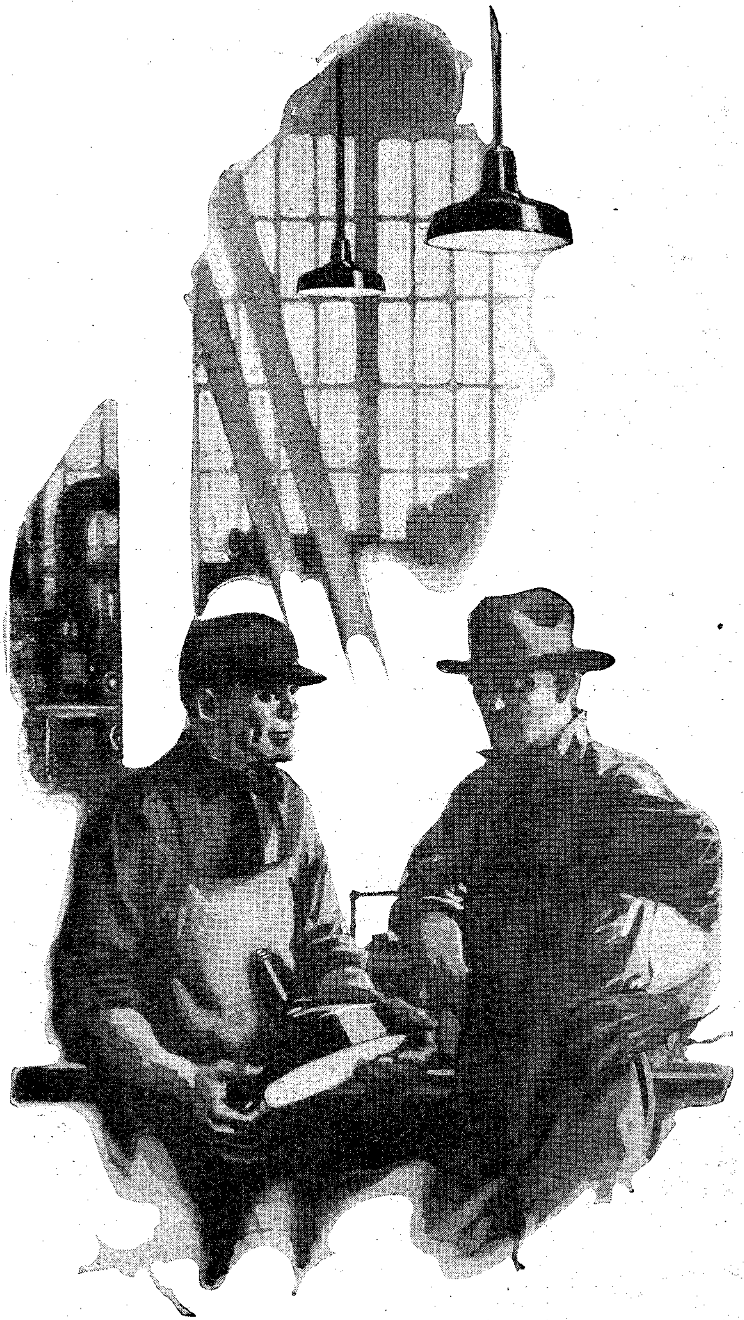
The Printz-Biederman Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the only company on record which has tried and abandoned the index-number wage-plan. Arthur C. Hoffman, factory manager, explains:

"As long as the price of commodities was going up and the index-figure went up, the employees were satisfied, but we knew that whenever the price went down they would be correspondingly dissatisfied and would feel that something was taken away from them.

"Our experience had shown us that extra dividends that are not included in the weekly wage do not accomplish the purpose for which they are intended. They neither stimulate production nor satisfy the worker.

"Since that time we have made a study of scientific standards and have been able to pay our employees more money as they produced more. Besides this, our wage-rate committee, which meets once a week, controls the minimas on all operations so that our wages have also been, in this particular shop, higher than any other place in the industry."

The Measure O' Men



In industry men are measured by their accomplishments. The yardstick of worth is work. Successful work done within the time set, at a reasonable cost, is possible only when light and sight are working together efficiently.

A poorly lighted factory is like a moving automobile with the brake on—its speed "drags." Unless your plant is correctly lighted, then there is a brake on your production—it "drags." Improve your lighting and you improve your production. Expressed in percentages, correct lighting will secure for you 12% more production, 25% less spoilage and 25% fewer accidents. Scores of tests covering a wide range of industry have determined the advantages.

You supply your workmen with the best tools, the most modern machines, because it pays. Yet if you partially blindfold your men by allowing them to operate in a poorly lighted factory, you have largely offset all of these advantages—and more. Remember that in nearly all industries the eye must guide the hand. Do not blindfold the eye.

Every form of industrial lighting problem has been met, studied and mastered by Benjamin Illuminating Engineers. Reflectors ranging in service from "all outdoors" to reflectors for lighting close-up bench work have been successfully designed and produced. Benjamin Industrial Lighting fits all factories. Full information will be gladly sent to industrial executives or their engineers, contractors or architects.

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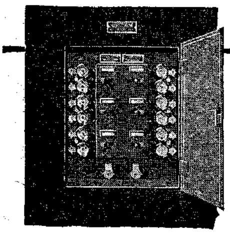

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Best in material, lightest in weight, smallest in size; they need little labor in installation.

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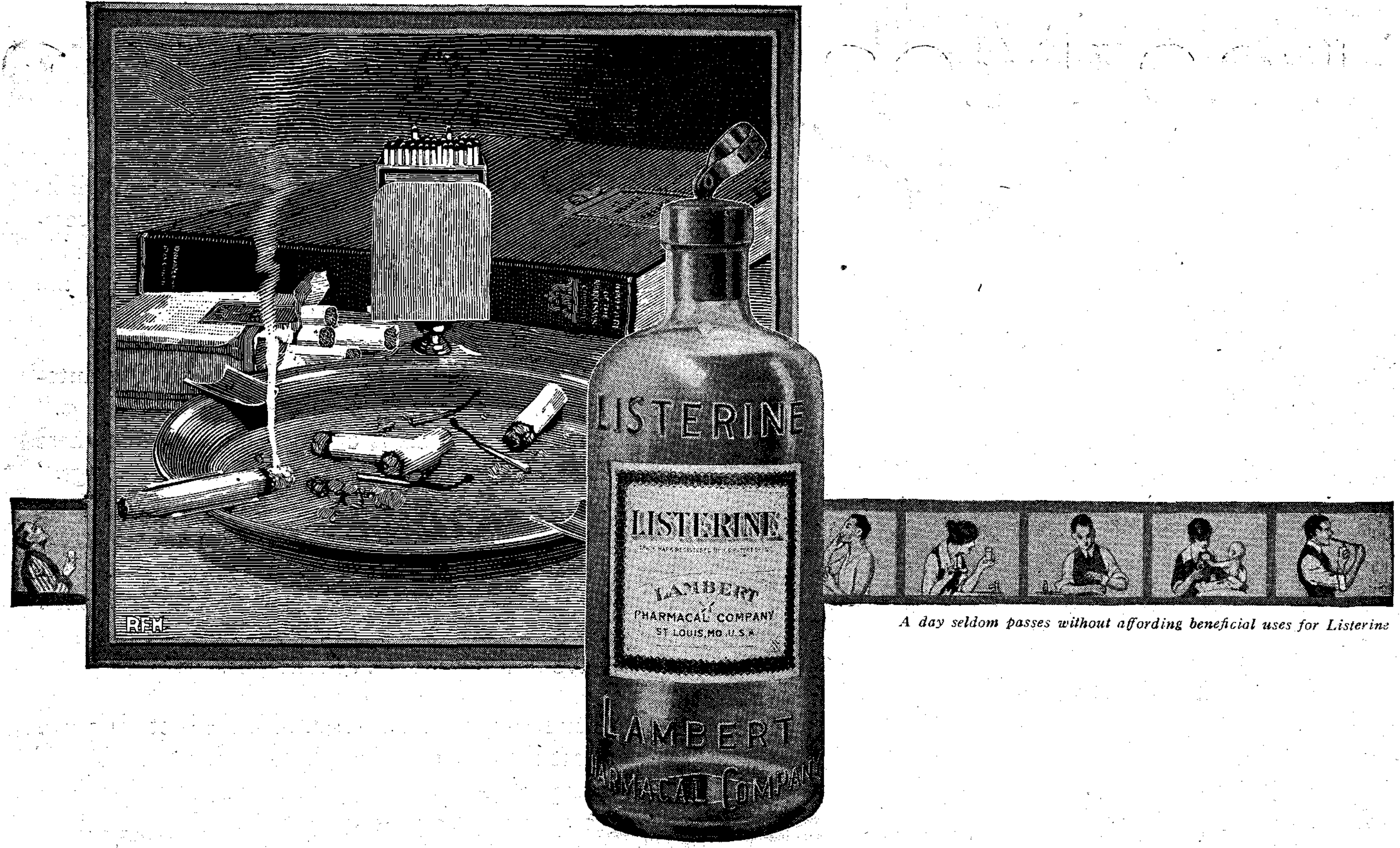

A day seldom passes without affording beneficial uses for Listerine

Use a Listerine Mouthwash After Smoking

That unpleasant after-taste, which is so familiar to all smokers, is caused by accumulations of mucus in the mouth.

When allowed to remain overnight this mucus forms a natural culture bed for bacteria.

The bacteria secrete themselves and develop in inaccessible places. They cause tooth decay, diseased gums and often by absorption affect the whole body.

Listerine is a liquid which penetrates to the breeding places of bacteria. Its antiseptic strength prevents bacterial development.

It removes the cause of the after-taste and thereby cares for teeth and gums.

That is why many smokers use a Listerine mouth-wash every night.

Listerine is the safe antiseptic. It should always be kept in the home for use as part of the daily hygiene as well as for prompt application in case of minor emergencies.

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LISTERINE

the safe antiseptic

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE STRENGTH OF THE DEAD

"THIS was his room: here he had slept and idled and whistled and sung; here had been unpacked and put away his belongings sent home after he was dead; here lingered still an odor of disinfectants and still more subtly an odor of tobacco, not approved of in the Lister house; here were his pens and pencils and his books, shabby little editions of Greek plays, lined and annotated, which he carried about with him. Here he had sat by the window, indifferent to heat and cold, alone, doing, alas, nothing! Surely if she entered she would find him, would hear him speak, would see him smile. Surely—"

It was the room of Basil Everman, dead twenty years. Mrs. Lister, his sister, had kept the room as it was, and from time to time she went there, renewing an old grief, suffering under the sense of an old reproach. But she knew herself wrong in this yielding to memory:

"Basil was at peace; must be at peace; nothing could disturb him. He was gone almost entirely from human recollection. The old fear that the world might come to know about him, that things might be 'found out,' was laid. She, too, must forget him. . . . Dr. Lister spoke of him no more, and to Richard, her son, he was a vague ghost. . . . Basil was dead and forgotten."

Dr. Lister was president of the college at Waltonville, and it is on commencement day, when Richard, his son, is to graduate, that Elsie Singmaster begins her story of "Basil Everman" (Houghton Mifflin), taking her reader straight into the heart of a small American college town that exists simply because of the college.

There are various persons closely connected with Richard, or with his family. There is Thomasina Davis. Thomasina had passed her youth, and Waltonville thought of her as an old maid. Mrs. Lister feared her, not because there was anything dreadful in Thomasina, but because she was different. "Thomasina had wrong ideas and she put them into Richard's head. She had spent all but three years of her life in Waltonville, but those three in New York, under the instruction of a famous pianist, had made her wish to be a concert player. Fortunately, family duties had called her home, and now, those duties long since done, she lived alone in the homestead set back in the garden on the street which led to the college. . . . Thomasina had three pupils: Cora Scott, who attained technical correctness; Eleanor Bent, who played with all the imperfect brilliancy of one who learns easily; and Richard, who attained both correctness and brilliancy."

But when Thomasina told Richard, "You must read poetry, and *feel* it," Mrs. Lister was uneasy. She did not want Richard to get ideas. She didn't want him to think he was an artist. She wanted him to be a clergyman, and finally to follow his father as president of the college—and to marry a nice girl like Cora, "who would do her duty by her mother-in-law."

Eleanor Bent lived in a little gray house on the far side of Waltonville with her mother. Mrs. Bent had once been Margie Ginter, daughter of the "most unpleasant, sodden, law-breaking tavern-keeper Waltonville had ever had." She and her father had left town long ago, and when Margie came back it was with a baby daughter and a married name. This daughter was now a tall and beautiful girl, dark as her mother was fair, and with a wit, intelligence, and natural grace of mind and body that did not come from her mother. When Eleanor first went to school, the teacher asked her her father's name. She was bewildered at the question, and it was a little girl next her who volunteered the information that her father was dead. Eleanor nodded, and later on said to her mother:

"'The teacher asked me, and a little girl said she guessed he was dead, and so I said he was dead. Was that right, mother?'"

"Mrs. Bent's face grew deathly pale, so that long afterward the incident came back to Eleanor.

"'Yes, that was right,' said she."

Then there was Dr. Green. The doctor was the village physician. He had come as a young man to enter the senior class, self-prepared, and working his way. He meant to be a doctor, and after leaving Waltonville he took his degree in medicine, and came back to the place six years later, somewhat weary and disappointed. But Waltonville liked him and gave him its practise. He began to look more prosperous, and to impress himself upon the social life of the village, more as a mentor and commentator than a companion. He took a deep interest in Eleanor. It was owing to his insistence, in fact, that her name was changed from Nellie to the more stately form by which she was thereafter called. He lent the girl books, talked with her, took part in the developing of her mind, and occasionally lectured both her and her mother.

At the very moment when Mrs. Lister turned away from the door of her dead brother's room, feeling that Basil was forgotten, and happily so, by every one who had ever known him, a young man who had come to Waltonville from New York was wandering about the college and the village trying to find some one who could tell him how to find anybody who knew Basil Everman. But those he asked did not recollect any such name. The young man became more and more annoyed at these negative replies, and was even seen to enter scornful phrases into a note-book he kept, such as: "A prophet in his own country," and "Ask the brakeman," with exclamation-points.

But by degrees he is led along to the Listers, and there he asks to see Mrs. Lister. Her husband goes to inform her:

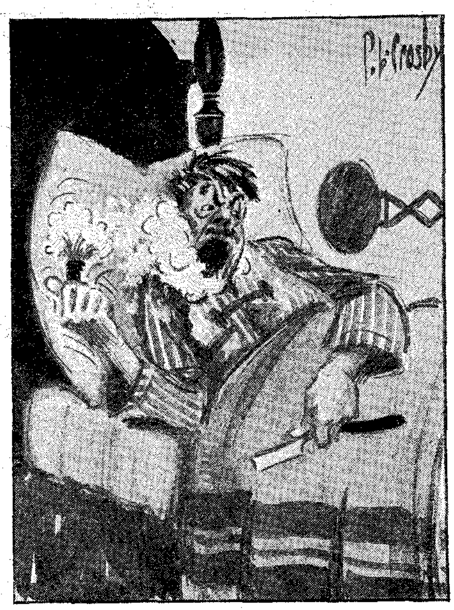
"'There is a literary man here who comes from a New York magazine who wishes to speak to you. . . . He wishes, strangely enough, mother, to ask you about some literary work of your brother Basil.'

"'Of Basil's?' Mrs. Lister did not seem so much surprized as benumbed.

"'He says your brother sent to his magazine many years ago some remarkable compositions which they published anonymously. Did you know of them?'

"'He used to write some. . . . No, I didn't know that anything was published.'"

Mrs. Lister goes in to see the gentleman, accompanied by the doctor. She has no wish to speak of her brother. The demand to do so terrifies her. She listens silently while Utterly pours out praises of the re-



Lazy Shavers

It's a wonder to me that someone doesn't invent a system of shaving in bed. It would be popular with a lot of men.

The greatest obstacle I meet with in my crusade to make men enjoy shaving is the reluctance of most men on waking to doing anything calling for physical effort.

I have known men actually to cringe with horror at the thought of brushing Mennen lather for three minutes. You would think, to hear them protest, that any such *frightful* exertion would send them tottering into the bath tub, limp with exhaustion. Yet the same men will chase golf balls all day and end up with a few hours of bowling or tennis.

Now there are just three cardinal points to sound shaving technique—a properly stropped blade — a non-caustic soap that doesn't irritate the skin—and correctly constructed lather.

I am not going to knock other shaving preparations by saying that they contain caustic. Don't ask me—leave it to your face. If your face smarts after shaving—if it feels like parchment—caustic is the cause. Mennen's contains no caustic and your face will smilingly so inform you after one or one thousand trials.

But to get the gorgeous results your friends talk about (did you ever know a Mennen user who wasn't enthusiastic?) you must build the lather properly—*with the brush*. Don't rub it in. You might as well try to whip cream with a potato masher as to build lather with your fist.

Use a lot of water—and brush for three full minutes—that's all there is to creating a lather so wonderful in its work—so magical in its beard-softening power—that one trial will convince you—just as it has over a million and a half happy shavers.

Send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube. A giant sized tube costs 50 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
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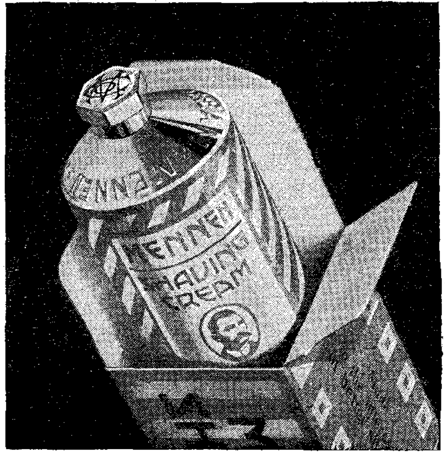

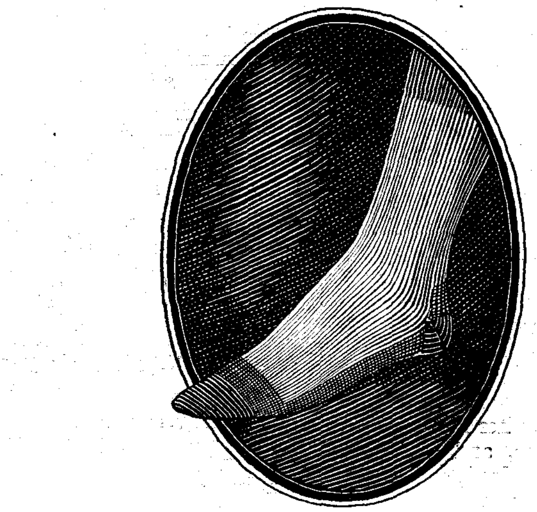

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President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark Street,
Brockton, Mass.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

markable genius of that dead brother, and tells how he has tried to discover something of the author. It was not till he entered the old tavern that he knew he was on the right track:

"'The little tavern gave the whole thing away. The heroine of "Bitter Bread" takes refuge in just such a place; there is the identical worn doorstep and the fly-blown bottles and the print over the bar which pictures exactly her own arrival. There at least Basil Everman must have been long enough to have a photographic impression printed on his sensitive brain.'"

Dr. Lister does not like this. A brother of his wife was not to be connected with a low tavern. But his wife says nothing. She looks a little whiter, but unruffled. Then when Utterly pleads with her to tell him all she remembers of Basil, she began "in a smooth voice as tho she were reciting a well-conned lesson. Not a quiver betrayed her spinning world.

"'Basil was born here in this house. My father was president of the college before Dr. Lister. Basil was his only son and I his only daughter. Basil was only twenty-five years old when he died. He died of diphtheria.' Mrs. Lister had evidently concluded. 'In Baltimore,' she added, as tho that put a period to her sentence."

Utterly presses her for more. Surely a man like Basil must have been memorable. There must be stories connected with him—where was he educated and did he not travel extensively?

No, he had never traveled. No, he did not graduate from college. No, there was nothing to tell. He was tall and slender, he had black, curly hair and his eyes were large and bright. There was a photograph of him. It was shown.

Utterly leaves, puzzled and angry. They were keeping something from him. Why should they seek to bury this genius under a mountain of forgetfulness? He will seek farther. He wishes to be the one to write up this dead, amazing boy, who has lain undiscovered twenty years. No one else shall get the facts. But how will he get them?

As for Mrs. Lister, when he has gone, she turned upon her husband a gray face. "She looked old, terrified, distraught.

"'That is a wolfish man,' said she. 'Make them leave poor Basil in his grave. I will tell nothing about Basil! I have nothing to tell about him.'"

But Basil Everman was not the only reason for Utterly's call at Waltonville. Eleanor Bent had sent a story to his magazine, and it had been accepted. He was to see and to talk to Eleanor, too. He likes the handsome girl. He encourages her, tells her she has talent, that she must come to New York and learn about life and devote herself to real literary work. He asks her, incidentally, whether she has ever heard of Basil. No, she never had. Somewhat contemptuously he intimates that Basil is the only thing that ever happened to Waltonville to give the place importance, but that it "is apparently the deliberate purpose of this community not only to quench all sparks of divine fire, but to hide its ashes." When he has gone Eleanor asks her mother whether she knew Basil Everman.

"'Yes, I knew him.'

"'Did you know him well, mother?'

"'Not so very well.'

"'Did you know about his writing?'
"'No.'"

Eleanor gets no more for her questioning, but she noticed that her mother's face had an expression of alarm, the "expression of one who felt herself to be entangled in a net from which there was no escape." Meanwhile Richard Lister and Eleanor have been falling in love with each other. They don't know it yet, but they are on the brink of realization. He comes to play with her on the new piano that was her commencement present from her mother, chosen by Thomasina. It was a wonderful piano, the best money could buy. But somehow Mrs. Bent always had money for what was wanted.

It was from Thomasina that Utterly got his best impression of the dead Basil: he calls on her, still seeking information. And to his question she replied, after a pause, a pause of bewilderment, as tho it were difficult to believe she had actually heard the words.

"'Did I know Basil Everman? I knew him all his life.'

"'Will you tell me about him?'

"'Tell you what about him?'"

He explains to her that he is seeking literary material for an article on Basil, who was a "great writer." And Thomasina gives a description of her friend, dead so long.

"'He was tall and very slender. I should say his most remarkable feature was his eyes. They seemed almost to give out light. . . . He was extraordinarily quick of mind and speech and motion. Sometimes, as a boy, he seemed to give an impression of actual flight . . . he was the most radiant person I ever knew.'"

But Thomasina stops suddenly. The talk occurs at a tea and the faculty are all there. She catches a glimpse of Mrs. Lister's face and its expression shocks her. Dr. Green sees it, too, and begins to talk himself. He is a powerful man, with a fine, deep voice and plenty of obstinacy. Utterly is silenced in his efforts to get Thomasina to continue. But he comes to see her next morning, hoping for better luck. Thomasina, however, only laughs at him, and he leaves Waltonville little wiser than he came.

But what is this mystery concerning Basil? Even Dr. Lister grows a bit impatient of his wife's evident reluctance to speak of this brother whom she is known to have loved with an extreme passion of sisterly devotion. Had Basil committed some crime?

"He did not get on with my father. He—he went away. He was always strange—we loved him dearly. I—oh, Thomas, he went away in anger and we couldn't find him; we never saw him nor heard of him till he was dead. No one knew that he was alienated from us. I can not endure it that any one should know. . . . Basil was different from other children even when he was little. . . . Even as a little boy he liked to be alone. . . . Sometimes he would sit alone in the dark tank room in the third story. . . . . ."

So Mrs. Lister. By degrees she makes a picture of the boy, of the young man, growing up in a family that cared nothing for the things that moved him, that saw in his differences from them only the usual wilful wrong-doing, of a father furious at not being able to coerce this spirit, so much freer and wilder than his own. Then of a row, and a story written by Basil and read by the father, who thereupon tells his son Basil that he must alter his ways or leave the parental roof. The boy left, and that was the end.

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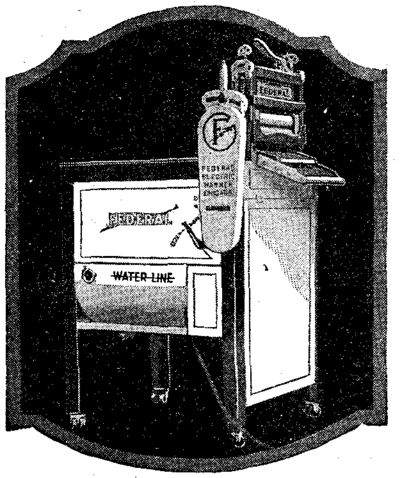
will keep them fresh and invitingly white. Then you may use them as much and as often as you like.

The special washing action—the oscillating wood tumbler—tosses the washables (whether they be fine linens, filmy silks or heavy blankets) from side to side in a surfy wave-like swirl of suds.

No metal touches them. They are thoroughly and quickly cleaned and are always washed in a clean sudsy water. The dirt settles and stays in the Gravity Groove in the bottom of the tub.

The electrically-operated Federal Roto-phor Wringer is the latest exclusive Federal feature. It swings and automatically locks in four convenient positions. The Federal is distinguished by its dainty blue and white scheme of enameled decoration—beauty of design and simplicity—there is no complicated outside mechanism to tear clothes or spot them with oil—all moving parts enclosed.



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

And all this time Richard and Eleanor go on falling in love. They play together; Richard's dream is to be a musician. He knows exactly what he will do now that he is through with college. Thomasina has trained him to be ready for Faversham, the greatest teacher in New York. But his mother—well, he has not told her yet. But he tells Eleanor. And suddenly:

"'Do you love me?' asked Richard.

"Eleanor yielded slowly to his arm. She felt his lips on her cheek, her eyes. . . . Then he laughed, and kissed her on the mouth."

When Mrs. Lister hears that Richard intends to follow music, she forbids it, absolutely. He is her child, she has borne and reared him and he must obey her. Richard says nothing, but when, a few days later, Thomasina tells him that Faversham is to be in Baltimore, and gives him a letter to the great man, he goes, leaving a note to his mother, and meaning to return that evening.

He misses his train, and the note is not found. Mrs. Lister passes an awful night, and in the agony of worry, she tells her husband at last what it is that her brother was guilty of. It seems that he left town right after Margie Ginter and her father were practically forced to go. That he visited the tavern frequently; that she had overheard him talking to the girl once in the darkness—that she had told her father what she had heard, and that it was this that had made the breach between father and son final. That the woman had come back, brazenly, with a little girl, a married name, and had once tried to speak to her, but she would not listen. That Eleanor had Basil's eyes. . . . . .

And Richard comes back, accepted by Faversham, but with a fight on not only for his career, but for his love. Eleanor Bent is his first cousin—daughter of his Uncle Basil. He must see her no more.

Dr. Green all this while has been taking the most intense interest in Eleanor's literary success. He tells her that he has planned for her to go that winter to New York. That she must use her talent, not bury it. Dr. Green is known as a woman-hater, but to Eleanor he always shows his best side and to her seems to give a real affection. But poor Eleanor, waiting for a Richard who does not come, begins to think things over. Begins to put together various incidents, and at last comes to the conclusion that there is something doubtful connected with her birth. Who, after all, is she?

Mrs. Lister determines to destroy Basil's "things." She is frightened at the trouble about her, at her son, at the past and the future. But the Doctor finds her at the desecration and saves the precious manuscripts that hold the rest of Basil's work . . . wonderful work. It will be edited, published. Mrs. Lister yields. Yields, too, to Richard's wish to follow his chosen career. And then it is that Dr. Green and Mrs. Bent permit the fact of their long-ago marriage to become known. Eleanor's happiness is involved. It was a hasty, rash, and unhappy union, and endured only for a brief while. But married they are.

And Thomasina? Thomasina was once the beloved of Basil, and they were to have had a wonderful life together, when his fortune was made. Death took him instead. But she had letters. And in the Life those letters, parts of them at least, are quoted:

"Here was fame—the only fame for which Thomasina cared."

A HINDU LOVE-STORY

THIS is the tale that Maheshwara, the moony-crested god, told to the Daughter of the Snow, Párwatí, what time they sat together on the little island in the midst of the Ganges, where the crocodiles gathered. And there, so Mr. F. W. Bain, transcriber of the story, informs us, the Lord of the Moony Tire found what looked to be "but a shapeless lump, covered with sand and rust and dirt." Then said Maheshwara, "Long ago, this was carried by a man, who was drowned in another stream by the upsetting of his boat."

And the lump opened "like a shell," and within there was a letter, a letter which had never reached its destination. And that letter held the history, told by himself, of Shatrunjaya, the lute-player, who for a woman's sake flung away a kingdom, and of Táráwalí, the Queen, who was "the most extraordinary of all women, past, present, and to come," and lovely beyond compare, being in very truth "The Substance of a Dream." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Now Shatrunjaya was the eldest son of a Rajpoot, and as he wrote in that letter which the Lord of the Moony Tire read aloud to Párwatí, "not music, but fighting, was my proper work, and my religion." Nevertheless, he loved music better, it seemed, than aught else; and it was because he cared more for his lute than for any raj that he quarreled with his father, and went wandering forth from place to place. So men believed. But, in truth, he was a seeker, and the object of his search was one who had appeared to him only in a dream.

In his dream he had come "upon a terrace that stood on the very margin of a lake that was filled with myriads of lotuses. . . . And there was such a strange silence that I began to be afraid. . . . All at once I heard behind me a voice like a *kokla,* saying quietly: 'I have kept thee a long while waiting: wilt thou forgive?'"

And in his dream Shatrunjaya, the lute-player, turned about, and "Lo! there was a lady, looking at me with a smile. . . . And her hair was massed like that of an ascetic high over her brow, and on its dull black cloud there shone a gem that resembled a star, . . . while underneath her eyes, that resembled pools filled with dusk instead of water, were fixt on me as if in meditation. . . . And yet her lips were smiling, not as if they meant to smile, but just because they could not help it, driven by the sweetness of the soul behind them to betray its secret unawares."

Far and wide, from village to village and from city to city roamed Shatrunjaya, seeking for the lady of his dream. And so at last he came to that city which is called Kamalapura. And the fame of his playing had spread abroad, and one day there came to him Chaturiká, who told him she was the confidential maid of the Queen of the city, Táráwalí, and brought him a message from the Queen, bidding him come to her in the garden at sunset. For the Queen was herself a musician, and she wished him, so said Chaturiká, "to help her in disentangling the quarter-tones of a theme."

Shatrunjaya had no desire to obey

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All statements approved by high dental authorities

Try this new way of teeth cleaning. The test is free. It has brought to millions whiter, safer teeth. Leading dentists everywhere advise it.

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Teeth are ruined by a film. You can feel it—that viscous coat. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. And most tooth troubles are now traced to it.

It is this film-coat that discolors—not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Brushed in the usual way, much of that film is left. And very few people have escaped the troubles that it causes.

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Dental science has in late years found a way to fight film, day by day. High authorities have proved it by many careful tests.

Millions of people have adopted it, largely by dental advice. To careful people it is bringing a new era in teeth cleaning.

These new methods are all embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And you are urged to prove it by a pleasant ten-day test.

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Pepsodent has five effects, all of them essential to cleaner, safer teeth. One ingredient is pepsin. One multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva to combat starch deposits that cling. One multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva to neutralize mouth acids.

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Within a week you will know that your teeth are protected as they never were before. And you will always want your teeth to look and feel like that. Cut out the coupon now.

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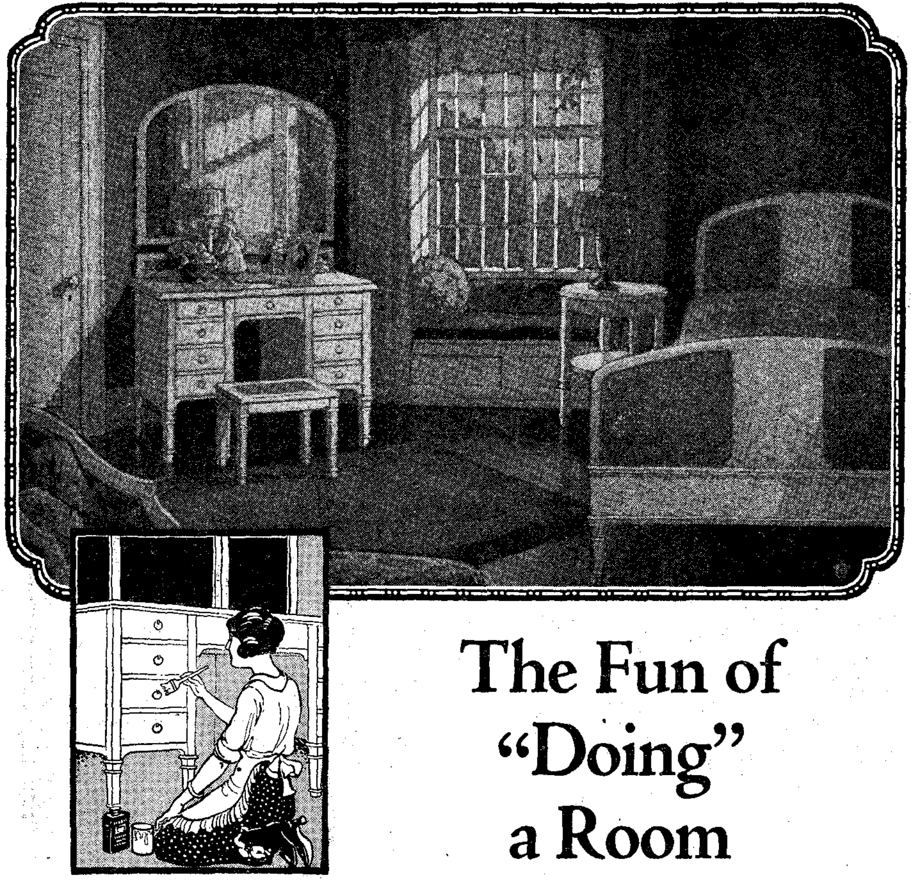

The Fun of "Doing" a Room

UNTIL you try you can't possibly imagine the fun and artistic satisfaction of taking just one room—the one that is now an eyesore and source of mortification every time your friends see it—and transforming it into a perfect gem of daintiness and charm.

Everyone is an artist at heart—your eye knows color harmony. And how exciting it is to find just the right color scheme—tinting walls in a soft, neutral tone, revarnishing old furniture in the wood effect you desire, working doors and wood trim into the color scheme, varnishing the floor and then tying the whole room together with delightful cretonnes or chintz.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Tárâwalí's summons, but well he knew that "Queens do not like to be refused, and even their request is a kind of order, very difficult to disobey." So at sunset he went to the palace. "And I found myself in a garden, of which I could not see the end, for it rather resembled a forest for its multitude of trees. . . . And all at once I came out suddenly upon a terrace, and stood still. For just below me was a lake, whose water was black, and absolutely still, and it was filled with innumerable lotuses. . . . And I exclaimed with agitation: Ha! Why, it is the very lake . . . that I saw in my dream! And even as I spoke I heard behind me the low, sweet voice of a woman. . . . And I turned sharply around, shaking like a leaf, with a heart that beat in my body like a drum. Lo! there, just before me, stood the lady of my dream. . . . And all at once I uttered a sharp cry, and fell at her feet in a swoon."

The lady was none other than Tárâwalí, the Queen, and when Shatrunjaya recovered consciousness she warned him, saying, "Alas! I foresaw there would be danger in thy coming. . . . For I know by experience that I always act on thy sex like a spell: only in thy case the spell was very strong: so strong as almost to destroy thee." But Shatrunjaya would not heed the Queen's warning. And she was gracious to him, and permitted him to tell her of his love, and to meet her in the garden. And he was mad with rapture, and thought only of the Queen, and of the hour of sunset when he would see her again.

Then came to him in haste a Rajpoot, "covered with the desert's dust, and holding by the rein a horse that hung its head, trembling still, and white with foam. . . . And he said: 'Thy mother sent me, and I have ridden night and day. The King, thy father, is dying, and any moment he may be dead. And now, if thou carest either for thy father, or thy mother, or thy throne, there is only one chance for thee, to fly to them as fast as any horse can take thee, and without delay of a single moment.'"

But Shatrunjaya was to meet the Queen in the garden at sunset, and to see her was more to him than his father, or his mother, or his father's throne.

And that evening Tárâwalí was more than ever gracious to him, and took him with her in her boat, and they floated together on the silent, black mirror of the pool. "And all the time she bathed me with the beauty of her eyes, that, like the pool, drew the moonlight down into their dark depths. . . . And the moon rose higher and higher, and the night crept unobserved away . . . and lulled by the gentle drifting of the boat . . . unawares I fell asleep."

He awoke to mount his horse and ride for his father's kingdom. But he arrived too late, arrived to hear only that wailing in the city which announced that the King was dead, and to find his brother on the throne.

And when, after the funeral ceremonies, he went again to the Queen's garden, the door was shut against him. And he learned then the bitter truth of that song which men in Kamalapura called the Queen's song: "Nectar when she turns toward thee: poison when she turns away." For he was only one of many who had loved the Queen, since no man

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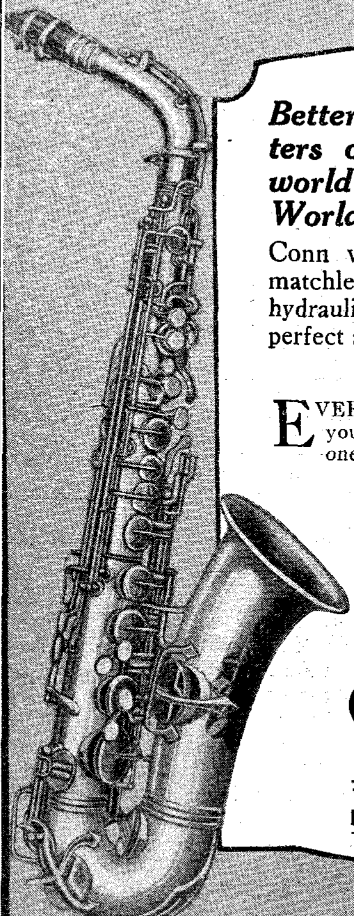

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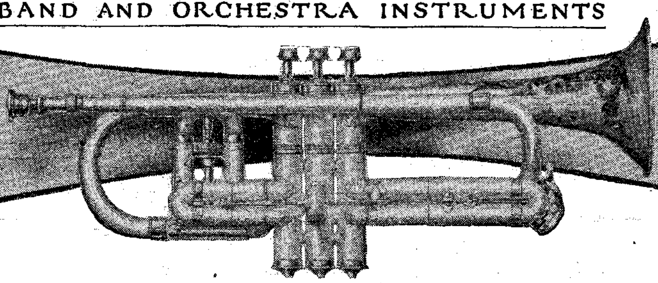

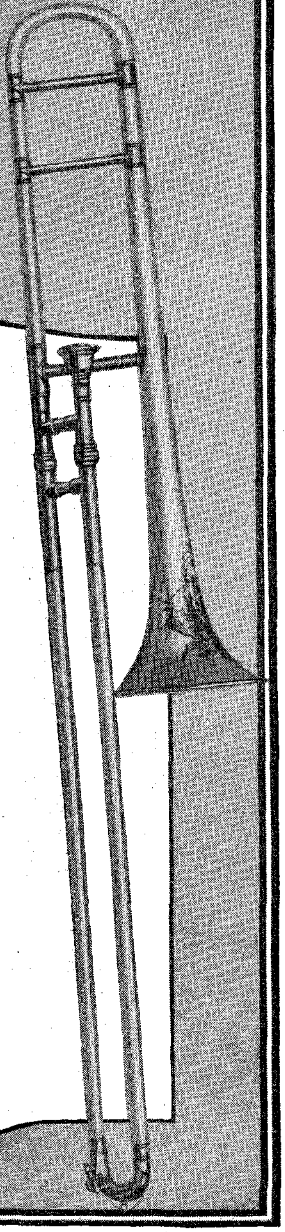

John Dolan

THE celebrated Cornet Soloist of Sousa's Band this season and for many years Soloist with Pat Conway's Band, has played a Conn Cornet for many years. He plays the Victor.

HIS LETTER

"What could I say more than to state that your latest model, THE VICTOR, has proven quite beyond my expectations. It is a wonderful cornet. Possesses a rich, large and wholesome tone, an even scale, a perfect one, is easy to play in all registers and particularly on the upper, so that all in all I consider it by far the greatest triumph you have won in the art of instrument building." (Signed) JOHN DOLAN

Simon Mantia

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HIS LETTER

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Albert Levine

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At a famous restaurant a connoisseur found his ideal Pork and Beans. One day he asked the waiter to find out how they baked them. The waiter brought him, wrapped in a napkin, the emptied can of Van Camp's.

That's the secret when you find superlative Baked Beans at home or anywhere. They were baked in the Van Camp kitchens, under new-day methods, by our scientific cooks.

Why Van Camp's Excel

Culinary experts, college trained, have studied this dish for years. Famous chefs have helped perfect the sauce. Domestic science experts have been watching every step.

Then we built and equipped the finest kitchen in the world to bake this dish in their exacting ways.

The beans are selected by analysis. The water used is freed from minerals, for minerals make skins tough.

Modern steam ovens are used in the baking. Thus high heat is applied for hours. The beans are fitted to easily digest. Yet every bean is mellow, mealy, whole.

They are baked in sealed containers so the flavor can't escape. They are baked with a sauce which was never matched in delightful tang and zest.

Thus we have created a new-style Baked Bean. And in millions of homes it gives this dish an entirely new position.

You and your folks have a surprise in store when you first serve a dish of Van Camp's.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans
Three sizes, to serve 3, 5 or 10
Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It
Other Van Camp Products Include
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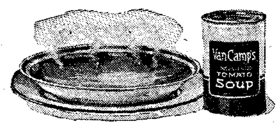


Van Camp's Tomato Soup
The result of hundreds of tests. One of our 18 famous soups.

Van Camp's Spaghetti

Van Camp's Spaghetti
Italian style, famous for its matchless cheese and sauce.

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk
As thick as rich cream. Fully twice as rich as milkman's milk in butter fat and solids.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

could look upon her without yielding to her sweetness and her "inexplicable charm."

But Shatrunjaya was determined to see her once again; and partly by force, partly by cunning, he made his way into the garden. And there he found Táráwalí, and when she turned from him, bidding him depart and telling him she had never loved him, but only humored and indulged him, as one might humor and indulge a child, he strangled her with a lute-string. Yet, in truth, her only crime was that she was "beautiful beyond resistance . . . combined with the kindness of her heart."

Moreover, all this was but "the necessary consequence of the actions of a former birth," as the moony-crested god explained at last to the mountain-born, the Daughter of the Snow, Párawatí, who found in her heart no liking for the beautiful heroine of this old tale, half love-story and half fairy-tale, as Mr. Bain calls it.

THE STORY OF AN IRISH IDEALIST

MICHAEL DEMPSEY was only a "shop-boy," employed by Marcus Flynn, and lived in the little town of Ballycullen in Ireland. But Michael's father had been Andrew Dempsey, "the famous Parnellite who had once owned the fine shop that was now the property of Thomas Cooney, but who had lost it through his devotion to 'The Cause,' and the fact that he had followed Parnell, keeping in his own rapidly dwindling way of business symbolic company with the ruin of that heroic figure." Michael's mother and sister, so we learn in the very beginning of "The Clanking of Chains" (Brentano's), which we decide must be a bit of political propaganda in the guise of a story, lived in a tiny thatched cottage. There Michael "fed himself by candle-light upon the more ferocious portions of the history of Ireland." These books and pamphlets provided him with his "only way of release from the mean, crushing gloom of Ballycullen."

It was because of what he read in these books, and in the little paper which, once known as *The United Irishman*, had changed its name to *Sinn Fein*, and which he read devotedly, that he organized the Dramatic Class and induced them to present the play of "Robert Emmet." He himself played *Robert Emmet*, while *Sarah Curren*, the heroine, was enacted by Mirandolina Conway. The book opens with the night when the play was performed, when Michael fell in love with Mirandolina, and first began to arouse the enmity of Ballycullen.

For in this "Ireland of a late little day," the money which had been made out of the play, and which Michael had hoped to have used for the furtherance of his dreams of Ireland and Irish independence, was appropriated to "have the hall fitted up with a new floor for dancing," and his only reward for all his hard work in "dragging absent male members out of the pubs, and the female members from the intoxication of gossip" to attend rehearsals, was that he became the object of such remarks as: "Well, now, wasn't he a common idiot anyway to make such a lot of money for them to have the sport out of it?" . . . "Sure it serves him damn well right, the great actor, *moryah*. D'ye know what I'm going to tell you? If fellows like that wasn't kept in their places a man couldn't live in Ballycullen."

Then in 1913-14 came the troubles in Ulster and the formation of the "Volunteers." For a little while Michael was in favor with his fellow townsmen, and he was even asked to repeat the performance of "Robert Emmet." But very soon a certain amount of "feeling" sprang up against him because he "had openly exprest himself in favor of Carson. At least he had frequently said in the shop that Carson should be thanked for being the means of putting into their hands a great possibility." But tho they snubbed him, he kept on dreaming dreams of a marvelous future for Ireland, until "There were times now when Michael almost appeared a veritable madman, so remote from reality would he be, not seeming to be living in Ballycullen or any place near it at all."

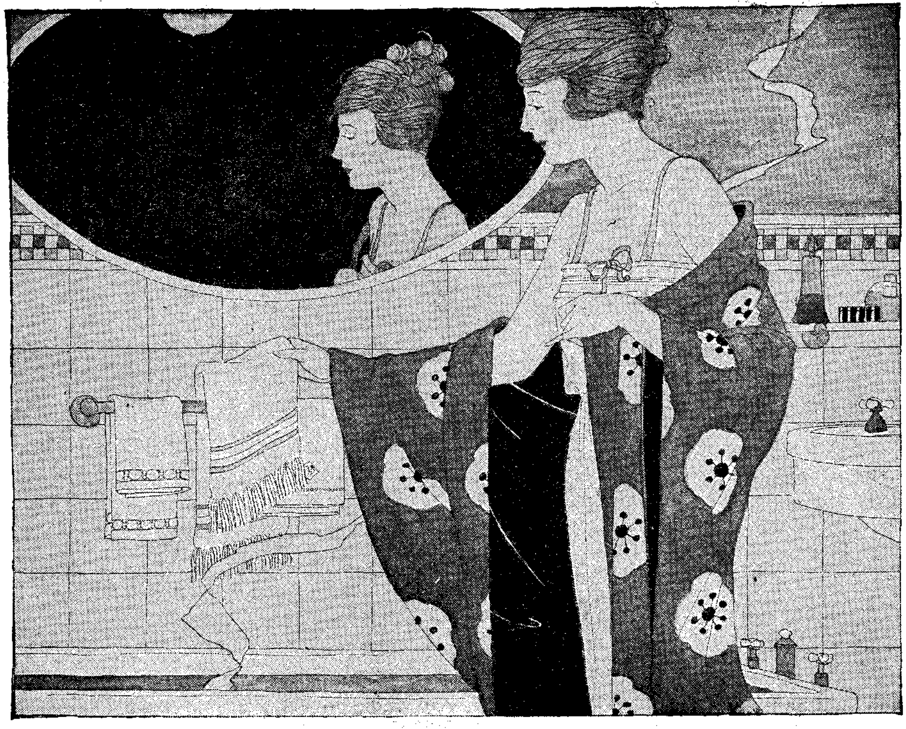
These dreams of his had full sway the night of the performance. And when the final curtain had fallen he stept out before it. He would speak to this throng, speak to them "in his own words, from his own heart, and out of the hatred of England that he had fanned up around his soul in his lonely room in his mother's house. . . . He did not see the wide, wide sneer nor all the shiny, dribbling smirk of derision that was upon every face. . . . . . ."

He did not hear the laughter; he did not know that people were saying: "God knows, but wasn't it *simply* barbarous, the cheek of him! Wasn't it bad enough to have to listen to him going through his part without having to set up with this bloody dose?" He did not even suspect the rumor which every one was accepting for truth, until Mirandola said tenderly: "Oh, Michael, why ever in the name of goodness did you take that wretched whisky? It has set you mad."

"It would not seem to matter that mostly every crippled or able-bodied man in Ballycullen had been in the same state. The difference was, of course, that Michael Dempsey thought he was a great fellow and that they did not put up to be anything."

"The first intimation of the Great European War broke quietly on Ballycullen," and Michael's sympathies, "working in unconscious harmony with the old memories, were drawing him into sympathy with the Germans. . . . The food with which he had supported his mind had only built it immovable upon a sense of the past. . . . His mind was unable to grasp to its full extent . . . the constant flux of the thing that wiser men called 'the present.'" But some of the men of Ballycullen went to fight in France and Flanders, and after a time the war began to bring great prosperity to the town. Michael had worked out a plan of a "great rising," but the Easter week revolt of 1916 found him still in Ballycullen, held there by the need of supporting his mother and sister. "The very heart of Ireland," already "poisoned . . . by politics," had now "begun to be decayed by the pride of prosperity until it was . . . rotten almost to the core. . . . The real Sinn-Fein spirit might survive still clean in the cities, but always, from where he stood watching, he fancied that he was nearer the forces of life which caused the color and expression of his nationality. . . . But could any one have dreamed that the profits made out of England's war might have such a subtle power to destroy this, the cleanest thing he had ever known. Even the ostentatious bursting out of young men into various acts of rebellion all over the country was, in reality, a denial of the same beauty."

Yet as the months passed it began to



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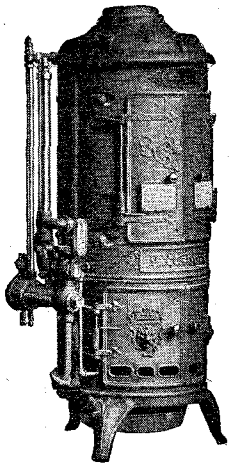

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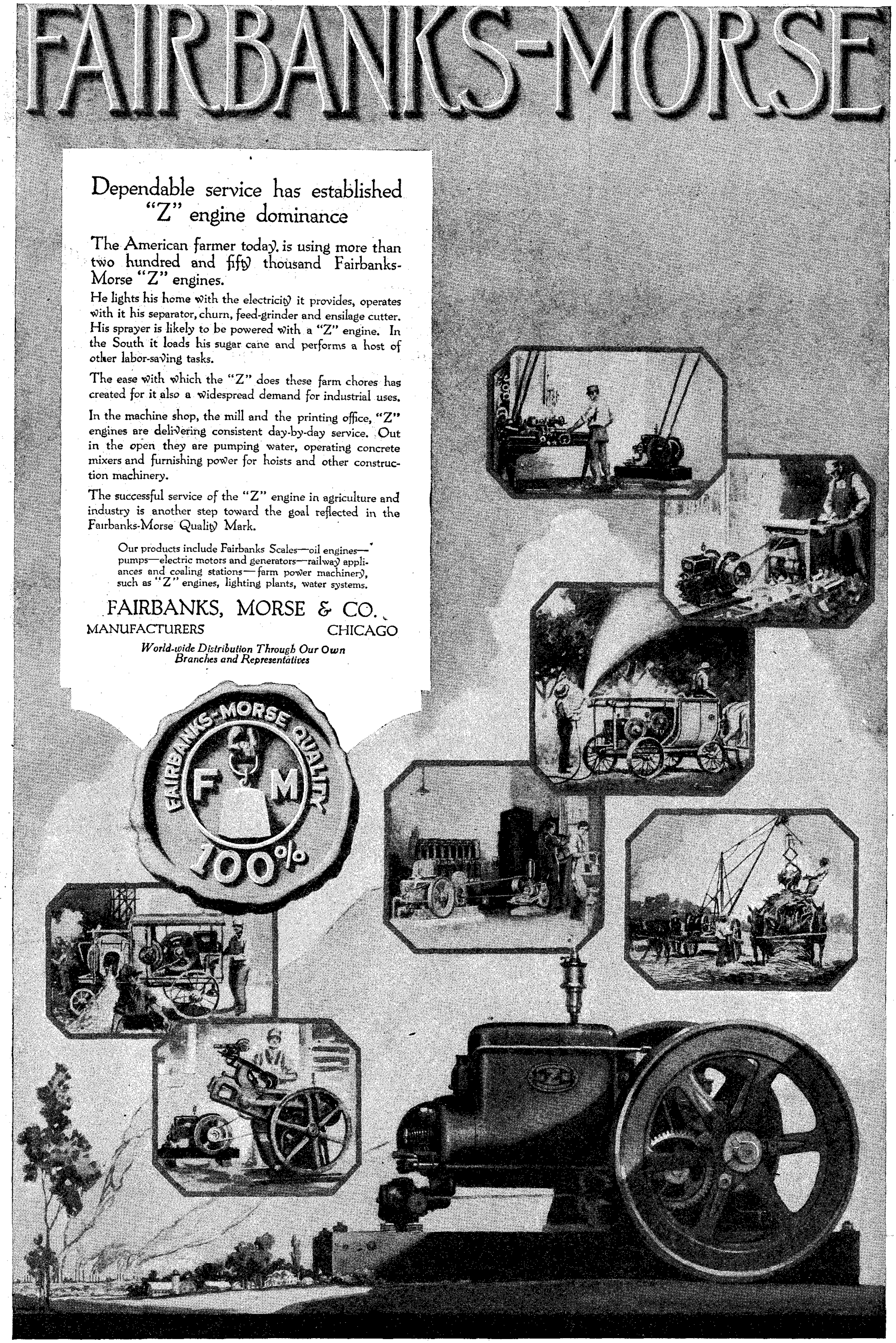

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

seem to Michael that "he might have his rightful place now in the life of Ballycullen, which he had so fiercely longed for but a little while since. All the young men seemed anxious to talk in the evenings of things they had just read in *Nationality* or *New Ireland* or *The Irishman*. . . . Cowardice is ever contagious, and so now there was not a man of military age in Ballycullen but was a mad Sinn-Feiner. This kind of Sinn-Feinery stood for volunteering again. . . . There was more fear than fun in these soldiers of Ireland who had sprung queerly out of a troubled time. . . . And as developments daily grew more serious, the young men seemed to cling naturally to Michael as their leader."

But when the Defense Committee was formed to resist conscription, it did not represent these young men, but the others, the "gombeen-men," and the farmers who "had sheltered . . . behind Sinn Fein while huge sums by way of excess profits in their cattle were rolling in as a steady tide. They were consequently most anxious to save themselves from conscription now, and what better security did the moment offer than a seat on the Defense Committee?" And they were willing to subscribe to the Anti-Conscription Fund.

Against the election of such as these Michael protested. And after this protest of his "it was made to appear by every effort of mean minds and lying tongues that he had done a disgraceful thing. . . . There was so much blather about 'a nation's will' that one might be almost induced to think that Ireland had at last come into possession of a will."

One night Michael was arrested in the name of the "Irish Republic."

In the very hall where he played "Robert Emmet" he was court-martialed. But there was no pretense even of a fair trial. No positive charges could be brought against him, but men came thronging enthusiastically to hear his condemnation. "They had never been quite able to accomplish the pure virtue of patriotism, but they were well versed in all the ways of 'downing' another man. They were forever prating about 'freedom,' and yet an infernal hatred had ever sprung into their hearts for the men who had stood nearest to freedom in their own lives." And they were determined that this one man of "clean sincerity" should be "run out of the bloody parish."

Suddenly there came to Michael the realization that: "His love for Ireland had blinded him to that quality in his countrymen which made real nationality an impossibility. . . . Above the howling could now be heard the word 'informer' being muttered with vehemence. . . . It was thus he would be fixt in the memory of Ballycullen. . . . His countrymen did not want him. . . . And now the miracle had happened that he had no longer any desire to be beloved by them. . . . *And what had England ever done to him?* Why, nothing at all for all he had cried out with those who cried out of ancient rages. . . . Tomorrow he would leave Ireland."

So this Irish tale by Brinsley MacNamara ends, ends with the departure into exile of Michael Dempsey. But his going was not all sadness, for Mirandolina went with him.

ESCAPADES AND FLIRTATIONS

"SOMEBODY ought to know the truth about the Devil's Island affair, and I am going to tell it. The truth is generally either better or worse than the stories that get about. In this case it is somewhat better, tho I am not proud of it.

"It started with a discussion about married women having men friends. I said I thought it was a positive duty—it kept them up to the mark with their clothes and gave a sort of snap to things, without doing any harm . . . that it was fun to have some one that everybody expected to put by one at dinners, and to sit out dances with, and like the way one did one's hair, and say nice things."

That is how "Affinities," one story in a gay little volumeful by Mrs. Roberts Rinehart (Doran), begins. The thing that really started the picnic, however, was the fact that every one was bored. All summer the same little crowd of married folk had been meeting each other all the time. The only real excitement was when some one invented a new drink and ordered one all round, it being in the days before the Eighteenth Amendment. The conversation had reached this point:

"'There's the Jacksons' car.'

"'Why on earth does Ida Jackson wear green?'

"'Hello, Ida! When d'you get back?'

"'Yesterday. Bully time!'

"Just in time to save us from utter boredom, somebody would yawn and remark:

"'Here comes the Henderson car.'

"'Jane Henderson's put on weight. She's as big as a house. Hello, Jane!'

"'Hello, everybody! My goodness! Why did I come back? Isn't it hot?'"

It was Jane's husband, Ferd Jackson, who thought up the plan of the Affinity picnic. It is Fanny Illington who tells the truth for us, and Ferd and she have always got on awfully well together. She explains, "He never made love to me, or anything like that, but he understood me thoroughly, which Day never took the trouble to do." So it is to Fan that Ferd tells his plan.

"'It's a peach of an idea. It came to me out of a clear sky. . . . Have husbands and wives—only somebody else's husband or somebody else's wife. You and I—do you see?—and Annette and Tom. Jane Henderson and Emerson Riley. Catherine Fredericks and that fellow who's visiting the Moores. How about it?'

"'Day would have a convulsion, Ferd.'

"'Good gracious, Fanny! Haven't you any imagination. . . . You wouldn't tell him, of course!'"

So it was all arranged, tho Fanny did feel a bit guilty about keeping it from Day. There was a certain island Ferd knew about, and they would all motor up, leaving about four—

But there Fanny objected.

"'I've been thinking it over, Ferd, and I won't motor. If the car goes into a ditch or turns over you always get in the papers. . . . Isn't there a street-car?'"

There is, and after a lot of argument they decide that street-car it shall be. The girls all to go by one car, the men by another, and meet opposite the island, where there would be a boat ready for them to row over in. Of course, there was going to be some trouble putting off the husbands, but it could be done. Fanny's task was made easy, however, by a note she found the morning of the picnic pinned to the bed. It was from Day:

"Honey lamb, inclosed is telegram from

REFLEXions of No-trouble ignition. Read below about this 72,000 mile Reflex for Fords.

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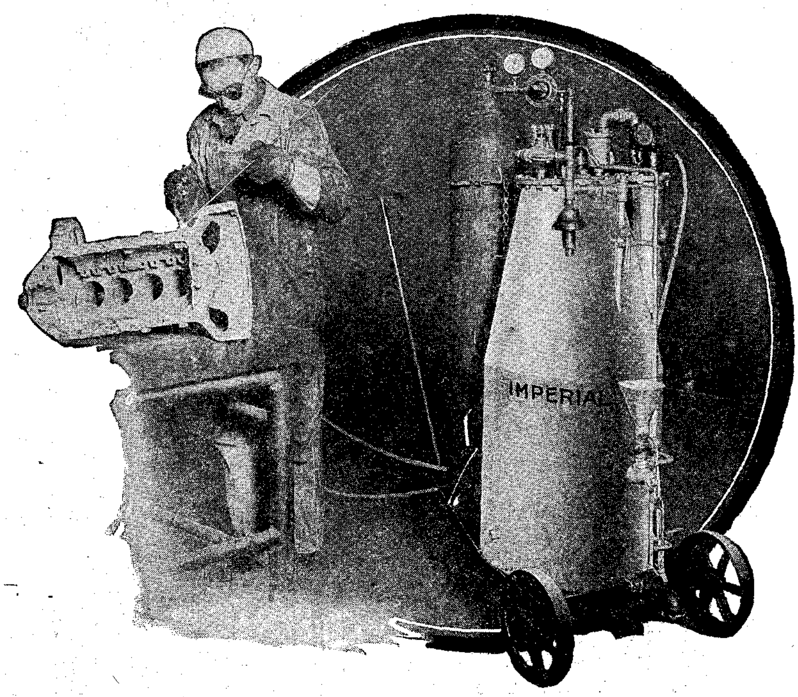

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

Waite calling me to Newburyport to the tournament. I'll hardly be back before to-morrow night. . . . Be a good girl! —DAY.'"

So ran the note. Fanny felt a bit uneasy at first, thinking it queer Day should leave so opportunely. But "there was nothing underhanded about Day. He has no reserves. And if he had learned about the picnic he would have been bleating all over the place."

Everything went off beautifully. There was a phonograph, for Ferd had done it all perfectly, and a floor where they danced, and the dinner was perfect and every one jolly. As Fan said, Jane voiced her feelings perfectly when she said:

"'It's not that I'm tired of Bill. I dote on him, of course; but it *is* a relief, once in a while, not to have a husband in the offing. And the most carping critic couldn't object to anything we're doing. That's the best of all.'"

But after dinner things darkened slightly. In the first place Ferd had been growing sentimental, and Fan had to keep him down. They had all gone to sit on the dock over the water, with the champagne. And he kept saying how he envied Day, and that Ida was a good wife "but . . . 'But there's a woman for every man, Fanny, and you're my woman.'"

He had come rather close, and Fan felt a trifle put out, so she gave him just a tiny push—but it was enough to topple him over backward into the water, and he was wet through, and not very agreeable.

It was soon after this, when the moon was up and they were sitting and singing, that another boat-load pulled toward the island, a rough, noisy crowd. Ferd was greatly annoyed, and shouted to them telling them this place was taken, and they would have to go to the other island, for there were two. They shouted back and jeered, but pulled off according to instructions, and could be heard later, yelling and laughing there.

It all rather took the bloom off, and as the last car went back at ten, and it was getting on to nine-thirty, they began to pack up. There was a lot to do, and it was late when the boat finally loaded. Just as Fan stept in she dropt her bag. It was gold, set with diamonds, and she refused to go without it. Jane begs her to leave it and come, while Ferd, being wet already, wades about looking for the thing:

"'Go on,' I said coldly. 'I shall stay till Ferd finds it. Go on, all of you. You can send a man back with the boat, I dare say.'

"They did! I never was so astounded in my life; but they all piled in except Ferd and me, and made for the shore as fast as they could. They said it was all right for me, with Day out of town; but the rest of them never had any luck, and they had to get that car."

They got it. But the man they sent back with the boat went to the other island instead, and suddenly, just as the dripping Ferd found the bag, off went the car. No boat, and the car gone!

What to do, what to do!

Fan insisted that something be done. Ferd got sulky and sarcastic, but in the end he decided to swim to the other island and retrieve the boat and come back in it for Fan. He did not want to, but what else was there to do!

"'It's a good way off. It won't help any for me to be drowned.'

"'It would be better than a scandal, wouldn't it?'

"'Oh, if that's the way you feel—'

"'It isn't half the way I feel!'"

So Ferd swims off and Fannie waits on the shore. Waits what seems to her half the night, and is sure he *is* drowned. There is poor Ferd in the river-mud, and she—Day would loath the very sight of her! Then suddenly pandemonium seems to break out on the other island, and Ferd appears, rowing like mad. Hauls her aboard without a word, wet to the knees, and pulls off for the shore in desperate haste. The vulgar crowd, or some of it, piles into the other boat and follows, yelling. Fanny, looking back in terror, sees that Ferd has rowed off with a lot of their champagne, in the stern of the boat, and he tells her to throw it overboard to lighten the load. They get to shore, and run through the underbrush, where Fan loses a slipper, and feels that she can not run another step.

Ferd seems perfectly mad to get away. Run she must, and if she can't, then she must roll. "He took my hand and dragged me along. I lost my other slipper, but he paid no attention when I told him.

"'They came in something,' said Ferd. 'Machines, probably—ah, there they are!'

"'We were loping down the road to the machines—Ferd sloshing, rather, and we could hear loud calling from the islands and banging of oars in rowlocks.'"

By a streak of luck, one of the cars was exactly like Fan's own car; she didn't know how to drive any other, and Ferd knew nothing about any car. They jumped in and were off, while the pursuers were beaching their boat.

Then began a race, a real movie race. And the engine wasn't working well in the car Fan and Ferd had stolen. Suddenly she sees a barn with open doors, and turns into it, stopping the engine. Ferd leapt out and closed the barn doors. They were safe!

Oh, no, they weren't! For the pursuing car stopt, too, and roused the farmer. They needed water for their car. He told them they'd find a pail inside the barn, and water at the pump in the pig-yard.

"One thing saved us—the farmer did not come inside to see the car, and whoever did clearly thought it belonged to the place and never even glanced at it."

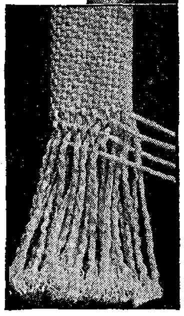
The two were up in the haymow, and the water from Ferd's clothes dropt on the floor below. One drop even fell on the head of the man who got the pail. But he only stopt a moment, astonished, and then hurried out, and the machine rushed away.

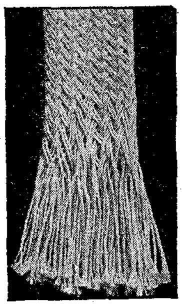
As for Fan and Ferd, they sit in the haymow and quarrel. They sit an hour before they hear the other car return and head back for the island. And then they get up stiffly and crawl down the ladder and go out to reconnoiter in the moonlight. They remove the license plates and put them under the seat cushions, and then back carefully out and into the road. But just as they get away a window in the farmhouse opens and some one yells at them.

"'Damnation!' said Ferd, between his teeth. 'He'll telephone ahead and they'll cut us off.'

"'We needn't stick to the main road. We can go back through the country.'"

They take a lane, an awful lane, and find it ends in a barnyard. But the old State road must be near, and Ferd decides to ask in the house belonging to the yard. He comes back flying, panting that they





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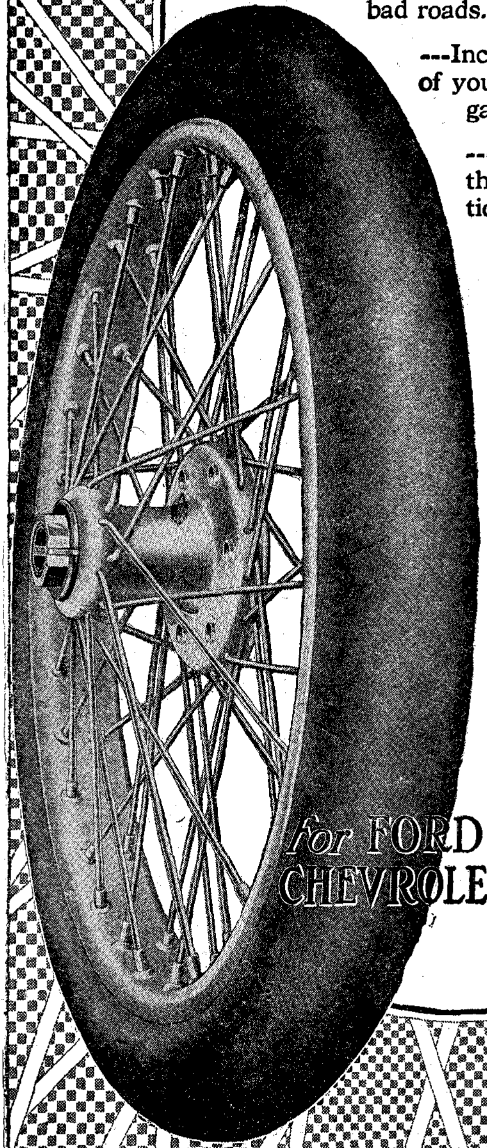


for FORD *and* CHEVROLET 490 *Cars*

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

have the man on the telephone, and in another minute. . . . . . .

"There was a field next the barnyard, a pasture, I suppose, and the bars were down that led into it. I just headed the car for it and shut my eyes. Then we were shooting forward in a series of awful bumps, with Ferd holding on with both hands, and the noise behind dying away. I do not recall the details of that part of the trip. Ferd says we went through two creeks and a small woods, and entirely over and through a barbed-wire fence, which was probably where we got our punctures. . . . We drew up just inside a fence on the other side of which was a road. Ferd tried to take the fence down, but couldn't. I did the only thing I could think of, and butted it down with the car. The glass in the lamps was smashed, but we were too far gone at that time to care. . . . For hours and hours we bumped along on two tires and two rims."

They get to town finally, and a few minutes later they are arrested for stealing the wreck they are driving!

"'There is some mistake,' Ferd said loftily. 'This is Mrs. Day Illington and this is her own machine.'

"'Are you Mr. Illington?'

"'Yes,' said Ferd.

"The man looked strange, as well he might, considering—well, considering the facts that came out later."

He was not satisfied, either. He took them to the station-house, politely enough, but firmly. "We'll get it straightened out there," he said.

"Ferd got out, and went in, and the officer turned to help me out, but it was my chance and I took it. I just threw on the gas full and shot ahead down the street. He yelled after me, and then began shooting. One bullet must have struck the good rear tire, for it collapsed and almost turned the car round. But I was desperate. I just drove for all I was worth down the street and down others. All the time I was saying I would rather die, and going round corners on two wheels, or rather one wheel and a rim."

But she gets home, leaves the car a block or two away, faints in her hall, and they give her hot tea and get the doctor. In the morning before breakfast Day appears, looking frightened, and tries to kiss her.

"'Day,' I said, tremulously, 'I'm a felon—a thief! I—I stole a lot of champagne last night and an automobile, and broke down fences and almost ran over a policeman, and was arrested—or Ferd was—Day, don't look like that!' For his face was terrible: he had gone quite white.

"'You!' he said.

"I told him the whole thing. He never moved, and I kept getting more and more frightened. When I'd finished he said:

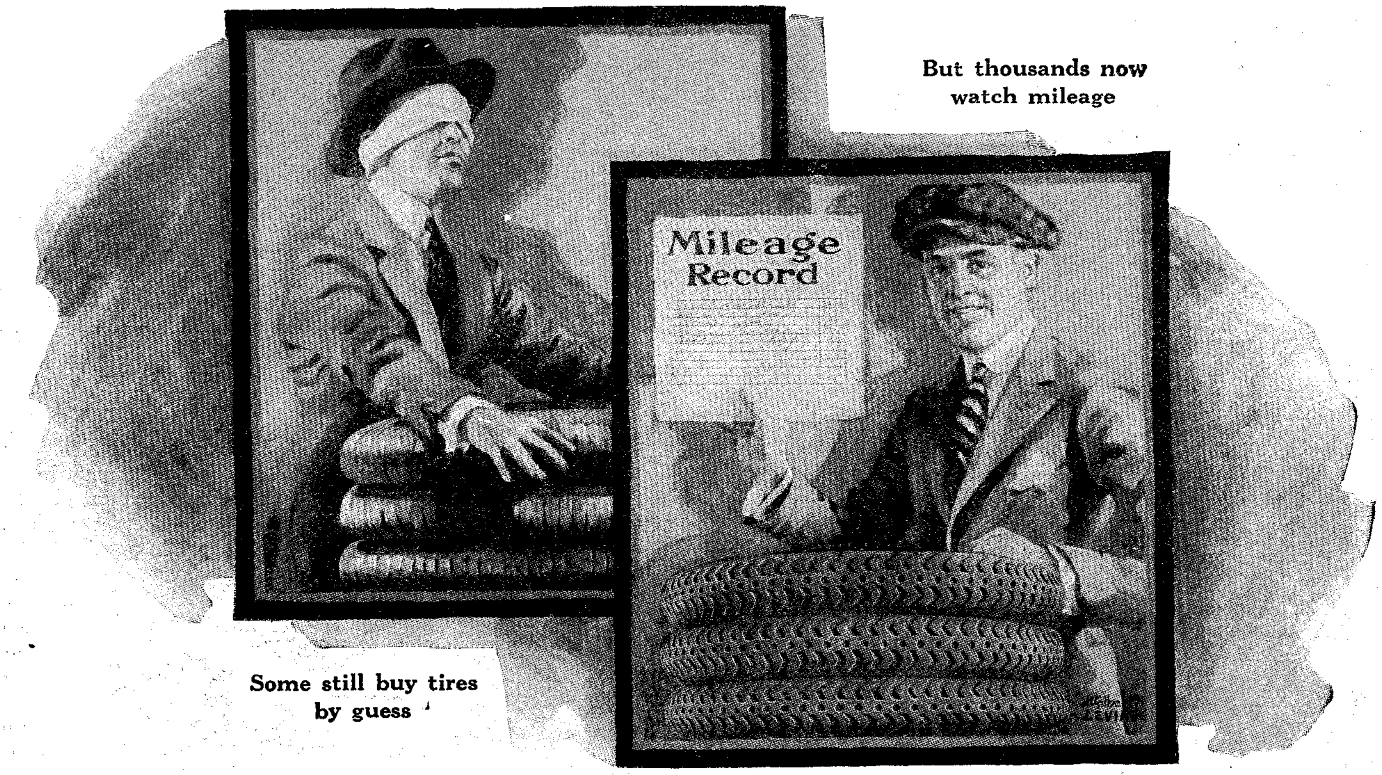
"'I'd like a few minutes to get used to it, Fan. I'll go out and walk a bit. It's—it's just a little hard to grasp.'"

While he's away a policeman calls and must see the lady in spite of protests. He tells her her car has been found, but in an awful state, that it was right close by, two blocks away, and he produces the license plates.

"They were my license plates!"

So when Day comes back, sweet and forgiving, Fan shows him the plates. He pales. "Where did you get them?" he whispers.

"'Under the seat of the car Ferd and I



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At a cost of $1,136,000

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Each added mile has cost, on the average, about $150. And we still spend $1,000 daily to watch and test tires and materials, and to seek out new improvements.

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We keep 250 tires constantly running under observation.

All the time our leading rivals are compared with Millers.

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There are hundreds of thousands of Miller enthusiasts. Miller mileage is everywhere discussed.

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Our mileage guarantee is unlimited, yet adjustments are exceedingly rare. In some large centers the past year has brought none at all.

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CORDS **Geared-to-the-Road** *Registered U. S. Patent Office* **FABRICS**

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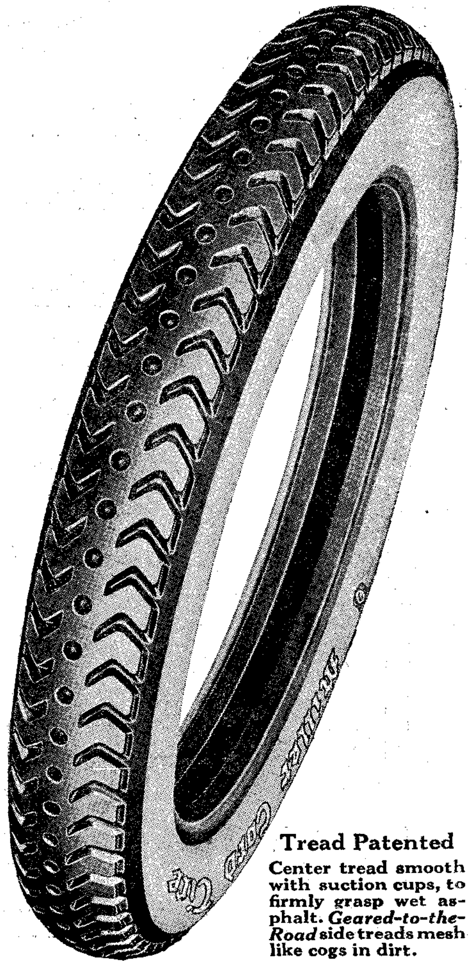

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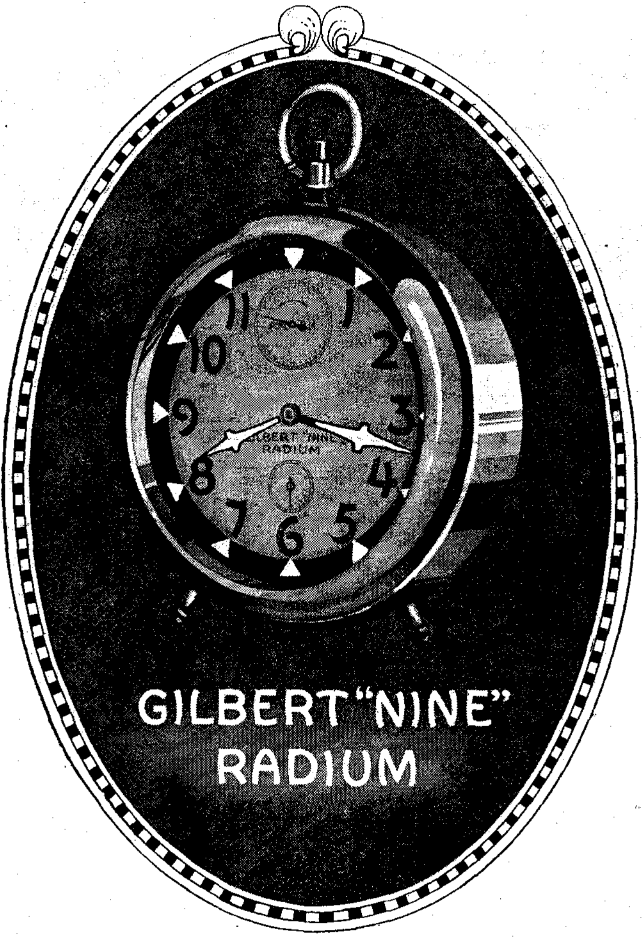

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day or night*

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The king pin of all alarm clocks.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

stole last night at Devil's Island. My car, that you said was being overhauled!'"

The cat was out of the bag then. Day has to make his own confession.

"Some darned fool suggested a picnic on one of those islands—mixed couples—and I was ass enough to consent. I took Ida Jackson. We didn't have any picnic—the champagne was stolen—'

"'Ferd and I—'

"'And then my car went—'

"'*My* car—and I took it.'

"'And we spent all the evening and part of the night chasing the thing for fear you'd hear of it. . . . I haven't been to bed at all. . . . It's been a rotten night! I've had enough affinity for the rest of my life. There's nobody like you.'"

Fanny felt about the same way. And when Day falls asleep, utterly exhausted, she leans over and kisses him. And she understands Ferd's passionate desire of last night to escape. "For Ferd had seen the island picnickers . . . he had seen Day and Ida, and, worst of all, he had known it was Day who was pursuing us.

"I thought of that hour in the haymow, with Day and others below, and Ferd dripping; and very quietly, so as not to waken my husband, I went into a paroxysm of mirth."

Only one out a handful of stories, but each one as unexpected and as amusing as the others, stories that keep you laughing and interested, stories full of the little absurdities of human nature and the queer tricks of fate.

STRANGE MOHAMMEDAN SUPERSTITIONS

NOT professing the Mohammedan faith, one never thinks of gathering up the thatch that in departing leaves the shiny bald spot on one's head, and putting it in a "cool spot" lest the head itself suffer aches. Nor does one think of one's path to heaven being impeded should these straying hairs be blown about. Not all Mohammedans, of course, think such things; but their accommodating *credo* embraces belief near enough so that they readily absorb primitive races along with their weird superstitions. Animism is the scientific term that covers such beliefs, and it applies to a stage of culture in which men think of other objects—animal, plants, inanimate objects, and even imaginary existences—as having the same powers, both mental and physical, as they themselves possess. Out of this stage of thinking arises belief in all sorts of supernatural beings, such as the Jinn. It gives birth to various kinds of magic, in which the most curious practises come to prevail. It leads to the use of amulets and charms, to protective and aggressive devices by which to work against evil powers or with them, to worship of trees, stones, serpents, to full faith in the existence of demons and in the power of charms and formulas to master them and make them entirely subservient to human will.

How this style of thinking persists among Mohammedans and the kind of activities it stimulates is the purport of Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer's "Influence of Animism on Islam" (Macmillan Company). His secondary title is "An Account of Popular Superstitions." One may approach an appreciation of the situation if he remembers the remark of a noted student that to the ordinary Mohammedan the stories in the Arabian Nights carry nothing which defies, or even challenges, belief. Such matters as transformation of men and women into stones and animals are commonplaces in the thinking of these people, in spite of the theoretically lofty doctrines of God and of man which they possess. Indeed, the author attributes the ease and rapidity of Mohammedan conversion of primitive peoples to the large element of animism in the popular faith of Islam.

The practises resulting are those with which the folklorist and anthropologist are familiar. Just as the Hebrew used catchwords or verses from the Old Testament as charms and Christians have used Old and New Testament names or phrases in similar ways, so Mohammedans use the Koran. "In all Moslem lands on the occasions of birth, death, or marriage passages, or words or anagrams from the Koran are used as charms. They are put near the head of the dying and on the head of a new-born infant for good luck." And similar use is made of the rosary. Islamic prayer even is shown to abound in animistic elements.

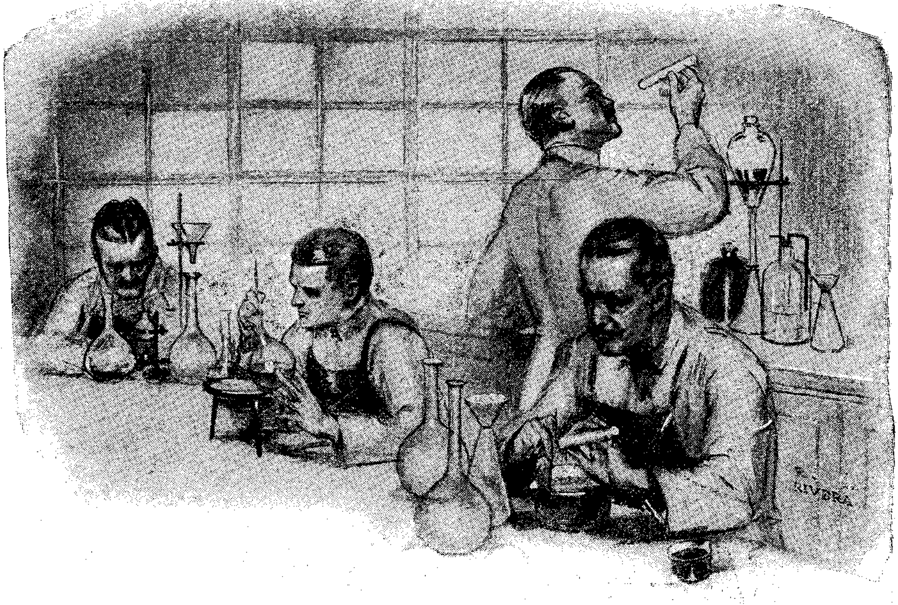
Among primitive and even advanced peoples one is conceived to be vulnerable through hair-trimmings or nail-parings or other parts of the person in possession of another. Even the foot-track in mud or sand may become a menace. So with present-day Moslems. "In the disposal of hair-cuttings and nail-trimmings among Moslems to-day, and their magical use, there is clear evidence of animistic belief. People may be bewitched through the clippings of their hair and parings of their nails."

Accordingly long-followed native customs are continued under Mohammedan sanction.

"In Java nails may not be cut on Fridays and never after dark. They are always wrapt up and buried and the following words repeated, 'Abide here until I die and when I die follow me.' Hair-clippings must be put in a cool spot or the person will suffer. They must never be burned. Others say they must always be put into the river or flowing water. If left to fly about they will make the pathway to heaven difficult. A special order is observed in trimming the finger-nails."

Much (a whole chapter) is made of the Islamic *'aqiqa* ceremony, which is an expiatory service for a child on its seventh day—having many of the elements of the Hindu sacrifice for a child on the principle that the gods have given a life for which a life in return is demanded. In recent times it is often theologized as the ransom of the child from hell. There are accompanying rites, but the sacrifice (*e.g.*, of a goat) is central. It is thus described:

"The *'aqiqa* sacrifice takes place on the seventh day, called *ch'huttee*, or on the fortieth day, called *chilla*, in some cases on any other day that is convenient. It consists in a sacrifice to God, in the name of the child, of two he-goats, if the new-born be a boy; and of one, if a girl. The he-goat requires to be above a year old, and *suheeh-col-zaz* (or perfect and without a blemish); he must not be blind in one or both eyes, or lame, and is to be skinned so nicely that no flesh adhere to his skin, and his flesh so cut up that not a bone be broken. It being difficult to separate the flesh from the smaller bones, they are boiled and drest with the flesh remaining; while in eating, the people are enjoined to masticate and swallow the softer bones,



FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

By PAUL FABYAN

AT the long table in the laboratory, four chemists were engaged in scientific analytical work. As they bent over test tubes and vessels, or mysteriously watched the action of certain chemicals over gas flames, I began to realize the importance of their endeavors to all people.

Since entering the room, I had watched them with tense interest. The scene was one to grip the imagination. The snow-white walls, the immaculate floor, the shining white table, with its scientific paraphernalia of shimmering glass, and the white-clad chemists eagerly watching over the darting flames—all held a fascination for us who looked on; for we knew what was being done by these men of science for the benefit of mankind.

This was a part of an extensive experience in going through and studying the laboratory methods and activities in the McKesson & Robbins factories which have resulted in so many valuable preparations being produced for the betterment and preservation of the public health. Calox, the oxygen tooth powder, Compound Stearate of Zinc, the Waterproof Baby Powder, etc.

The layman often finds it difficult to comprehend the values of such work as is the regular order of the day in the McKesson & Robbins laboratories, but after my visits I left with an outstanding appreciation of the great service that these centres of chemical skill are rendering the public every day. And I knew why the products of these noted manufacturing chemists stand "In the Spotlight of Public Favor."

McKesson & Robbins was the first wholesale house in its line to establish a manufacturing department as a distinct part of its business. And as I watched the work of the laboratories and manufacturing departments and learned the extent of their activities I realized how much this pioneer house had achieved in blazing trails that were widened into broad open roads of health preservative and betterment.

Several scientific stations are maintained by McKesson & Robbins, each with its distinct functions and each under the direction of a chemical chief of wide reputation. Many chemists are employed in these laboratories, every one a specialist of proved ability. The analytical and experimental work of these scientists has attracted and held international attention.

The laboratory head called our attention to a number of scientific programs that had originated in the McKesson & Robbins plants.

"We seek to create here," he said, "we are not content to travel the beaten path."

"Anybody," he continued, "can make ordinary chemical preparations on a small scale in a small laboratory. We here create new chemical combinations of large scientific significance, and we manufacture them in ton lots for the benefit of the masses of the world, which is in itself a large achievement."

These are important facts for readers to remember—for every one interested in the preservation of health to know and profit by.

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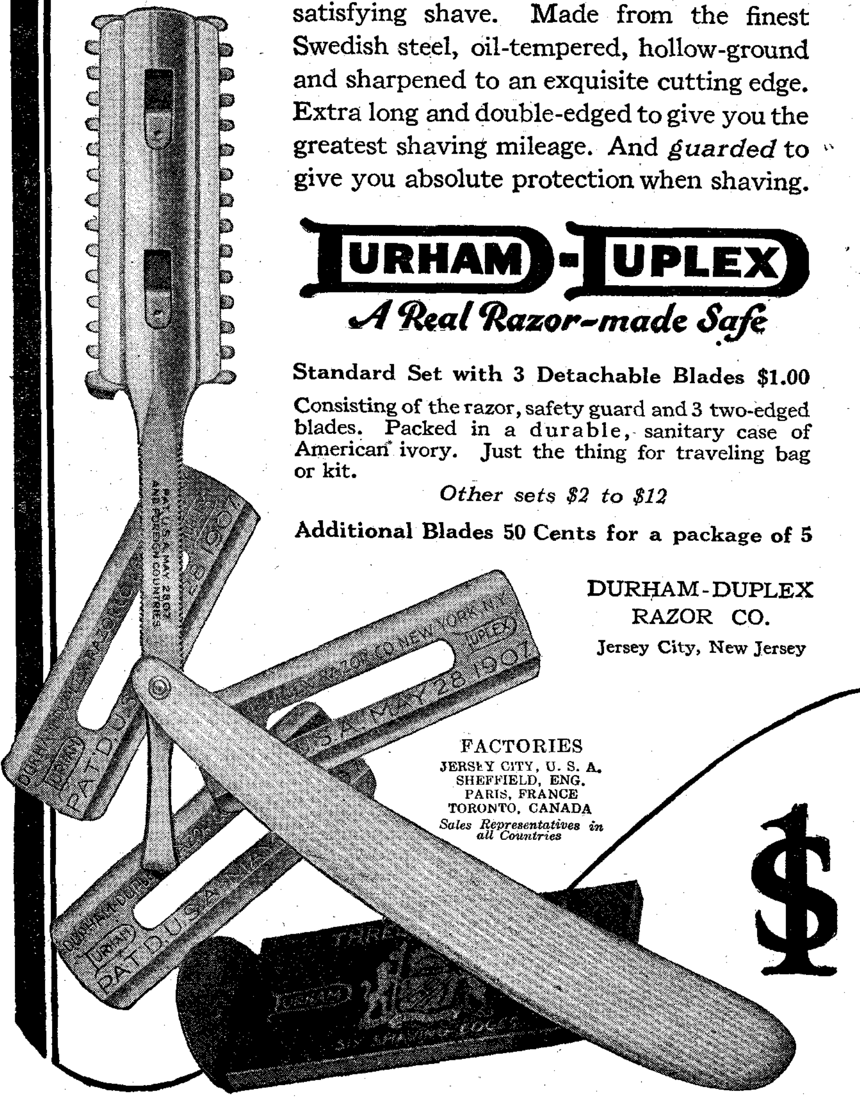

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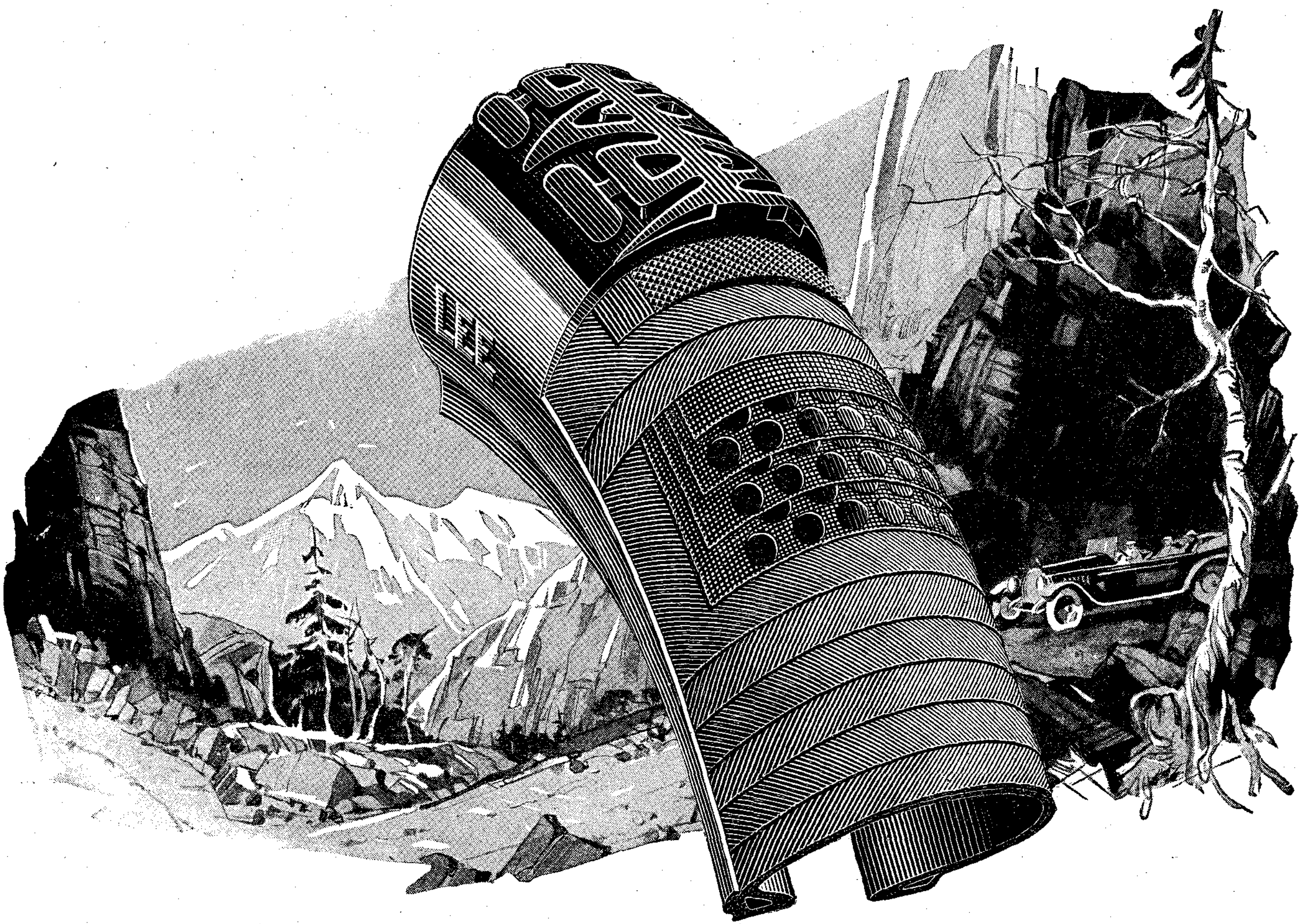
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

and the meat is carefully taken off the larger ones without injuring the bone. The meat is well boiled, in order that it may be more easily separated from the bones. This is served up with *manda*, *chupatee*, or *rotee*. While they are offering it an Arabic sentence is repeated, the signification of which runs thus: 'O Almighty God, I offer in the stead of my own offspring, life for life, blood for blood, head for head, bone for bone, hair for hair, and skin for skin. In the name of God do I sacrifice this he-goat.' It is meritorious to distribute the food to all classes of people, save to the seven following indivduals, viz., the person on whose account the offering is made, his parents and his paternal and maternal grandfathers and grandmothers, to whom it is unlawful to partake of it. The bones, boiled or unboiled, skin, feet, and head are buried in the earth, and no one is allowed to eat them."

Dr. Zwemer talks interestingly of "the familiar spirit or *qarina*"—a sort of manikin, resembling the *ka* of the Egyptians, which has the existence of a second soul, may be evil, is separable from the body, and may suffer in hell while the real man is in paradisiacal bliss. The passages in the Koran, five in number, in which this doctrine is assumed (rather than taught) are collected and cited. The parallel ethnic beliefs are cited, as well as some Islamic comments on the Koranic doctrine. But the tendency among Mohammedans is to regard this spirit as "jealous, malignant, and the cause of physical and moral ill, save in as far as his influence is warded off by magic or religion. . . . It is against this spirit of jealousy, this other-self, that children wear beads, amulets, talismans, etc. It is this other-self that through jealousy, hatred, and envy prevents love between husband and wife, produces sterility and barrenness, kills the unborn child, and in the case of children as well as of adults is the cause of untold misery."

The *qarina* is believed often to assume the shape of a cat or a dog or other household animal. So common is the belief that the *qarina* dwells in the body of a cat at night-time that neither Copts nor Moslems would dare to beat or injure a cat after dark. (Many stories are related of the terrible consequences that follow beating a cat. These stories are credited even by the educated.)

Many precautions are taken to defend the unborn child against its mate, or perhaps it is rather against the mate of the mother, who is jealous of the future child. Major Tremearne, who studied the subject in North Africa, says ("Ban of the Bori," p. 97): the *qarin* "does not come until after the child has been actually born, for the sex is not known before that time." And again (p. 131): "All human beings, animals, plants, and big rocks have a permanent soul (*quruwa*) and a familiar *bori* of the same sex, and, in addition, young people have a temporary *bori* of the opposite sex, while all living things have two angels (*mala'ika*) in attendance. Small stones are soulless, and so are those large ones which are deep in the earth, 'for they are evidently dead,' else they would not have been buried. The soul has a shape like that of the body which it inhabits, and it dwells in the heart, but where it comes in and out of the body is not known. It is not the shadow (*ennuwa*), for it can not be seen, and, in



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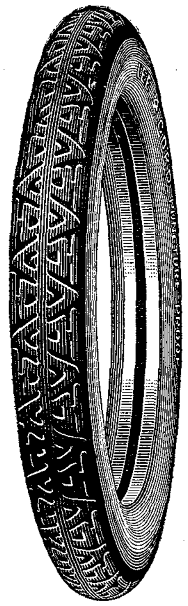

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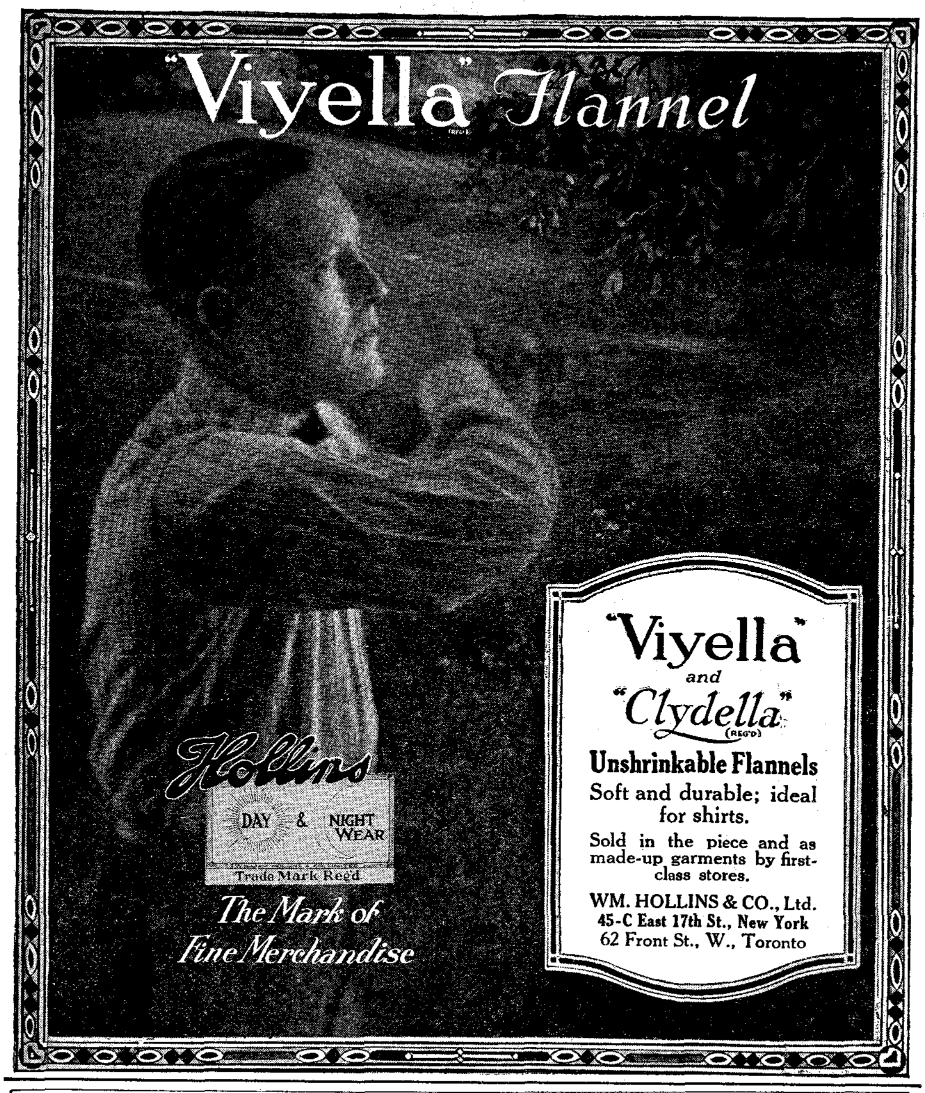

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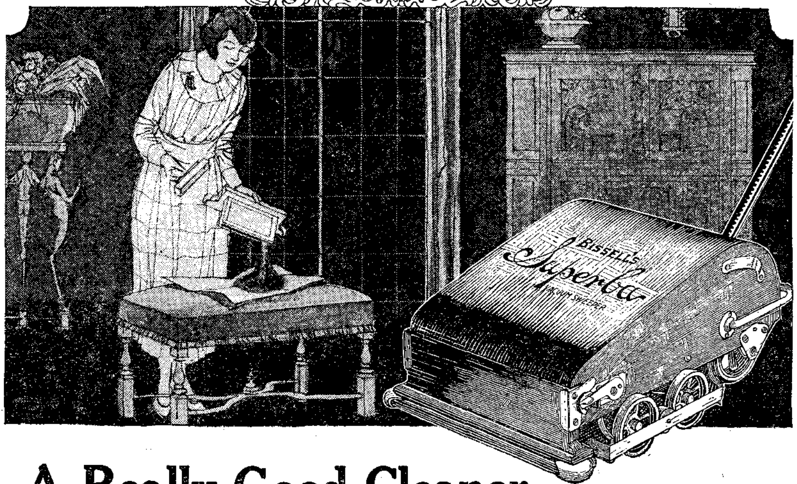

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fact, the *ennuwa* is the shadow both of the body and of the soul. Yet the word *quruwa* is sometimes loosely used for shadow, and there is evidently some connection, for a wizard can pick the soul out of it. Neither is it the breath, for when a person sleeps his soul wanders about; in fact, it does so even when a person is day-dreaming."

A chapter on the Jinn reviews what most readers know of this curious Mohammedan conviction and gives also the Koranic and other passages which establish the doctrinal orthodoxy of the conception.

Chapters on pagan practises in connection with the pilgrimage; magic and sorcery; amulets, charms, and knots; tree, stone, and serpent worship; and exorcism of demons complete the volume. Dr. Zwemer does not say, tho he gives renewed reason for saying, that one great harm done by extension of this faith is the hardening of superstition into impenetrable form, so that enlightened Christian teaching has an added task when it seeks to lift Mohammedan converts in formerly pagan tribes to enlightened and rational views of life and religion.

EFFICIENCY THROUGH A SIX-HOUR DAY

THE "six-hour day," or "six-hour shift," is an expression that has caused employers many sleepless nights. It is rather startling, perhaps, to come upon those three little words, especially at a time when strikes are called for the purpose merely of reducing a nine- or even a ten-hour day to an eight-hour day.

What is the six-hour shift plan? A Utopian dream, a plank in the Socialist platform? An attempt to restrict production? By no means. It is the result of years of experiment by one of the ablest business men of Great Britain. Lord Leverhulme, one of the outstanding figures in the English manufacturing and political world, is no dreamer of abstract, far-distant ideal communities; his object is to increase the efficiency of English labor for the purpose of competing with American trade.

The six-hour shift plan, taken together with the corollary copartnership plan, is the basis of Lord Leverhulme's campaign. In "The Six-Hour Shift and Industrial Efficiency" (Henry Holt & Co.) he has collected the more important of his public utterances bearing upon his dual plan, and on these he bases his plea for the establishment of a common-sense readjustment of the claims of capital and labor.

Lord Leverhulme is, of course, something more than a business man: he is a psychologist. "So long," he declares, "as the workman's life is passed in monotonous toil in factory and workshop from daybreak to sunset, no wages, however high, can make up for this separation from all that is highest and best in life; the workman is not content to be exhausted in the task of providing food, shelter, and clothing for himself, wife, and children, with practically no leisure for other pursuits."

It is obvious that the highest efficiency can not be expected from the laborer who has not time for anything *but* efficiency. But why *six* hours? The Englishman does not enter into a long disquisition regarding the exact number of hours that *ought* to be spent at the machine or in the counting-house; he speaks out of his own experience. He says: "But we have learned much during the last three years on the subject of fatigue, overwork, and excessively long working hours. We have proved conclusively that prolonged hours of toil . . . produce, after a certain point, actually smaller results in quantity, quality, and value than can be produced in fewer hours when there is an entire absence of overstrain or fatigue." Consequently, "We must have a six-hour working day for men and women, and by means of six-hour shifts for men and women we must work our machinery twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four hours per day."

Work the machines, then, twenty-four hours a day, but work the machinists no more than a quarter of a day. Long hours for human beings mean decreased, not increased, efficiency. "We must remember the deadening effect of general factory life. . . . Of all welfare work in factories a proper apportionment of the time is the one that will yield the best results, and is the problem most pressing for solution." It is hardly necessary, in view of Lord Leverhulme's own experience, for him to introduce outside evidence. However, he has strengthened his case by doing so. The conclusion he draws from a study of government reports is this: "Fatigue the human being one day, let the man or woman come fatigued to work the following day, and so on, and after two or three days the output goes down, down, down, and is continually falling. Let the human being work no harder each day than the body can accomplish without fatigue, and he or she will come again fresh the next day; and the output will increase and increase."

So much for the actual amount of labor. Allow the laborer plenty of time for recuperation, mental and physical. That will go far—it has actually gone far—to increase mechanical efficiency. But, after all, mechanical efficiency is not everything. If the head of the company develops no more than mechanical efficiency, he is not likely to go far. "We find all over the world, in the semicivilized countries as in the most highly civilized, that wealth is the greatest, wages are the highest, and hours of labor are the shortest where capital invested in machine power is the greatest per head of the people." The investment of capital implies, does it not, the investment of a direct personal interest? "The employer-capitalist must get rid of his infatuation for the error that low wages and long hours of toil for the employee-worker mean cheaper production and consequently higher profits."

If we bewail the lack of production, may not the reason lie in the workers' lack of interest? "I am bound to say," states Lord Leverhulme, "that I feel it very intensely that it has to be recorded at the very beginning of the twentieth century that nine-tenths of the wealth of the United Kingdom—and I believe the same equally applies to most other countries—should be possest by less than one-tenth of the people, and that nine-tenths of the people should possess only one-tenth of the wealth. This is a system that can not be defended for a single moment."

Lord Leverhulme's solution is simple: "All should be given an interest in the results of their work, and then they can have more satisfaction in it." The man who declares that business is not only the science of the production and distribution of goods, but a social science, began his experiments in the harmonizing of capital and labor by a system that "for want of a better name" he called prosperity-sharing. This developed gradually in the latest and

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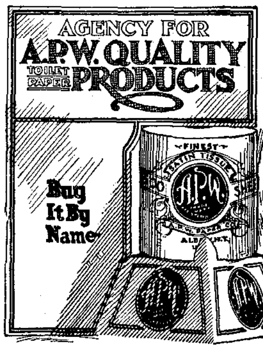

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

so far most successful phase, copartnership. The worker is eventually not content to share profits in the form of bonuses; he is still an outsider; he must assume his share of the losses. "The only possible way of harmonizing capital and labor is to provide both with the same outlook by dividing the profits their joint labor has created fairly and squarely between them. On this system each will also automatically share and suffer from losses when they have to be faced."

Copartnership differs from mere profit-sharing primarily in that it gives the individual a feeling of responsibility. The workingman who not only shares profits but losses will naturally become not only more concerned for the welfare of his company; he will become better informed as to its nature. And he will be much more likely to remain with the concern than if he were merely an employee.

"Step by step the lesson is being taught and learned that the copartnership system is the only possible system for harmonizing capital and labor." For the clash at present is chiefly a clash of conflicting demands and interests. Make those interests common interests, says Lord Leverhulme, and you will be working toward the establishment of harmony between the warring factions.

The consolidation of the interests of labor and capital in Lord Leverhulme's system of copartnership broadens the outlook of labor. ". . . A ladder must be provided from the humblest position in industrial organization to a seat on the board of directors." In this way the laborer's interests become identical with those of capital, especially as the laborer himself becomes a capitalist.

Lord Leverhulme tells at some length about his various experiments, covering a period of twenty-five years. "Profit-sharing" and "prosperity-sharing" were discovered to be unsatisfactory. Copartnership, however, appears to be the solution. "It is yet too early," he states, "to say any more than that I have started it [the new system]. But you will see that my effort has been to interest a large number of people, by a convenient method, in the profits of the business, and to do it in such a way that a man could have no fear about his capital." Further, he says:

"But I want to impress upon every one present that no profit-sharing scheme will be of any use if the man is not made to feel that he is interested in the losses just as much as in the profits of the business. A profit-sharing scheme which merely mentions profits, and takes no account of possible losses, tells only half the commercial tale." So long, then, as the employee is concerned only for the immediate receipt of profits, he is not likely to feel himself an integral part of the firm.

Copartnership is not charity; it is not "welfare work," as that term is only too often used. It is the application of a universal principle, based upon the most deeply-rooted facts of human nature. The author of "The Six-Hour Shift and Industrial Efficiency" has summarized in tabular form the "Essentials of Copartnership":

"1. Copartnership must not degenerate into charity or philanthropy. It would be an insult to the workers if it did.

"2. The object must be to increase efficiency, resulting in increased prosperity for all, not for the man on the top only, bu for all.

"3. It must maintain the supremacy c management. Just as in the army w must have corporals and sergeants and so on up to generals, so in industrial organization there must be various stages of man agement arranged to insure efficiency, an these must be maintained.

"4. Copartnership must not result in the weakening of management, but, on th other hand, labor must be free to work out its own ideals—free from the tyrannies of victimization if it expresses its views.

"5. There must be a greater stability i these arrangements than a mere cash bonu

"6. The benefits of copartnership mus extend to the wives and children. I attac the utmost importance to that. A ma must know that his share in copartnershi at his death will go to his widow during he widowhood.

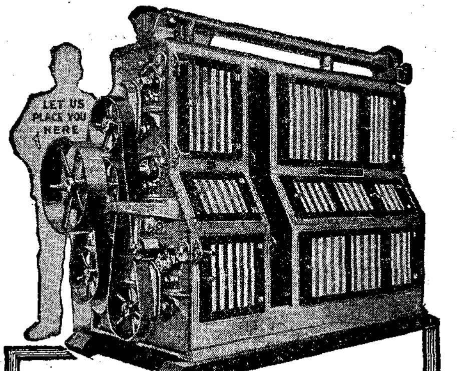
"7. It must elevate management an labor equally in the social scale.

"8. It must not be antagonistic to th legitimate rights of the workers nor of th managers, and

"9. The control must rest with thos who find the capital."

WANTED: SCIENCE BOOKS FO BOYS—The dearth of popular literatur on certain scientific subjects, especiall geology, is deplored, in a letter to *Scienc* (New York), by Joseph L. Wheele librarian of the public library at Youngstown, Ohio. Writes Mr. Wheeler:

"While other branches of nature study, including plant and animal life, appeal to a wider circle, and have been considere in a large number of interesting and attractive books, the same is not true of geology or of some of the smaller forms of animal life, as, for example, insect and fresh-water life. May I venture to call the attention of some scientists who read your journal to the desirability of some small, well-illustrated, and attractively written books on geology, both descriptive and historical; on some of the mineral products, such as iron and steel; on pond life; on microscopy; and on the lives of American scientists and scientific explorers. A book is now in preparation for publication by Scribners, 'The Strange Adventures of a Pebble.' From the announcement, this is doubtless the sort of book which has been needed for some time. In the quarterly book-list of the Pratt Institute Library (which library has made a specialty of literature in this field) for January, there is a carefully selected 'List of technical and scientific books for boys.' Astronomy is pretty well covered. A fairly good boys' book on chemistry was published in 1918. The two titles on geology are those by Heilprin and Shaler, both rather old; and on physics, nothing better than a reprinted edition of Hopkins's 'Experimental Science,' which could very well be entirely revised or even broken up into two less expensive volumes. Certainly there is need for more books of this sort. In the same line, may I call attention to the need of having book-lists, to be distributed through schools and libraries and printed in an attractive style with an illustrated cover, and giving descriptions of the books? The attention of many young people could be called to science as a life career if means like these were adopted. Another device to this same end would be a series of posters or printed reproductions of exhibits, showing some of the interesting phases of nature study or science.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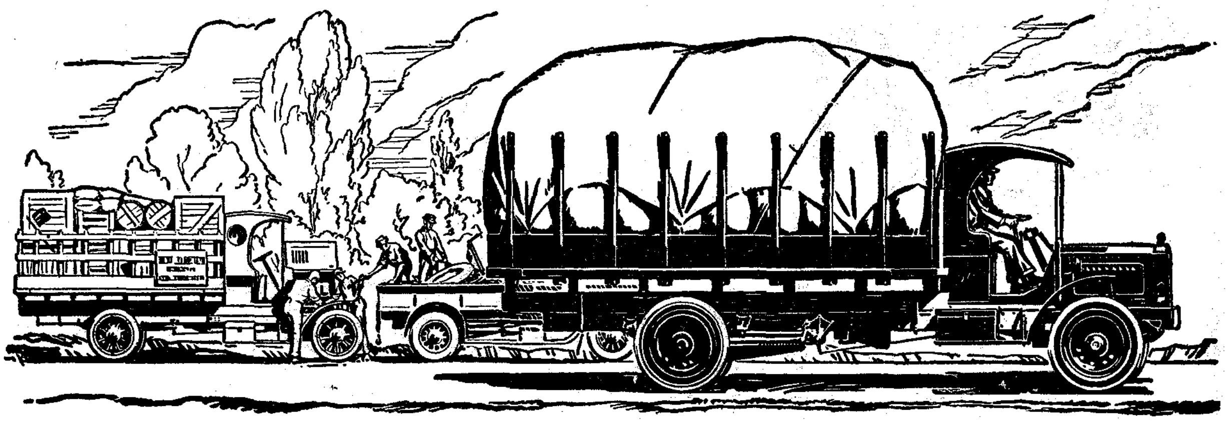

How Little Dollars Save Big Ones

MANY a truck owner has adopted his most profitable transportation ideas from the practice of the great railroads.

On *maintenance,* for example. The railroad sends its rolling stock into the shops every so many miles. Not because something *is* the matter. But so something *won't be.*

That is how a railroad keeps its rolling stock in prime condition—and the little dollar today saves the big dollar next year.

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"I know that all machinery wears," says the truck purchaser; "but not so much with regular care. What sort of maintenance organization will you place behind my truck?"

Packard has definitely organized its Service facilities to keep maintenance expense of Packard trucks at the very lowest point.

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This system is solely Packard. There is nothing similar.

A maximum cost estimate of repairs and replacements is presented to the customer for approval before the work is started.

Of first importance is *expert judgment.* What can a mechanic at half the price save an owner if he takes twice as long to find the trouble?

Packard Service is designed to apply the *ounce of prevention.* Packard understands perfectly that economy of maintenance of its trucks in daily use is the greatest factor in creating sales for new Packard Trucks.

Many Packard owners attend to truck maintenance on a set schedule. *A given day in each month for the truck to spend at the service station.*

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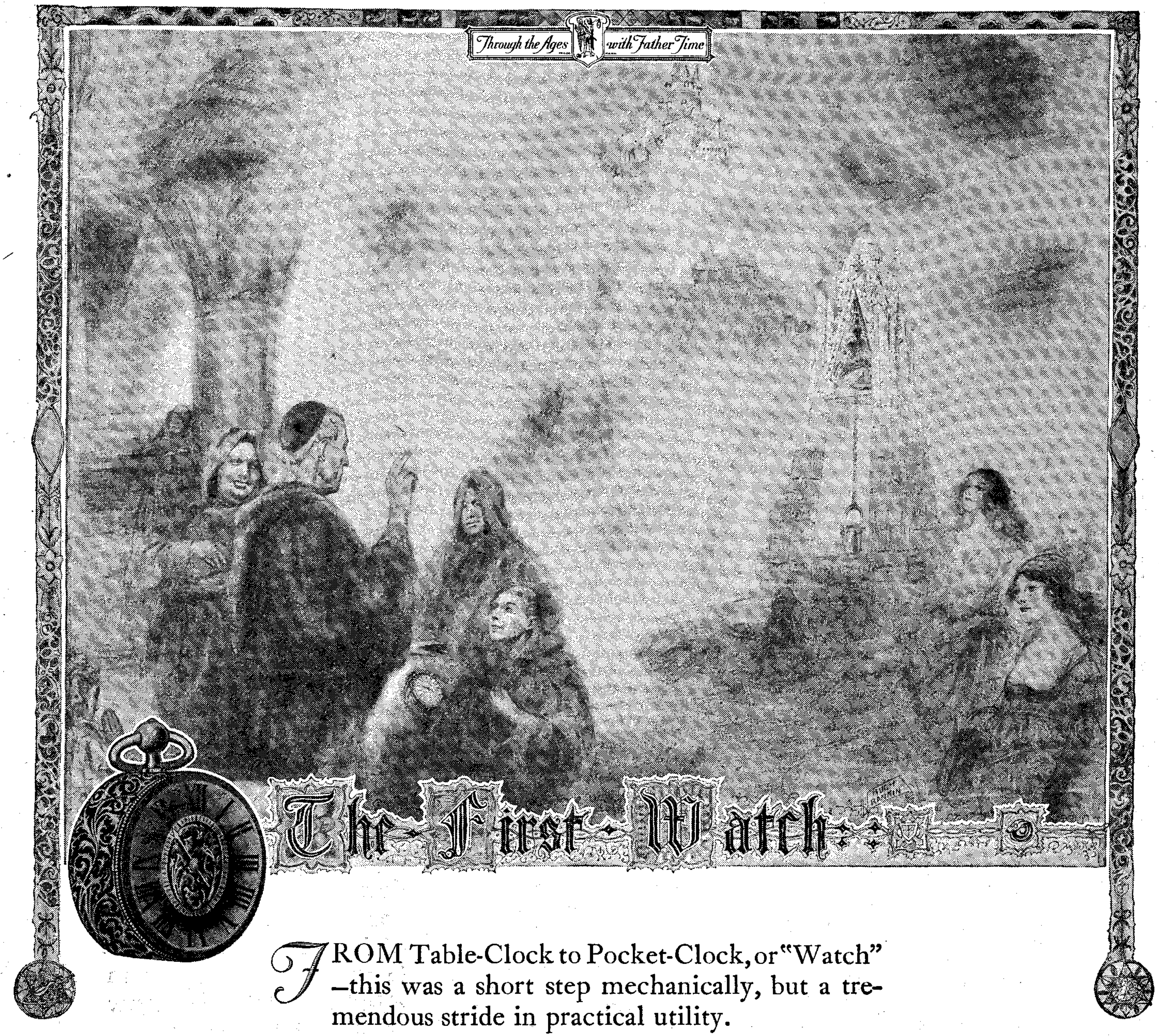
Through the Ages with Father Time

The First Watch

FROM Table-Clock to Pocket-Clock, or "Watch" —this was a short step mechanically, but a tremendous stride in practical utility.

Like many another child of genius, the First Watch was born of adversity. In 1504 Peter Henlein, a young locksmith of Nuremberg, in Franconia, was involved in a scuffle which cost the life of an elder locksmith. Seeking sanctuary with the Barefooted Friars, he buried himself in his chosen work—and the following year presented his benefactors with the world's First Watch.

Popular tradition confuses this timepiece with the "Nuremberg Egg" of half a century later, but Henlein's masterpieces were drum-shaped. Built of iron, they were clumsy, heavy, as large as saucers. As the crude spring unwound they lost momentum, varying an hour a day. Their cost was the equivalent of $1,500 in our currency—the watchmaker's output was one a year! First carried by night-watchmen, these playthings of the rich soon became known as "watches"—the direct ancestors of those timekeeping marvels of our day—

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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

August 18.—Dispatches from Warsaw reaching London say the Polish capital is out of danger. The Polish armies are no longer obliged to fight a defensive battle and have begun a bold offensive on both wings.

Leon Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, issues a call for volunteers for service on the southern front, in the course of an address in Moscow.

The Russian Soviet peace terms are read to the Polish delegates at their first meeting with the Soviet representatives in Minsk. In opening the conference the chairman of the Russians emphasized Russia's respect for Poland's independence and right to determine her own form of government and said Russia accorded Poland more territory than the Entente.

August 19.—A report from Minsk says the Polish delegates at the conference refuse to accept a peace condition for disarmament of the Polish Army unless the Russians themselves disarm.

A report from Warsaw says that in the Polish offensive, now in full swing, more than ten thousand prisoners, thirty cannon, three hundred machine guns, and thousands of supply carts have been captured from the Bolsheviki. The Warsaw sector is rapidly being cleared of the enemy, it is said.

Evacuation of Vilna by the Bolsheviki, under the terms of the recent Russo-Lithuanian agreement, is reported in official dispatches reaching London.

August 20.—The terms of the Bolsheviki submitted to the Poles at Minsk are made public in London. They stipulate, among other things, that the Polish Army be reduced to sixty thousand men, and provide that hostilities shall cease seventy-two hours after the signature of the terms. They give Poland a frontier in accordance with the note of Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, with more territory east of Bialystok and Cholm.

The need of a Russo-German agreement "to save Europe from an economic catastrophe and chaos" is emphasized in a wireless message from Moscow reaching London. The wireless says there is hope Germany will shortly conclude a political and economic convention with Russia.

The Poles have taken Brest-Litovsk, according to a dispatch from Warsaw, which says that three Bolshevik divisions were annihilated in the operations around Warsaw.

Polish troops occupy the entire border district of Upper Silesia, says a dispatch from Beuthen, Prussia. A serious clash is said to have occurred between security police and civilians and the Poles, in which twelve men were killed and many wounded.

August 21.—Continued Polish successes are reported from Warsaw, and the situation of Bolshevik groups operating between the Vistula and the Prussian frontier is becoming more and more critical.

The situation in Upper Silesia is reported from Berlin as critical, and the anxiety in government circles is most acute. Fierce fighting has taken place at Kattowitz and in other districts between Poles, German police forces, and Allied troops. The population in Kattowitz is said to be in a panic.

August 22.—Dispatches from Warsaw report Polish successes in all parts of the battle-front except the extreme right, where General Budenny has crossed the Dniester and is using cavalry and infantry in an encircling movement against Lemberg. Military authorities state that the Poles have captured thirty-five thousand prisoners to date and a large amount of war material.

August 23.—Seven thousand Russian Soviet soldiers with their equipment have crossed the German frontier in the region of Willenberg, East Prussia, where they were disarmed and interned, says a report from Königsberg.

Premiers Lloyd George, of Great Britain, and Giolitti, of Italy, adopt proposals to be submitted to France for Allied action to secure Poland free and unrestricted use of Danzig and its communications, in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, it is announced at Lucerne.

The Government Conference of the Communist party in Moscow adopts a resolution to issue a call for volunteers to check the Poles and crush Wrangel.

The United States Government serves notice on the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw that the victorious Polish armies in their pursuit of the Bolsheviki must not invade Russian territory beyond the ethnographic frontier prescribed for Poland by the Supreme Allied Council.

Reports reach Berlin that the Russian retreat along the East Prussian border has developed into a panic under pressure of the Polish cavalry. Herds of cattle, cavalry, and infantry are intermingled in the flight. Officers and commissaries are trying to restore order with their revolvers. Some of the regiments have thrown away their weapons. In their counter-offensive the Polish armies already have captured seventy-five thousand prisoners, the French Foreign Office is informed.

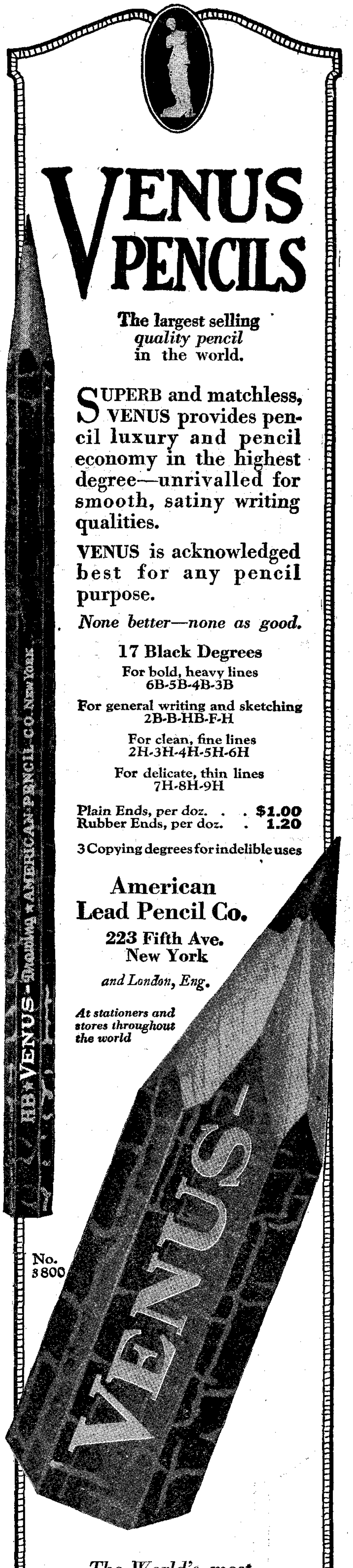
The Polish leaders at Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, accept the inter-Allied commission's proposals for a settlement of the differences that have prevailed between the rival factions there. These proposals provide among other things for the disarmament of the population and for the calling off of the strike.

The armistice negotiations between the Poles and Russians at Minsk have been temporarily suspended, owing to the attitude of the Poles, who are awaiting instructions from their Government following the recent Polish successes.

August 24.—The British Government in a stern note to the Bolsheviki informs the latter that the terms offered the Poles at Minsk are fundamentally at variance with those first submitted to Great Britain, and asks if the information is correct. Upon the answer, which must be received by August 27, the future policy of the British toward Russia depends, it is said.

Advices received by the Polish Legation in Washington from Warsaw say that the President of German East Prussia has issued a proclamation calling upon the German population to take up arms against Poland.

According to advices from Sebastopol, General Wrangel, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the south, has issued an official communication stating that great uprisings against the Bolsheviki have occurred in southern Russia. It is also stated by Bolshevik prisoners



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Mr. Aesop gets a shock

The genial fable-maker of Greece pointed many a moral against self-interest. But what seemed to him an evil, today we place in the column of virtues. Shocking indeed to Aesop!

Events have been happening in the electric light and power industry to prove that self-interest in each of us can benefit our neighbors as much as ourselves. And thereby hangs a tale—

There is a certain broad valley in this land where till recently business was poorer than a church mouse, and the cost of living higher than folks liked to think about. Therefore some merchants and artisans and farmers met to find the remedy.

Said a farmer, "If the electric power plant only reached out my way I could irrigate a hundred acres more."

"Then I'd build you a new barn," a carpenter replied.

Said a real estate man, "I've fifty building lots nobody will buy, because I can't get electricity there."

"Think of all the furnishings I might sell to fifty homes," sighed a department store man.

Electric light and power! That was the need. The Electric Company couldn't furnish half enough. It hadn't the money to extend its service. Rates were low. Investors wouldn't invest.

So these business men asked the public service commission to grant the Company a higher rate.

The commission raised the rate. That made the Electric Company a safer investment, and people began to buy its bonds. With the added resources the Company built a bigger service. Homes sprang up along the lines. Everybody's sales increased. Factories and farms, with ample power to produce larger quantities, sold with profit at lower prices.

Moral: Perhaps in your own community the Electric Company is hampered by a lack of funds. Then, to invest in the Company's bonds or to pay a little more on your electric bill may be the surest way to boost your own business—and boost your own town as well.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

taken by the Poles, that anti-Bolshevik movements are breaking out in many parts of Russia. Irritation against the Soviet Government, owing to its military disasters, is reported very great, even at Moscow.

According to a report from Warsaw, the military authorities announce that the various government districts of Poland, with the exception of Suwalki and Grodno, have been virtually cleared of the Bolsheviki. Many "Red" detachments have been cut off from retreat and are gradually gathered in, peasants armed with clubs and scythes assisting the Polish soldiers in the process of cleaning up.

FOREIGN

August 18.—Earl Thompson, a Canadian, sets a world's record at the Olympic games at Antwerp by clipping one-fifth of a second from the 110-meter hurdle-mark established by an American in 1908. Thompson's time was fourteen and four-fifths seconds.

It is reported from London that an international trade-union congress in Holland will take steps to organize the workers of every country in an anti-war movement, which will probably confine itself to prohibiting the manufacture and transportation of war-materials.

Four important amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations have been suggested by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, says a report from London. They provide for a fixt annual meeting of the Assembly, the regularizing of the method of selecting the four non-permanent members of the Council, the making of the obligation of arbitration more absolute, and the permitting of the Council to authorize a state near a state where an economic blockade is enforced to maintain a degree of intercourse with the latter.

August 20.—Another world's record is broken by an American at the Olympic games when Frank Foss, of Chicago, clears the pole-vault standard at a height of thirteen feet five and one-half inches.

August 21.—Advices from Mexico City say that Pedro Zamora, revolutionary leader in the state of Jalisco, has captured and is holding for ransom a British citizen and five Americans.

The statue of Lafayette presented to France by the Knights of Columbus of America is unveiled at Metz.

Two Bolshevik cavalry regiments have passed over southern Armenia into Turkish territory and linked up with the Turkish Nationalist followers at Baiazet, according to advices reaching Constantinople.

August 22.—It is reported from London that Great Britain is understood to have agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt. Under the agreement, it is said, Egypt will recognize Great Britain's privileged position in the Nile Valley and will permit Great Britain to maintain a garrison in Egypt in the canal-zone. Egypt gains control of foreign relations, subject to her not making treaties contrary to British policy.

Hannes Kolehmainen, of Finland, wins the Olympic marathon. He ran the course of twenty-six miles and 385 yards in two hours, thirty-two minutes, and thirty-five and two-fifths seconds, thereby establishing a new world's record.

A dispatch from San José, Costa Rica, says the Costa-Rican Congress has passed a law giving the right of suffrage to all persons, including women.

Anders L. Zorn, the celebrated Swedish painter, dies at Stockholm at the age of sixty.

August 23.—A "Red" flag of Bolshevism was unfurled in the state of Campeche, Mexico, by Colonel Augustin Preve, who is said to have declared war on the whole world, except Russia, according to advices from Mexico City.

Rioting takes place in Lisburn, Ireland, in which nearly a million dollars' worth of property is destroyed by fire. The fires are said to have been started by Ulster Unionists in reprisal for the shooting of Police-Inspector Swanzy.

A Constantinople report says that all leading Moslem religious authorities in Anatolia have approved a proclamation declaring the principles of Bolshevism identical with those of Islamism because "based on democracy." The proclamation calls on all good Moslems to accept the tenets of Bolshevism.

Organization of all workers in the world to fight against future wars is urged in an appeal to "the proletariat of the universe" issued by the International League of Trade-Unions in Holland and signed by several union labor-leaders.

August 24.—According to advices from London, seven hundred moderate-minded Irishmen of all parties and creeds come together in Dublin in the first united Irish attempt to bridge the issue between the Sinn Fein and the British Government. A resolution was adopted declaring the conference was convinced peace could be obtained by the British Government's granting Ireland full national self-government which would make special provision for Ulster.

The Albanians have gained a victory over the Serbs in the Dibra region, says a report from London. The Serbs lost two thousand men.

It is officially confirmed in London that the Lord Milner Mission recommends independence for Egypt, of the Cuban variety. Egypt will be left to rule and guard herself, the British merely having treaty rights giving assured safety to her route to India through the Suez Canal.

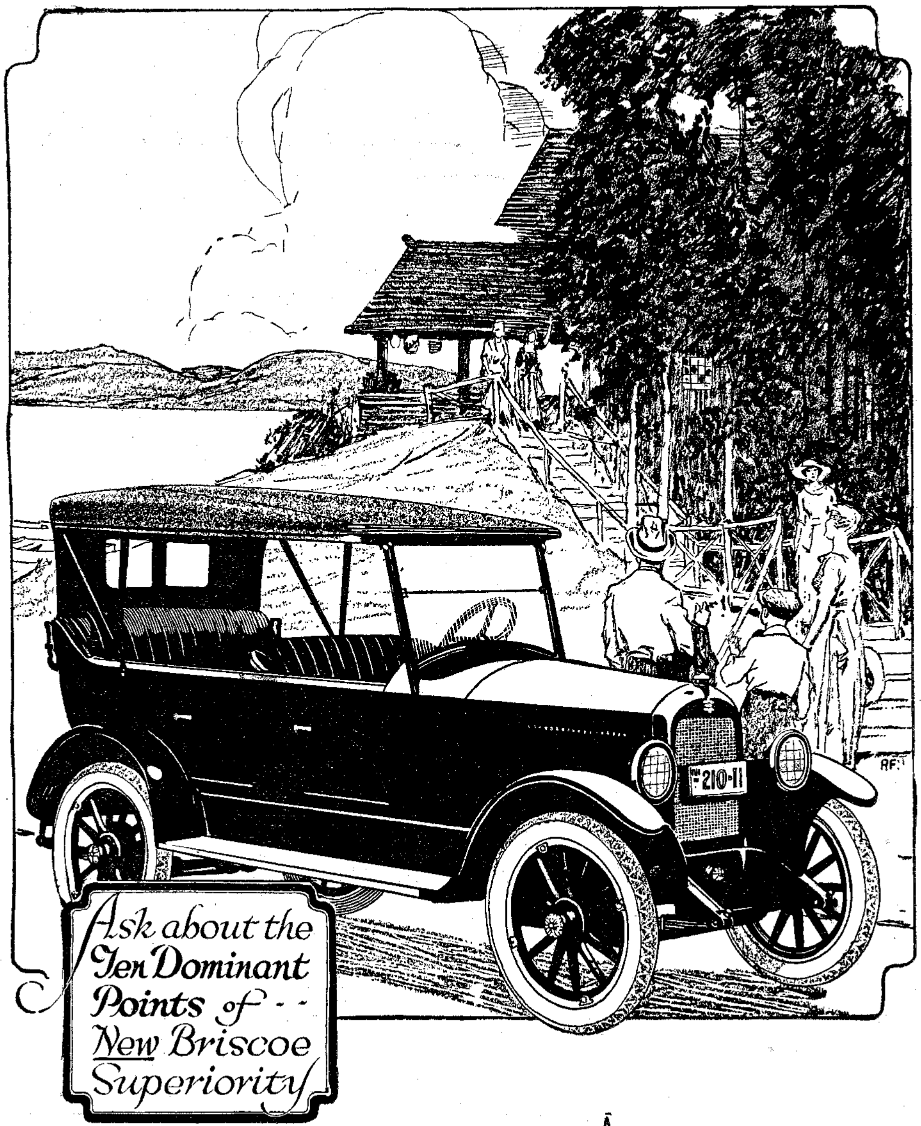
It is reported from Managua that several persons were killed and there was bloodshed in many towns throughout Nicaragua during disturbances incident to the recent registration of voters for the Presidential election. Thousands are said to have been deprived of their registration privileges.

Pedro Zamora, the Jalisco bandit, offers to surrender, according to information from Mexico City. It is said that the foreigners held by Zamora for ransom will not be harmed.

DOMESTIC

August 18.—The Tennessee House of Representatives by a vote of 49 to 47 ratifies the amendment to the Federal Constitution giving the suffrage to women. Tennessee being the thirty-sixth State to ratify, the amendment now becomes a part of the Constitution as soon as it has been promulgated by the Secretary of State. By the amendment, 9,500,000 women voters will be added to the 17,500,000 who, by State enactment, already possess the suffrage.

August 19.—The Public Service Commission of New York State refuses to permit the railroads to charge within that State



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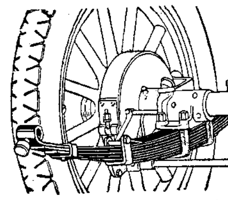

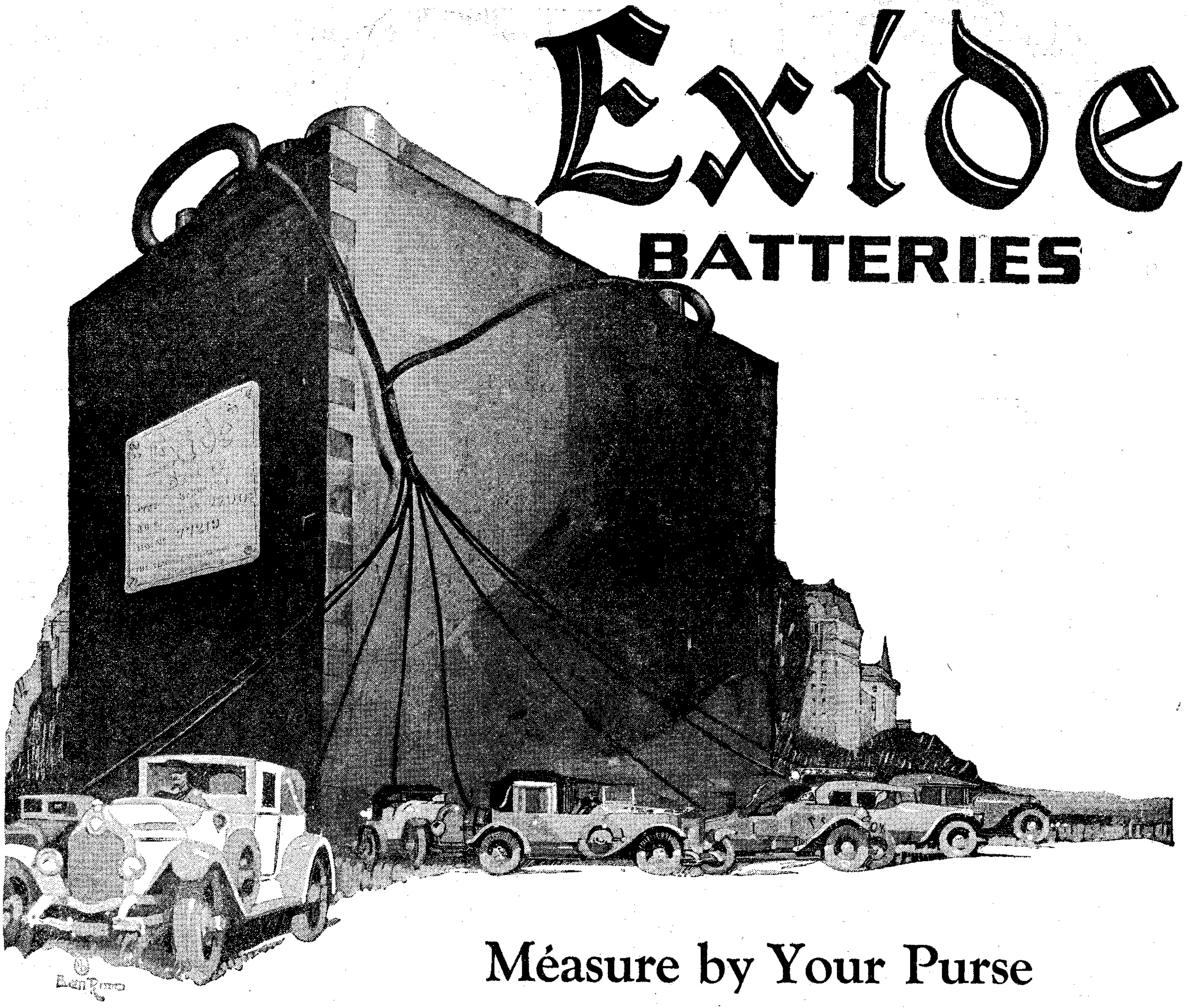

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

the increased passenger-rates authorized by the Federal Commission. The forty per cent. increase in freight-rates would be allowed, however.

Trunk-line railroads of the United States incurred a deficit of $15,616,328 on June operations, according to a preliminary report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

August 21.—According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, just issued, the gross tonnage of United States shipping has been increased by more than five hundred per cent. since 1914, standing now at 16,049,000 tons, which is second only to Great Britain, with 18,330,000 tons.

Indorsement by the Socialist party of the United States, with certain reservations, of the Russian Third International is announced by the party's executive committee at Pittsburgh as the outcome of a referendum vote taken under instructions of the national convention held in New York in May. The program of the Third International which met in Moscow July 21 to August 8 was to consolidate and organize world revolution.

August 23.—The Socialist party of America, according to a statement issued by its executive committee in Pittsburgh, goes on record as opposed to the Socialist party in Poland on the ground that the latter has become a tool of the Imperialist victors of the Entente.

The War Department announces that the removal of bodies of American soldiers, buried in France will begin on September 15.

The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities: Kansas City, Mo., 324,410, an increase of 76,029; Salt Lake City, Utah, 159,282, an increase of 27,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 314,194, an increase of 80,544; Syracuse, N. Y., 171,717, an increase of 34,468.

August 24.—The four United States airplanes flying from Mineola, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, arrive at the latter place. They started from Mineola on July 21, but their actual flying time from New York to Nome was fifty-five hours.

Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, mails to Secretary of State Colby, President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, and the Speaker of the lower House of Congress the certification of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Tennessee legislature. Tennessee opponents of woman suffrage announce that they will file suit for an injunction in the District of Columbia, directed against Secretary Colby, to prevent him from proclaiming the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Forward, the Gas Brigade.—General Swinton warns us that, when the next war comes along, we shall all be killed by gas. But we have an idea that the politicians will have done the trick for us long before that.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Stationary.—Mr. Pester—"Ah, honey! You are still worth your weight in gold to me."

His Wife—"I think you're perfectly horrid. You told me that years ago, and everything has gone up since them."—*Boston Globe.*

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There is pride in having your office up-to-date—in using devices that people know simplify work, save time, labor and money.

Stamps are money—and the *one* thing that is absolutely indispensable to business and professional people. You *must keep* them; you *must handle* them; and you *must affix* them.

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FREE TRIAL AND ADVICE—A Multipost will be sent to any office on Free Trial upon mere request; also, our mail experts will give Free Advice on the systematizing of mailing departments. Write for Trial or Booklet.

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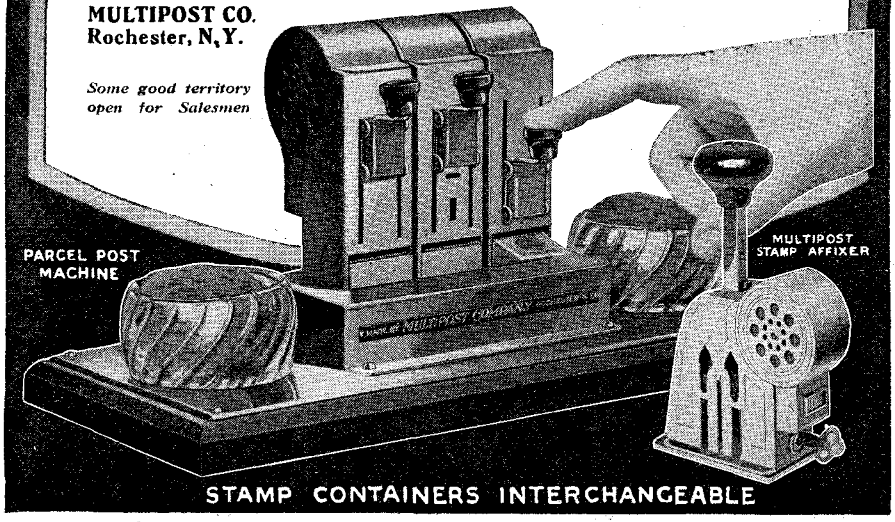

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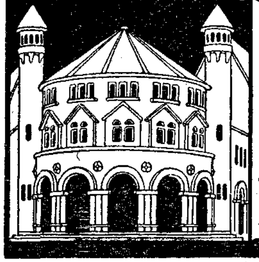
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The most exquisite perfume ever produced. Made without alcohol. Bottle with long glass stopper containing enough for 6 months, Lilac or Crabapple $1.50; Lily of the Valley, Rose or Violet $2.00. At druggists or by mail. Send 20 cts. stamps for miniature bottle. Send $1.00 for Souvenir Box of five 25 cent bottles—five different odors.
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Send $1.00 For Five 25¢ Bottles

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

WHAT BECAME OF THE GOLD IN THE CZAR'S TREASURY

WHEN the war broke in 1914 the Russian gold reserve in the vaults of the State Bank at Petrograd had reached a record figure—about 1,601,000,000 rubles—the greatest relative amount in the world. Many rumors have been published concerning the disposition of it: The Bank of England was getting some via Canada; it was being handed over to Germany under the Brest-Litovsk treaty; it was being spent abroad on propaganda; the Bolsheviki were offering to exchange it for necessary commodities; the Czecho-Slovak movement captured some at Kazan; the Siberian Government at Omsk and the later Kolchak régime were using it for credit transactions abroad, etc.

"The true story of the fate of the Russian gold" upon the deposition of the Czar, W. J. Novitsky claims to be telling in the New York *Times*, and his account "appears to be official," in the opinion of the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which reprints it. Mr. Novitsky was formerly Assistant Minister of Finance in the All-Russian (Kerensky) Government. One purpose of his story is to throw light on the amount of gold in the hands of the Soviet Government that might be used as a basis of credits in the exchange of goods.

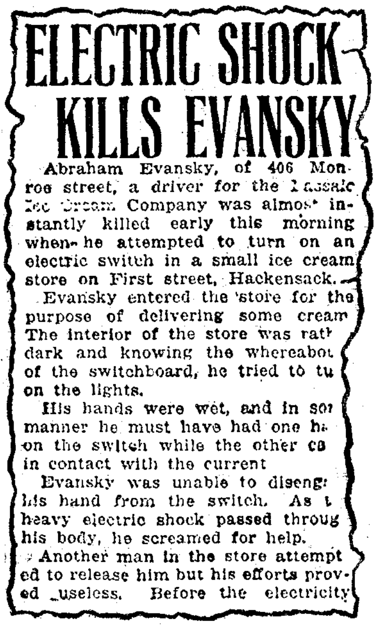
The policy of reenforcing the gold fund began soon after the Russo-Japanese War, says Mr. Novitsky, under Count Kokovtzeff, Minister of Finance. The record figure of 1,601,000,000 rubles (exclusive of gold on current accounts outside of Russia) had been facilitated by abundant crops and increased gold production in Siberia. Proceeds of railway loans abroad were also used for the acquisition of metal there on Russian treasury account, while settlement with railway companies in Russia was effected in rubles. Mr. Novitsky explains that—

> In spite of having entered the war with such an ample gold stock, Russia's position, from the view-point of finance, was much weaker than that of other belligerents. The mass of her rural population was not accustomed to subscribing to loans and the small capacity of the Russian interior market forced the Government to cover the greater part of the war-expenditure by increased issues of paper money. The necessity of payment credits abroad for war-supplies and the coupons of Russian external loans, and the impossibility in the first months of the war of obtaining credits from the Allies, forced the Government to embark upon the policy of spending its gold reserve.

Of the shipments to England and Sweden Mr. Novitsky says:

> The first shipment of gold from Russia to England, called for by the agreement between the British and Russian Governments, amounted to £8,000,000 and took place in October, 1914. The secrecy of the shipment was guarded by all possible precautions. The cruiser *Drake* and the military transport *Mantois*, upon reaching Archangel, were kept in the open sea at a distance of thirty miles from the land, and the gold was transboarded during the night from lighters and barges. Notwithstanding all measures of secrecy, Germany became aware of this shipment, and on the way to England the *Drake* and the *Mantois* met with mine-fields sown by German submarine mine-layers. The gold was safely delivered to Liverpool, but the fate of the two vessels, which were damaged while conveying it, forced the Government to refrain from further shipments via this route. Subsequent shipments were conveyed by rail to Vladivostok and from there on board Japanese cruisers to Vancouver, B. C.
>
> The shipment above referred to of £8,000,000 was a sale of Russian gold to Great Britain. Its proceeds were rapidly exhausted, and in order to obtain credits in pounds sterling, urgently needed by Russia for the successful prosecution of the war, two financial agreements were entered into between the two governments providing for shipments by Russia to England of gold to the amounts of £40,000,000 and of £20,000,000, respectively.
>
> Shipments were made partly to Japan and partly to Canada. In accordance with an agreement between the British Admiralty and the Naval Ministry of Japan, shipments on board of Japanese men-of-war were under Japanese convoy. In the same way £20,000,000 was shipped under a second agreement from Moscow in February, 1917, a short while before the revolution.
>
> Under the agreements, in exchange for the gold shipped, credits were granted to Russia in England; under the first for £300,000,000 and under the second for £150,000,000.
>
> In connection with these arrangements, and as an outcome of same, there originated the important liability by Russia in favor of England, which, with other credits opened in favor of Russia, amounted to about £561,000,000 at the time of the Bolshevik upheaval.
>
> The above shipments of gold actually decreased the Russian stock by £68,000,000 ($330,000,000).
>
> In addition to these shipments the Russian Government, in order to pay in Sweden for war-contracts, started in the fall of 1917, on the very eve of the Bolshevik upheaval, negotiations with a syndicate of Swedish banks for a credit in kronen on delivery to Sweden of gold to the value of $2,500,000. This gold was shipped to Stockholm in October, 1917, and is still kept in the Swedish Riksbank.
>
> These are all the credit operations connected with the shipment of gold from Russia during the world-war. However, further operations of depositing gold were effected by the Government of Admiral Kolchak much later, in the fall of 1919, as I will tell later.

The story of what happened to the gold on hand when the Bolsheviki came into



ELECTRIC SHOCK KILLS EVANSKY

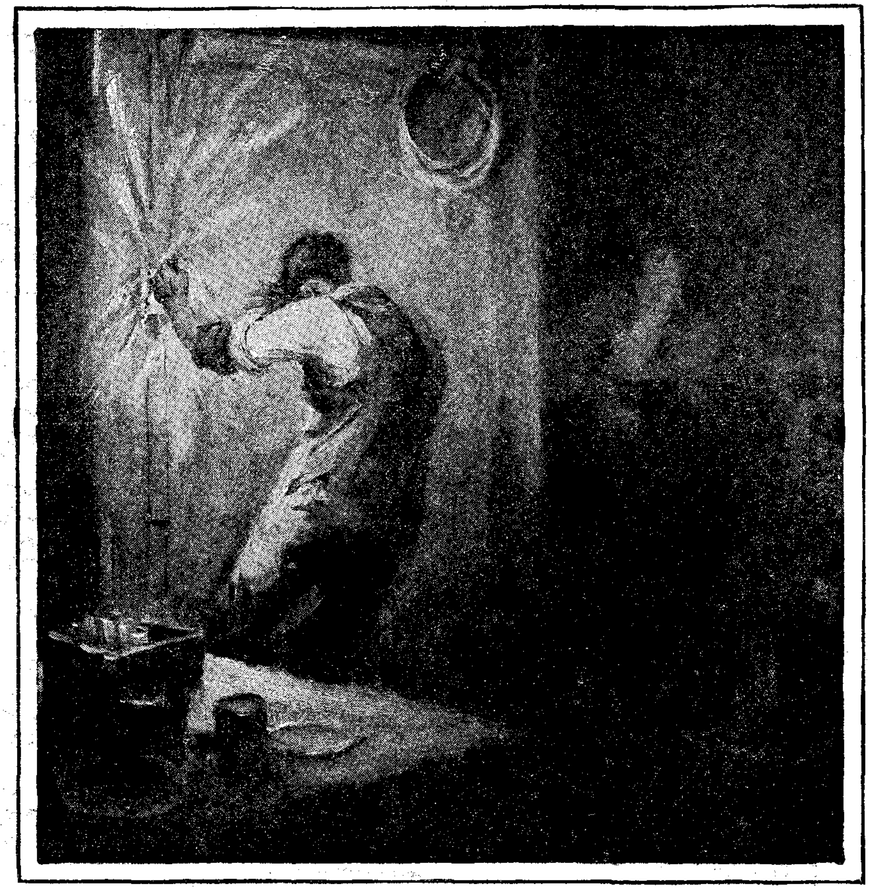
Abraham Evansky, of 406 Monroe street, a driver for the Passaic Ice Cream Company was almost instantly killed early this morning when he attempted to turn on an electric switch in a small ice cream store on First street, Hackensack.

Evansky entered the store for the purpose of delivering some cream The interior of the store was rat dark and knowing the whereabo of the switchboard, he tried to tu on the lights.

His hands were wet, and in so manner he must have had one h on the switch while the other ca in contact with the current

Evansky was unable to diseng his hand from the switch. As t heavy electric shock passed throug his body, he screamed for help.

Another man in the store attempted to release him but his efforts proved useless. Before the electricity



Groping through darkness, he found —the exposed knife switch

Clutching, clinging, he held it—until death

GROPING, feeling his way slowly through the darkness ahead, he reached the switch . . . . but—

His hands were wet—it was an exposed knife switch. He grasped it—he couldn't let go. The heavy electric current, shooting through his body, held him . . . . until death.

All over the land protest is going up

From everywhere an outcry, in ever-increasing intensity, is heard against the needless waste of life and property caused by the exposed knife switch.

Fire marshals are ruling against it; safety officials are branding it as dangerous; labor unions are denouncing it; electrical societies are condemning it; architects and contractors are blacklisting it; from every side comes the demand from authorities—*the exposed knife switch must go.*

State Fire Marshal H. H. Friedley of Indiana, in ruling against the exposed knife switch, describes it as "one of the most prolific causes of loss of life and property." John S. Horan, State Fire Marshal of West Virginia, has called it "one of the most dangerous fire and accident hazards in existence."

A total of "$1,183,674 was lost in Michigan during the year 1919, by fires due to defective installation of wires and carelessness in attending," says Fire Marshal Frank H. Ellsworth of Michigan. Fire Marshal L. T. Hussey of Kansas has joined these progressive states with a similar ruling "to protect the lives and property of the State of Kansas."

The Western Association of Electrical Inspectors, in convention at St. Louis, January 27, 28 and 29, 1920, went on record without a dissenting vote as being in favor of the use of enclosed switches.

The Square D Safety Switch

The Square D Safety Switch is an absolute safeguard against shock, fire, and industrial accident of any kind.

It is a simple knife switch in a pressed-steel housing—externally operated. A handle on the outside does all the work.

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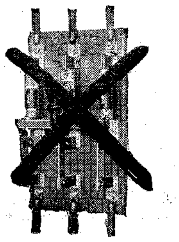
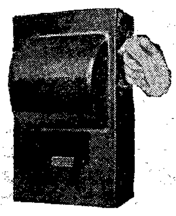


The dangerous exposed knife switch



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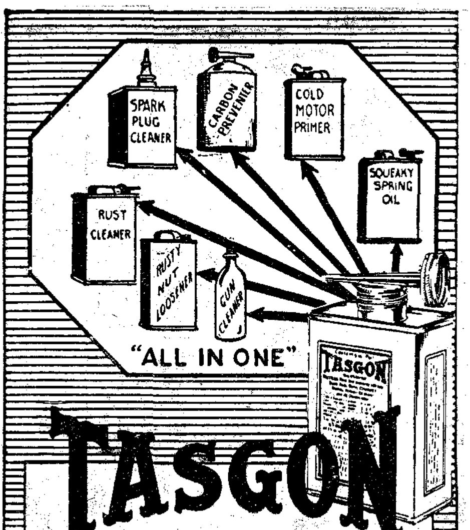

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What Next ?

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

power in November, 1917, begins with Mr. Novitsky's statement that "of the gold that remained in Russia up to the moment of the Bolshevik upheaval, to the amount of more than six hundred million dollars, half was stored in Samara and then in Kazan, the remaining part in Moscow and in Petrograd."

Forced to accept all the conditions dictated by Germany, the Soviet Government was obliged to ship to Berlin, out of the Moscow funds, $160,000,000 (320,000,000 rubles) in accordance with the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty. We know that this gold represented one-third part of the levy imposed upon Russia. The second third part consisted of 320,000,000 rubles, credit notes of the old issue, or so-called Romanof notes, discounted at 110 marks per 100 rubles, and amounted consequently to 352,000,000 German marks. The rate of exchange of 110 marks, as mentioned above, did not correspond with the rates prevailing at that time in Scandinavian countries, and the application of it by the Germans can be explained only by the fact that they adopted as a basis a new gold parity and not the actual exchange rate. Owing to this, the Germans received gold to the equivalent of 320,000,000 credit rubles, and, therefore, gold also must be returned to Russia in the future in the amount of 352,000,000 marks.

The last one-third lot of the levy shipped to Germany consisted of manufactured articles and cotton, which, under the guise of requisition and confiscation, had been taken away by the Bolshevik Government from Russia, and in the main part from Moscow industrials and merchants. The value of these goods, in accordance with information at hand, exceeds greatly the value of either of the two items previously mentioned, as the Bolsheviki handed the Germans goods in accordance with a valuation established on a friendly arbitrary basis which was, at any rate, much lower than the prices prevailing at that time on the Russian markets.

The gold which represented the first one-third part of the Russian contribution was, in obedience to the conditions of the armistice, handed over by Germany to the Allies in the fall of 1918, and is now stored in the Banque de France.

As to the gold stored in Samara and Kazan, Mr. Novitsky gives this history:

In June, 1918, when the Czecho-Slovak movement originated along the lower course of the Volga River, which resulted in the overthrow of the Soviet rule in the area where the Czecho-Slovak forces operated, the Soviet Government evacuated from Samara to Kazan part of the gold reserve stored with the Samara branch of the State Bank. There was already stored in the vaults of the local branch of the State Bank in Kazan a small quantity of gold, brought thither from central Russia in the course of the war with Germany.

When, in the following month, the Bolsheviki were forced to evacuate Kazan, they had no time to spare to lift the gold which remained, in the amount of slightly more than thirty thousand poods—three hundred and thirty million dollars. It was thus captured from them.

The figure of forty thousand poods gold

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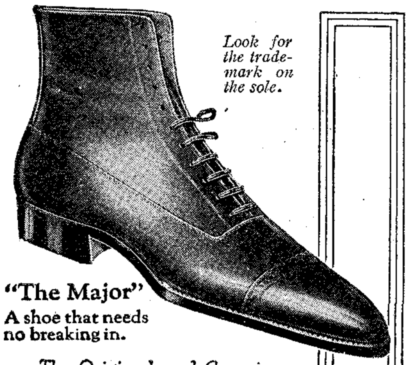

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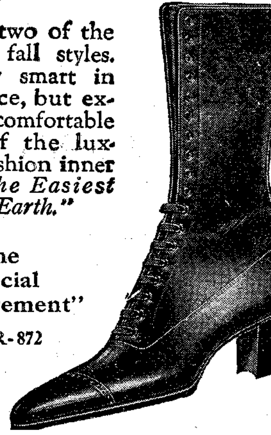

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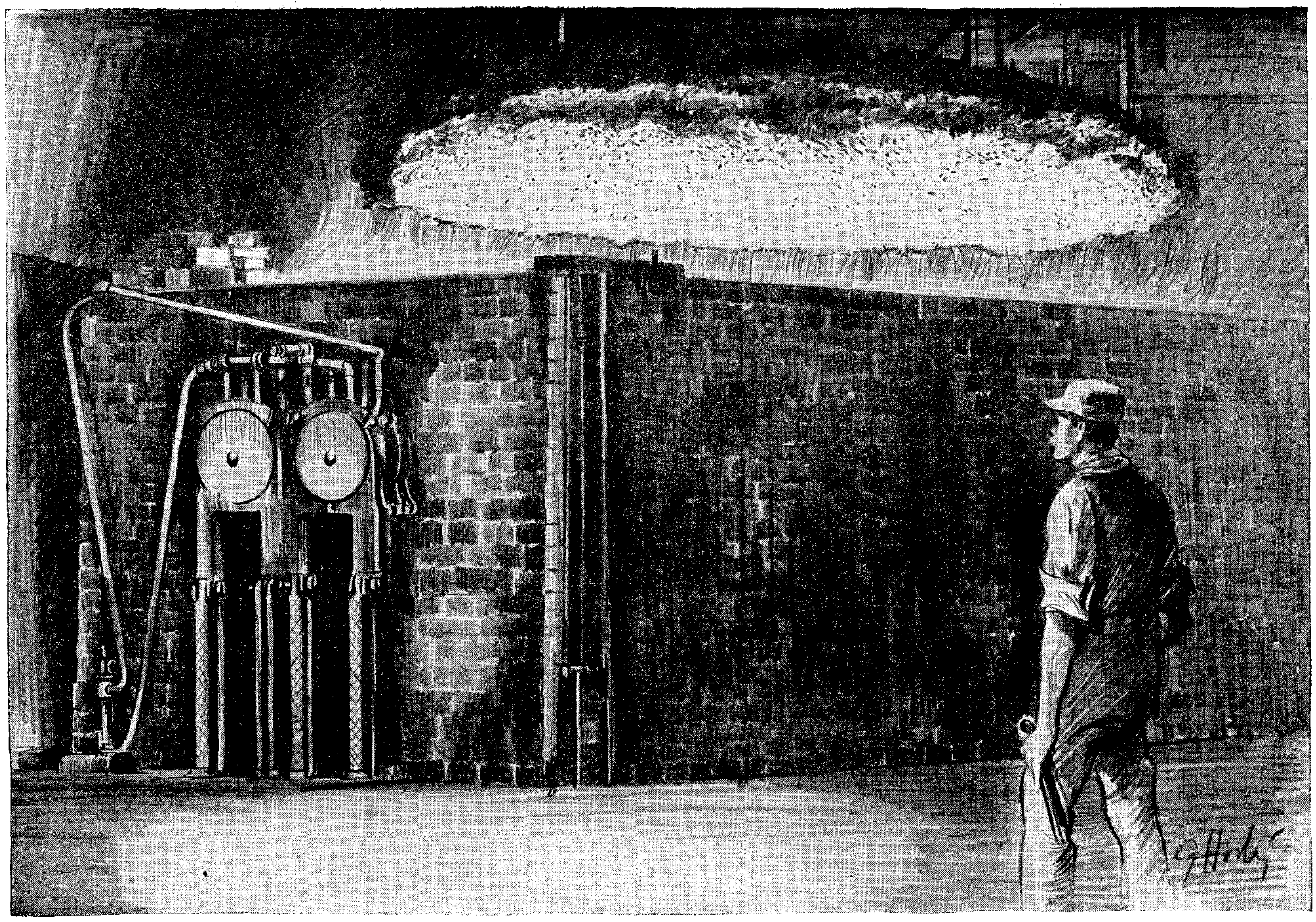

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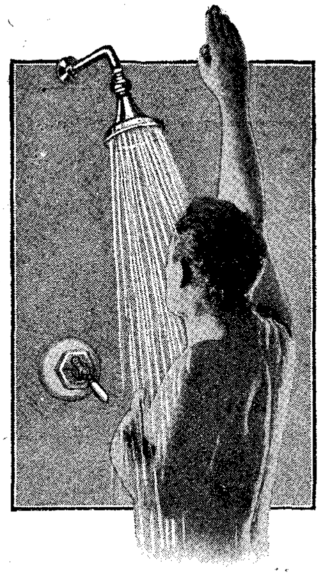

Bathe where the water is always fresh and clean

YOU use the water *once* when you bathe the shower way. It drives from the shower head in a healthful stream that sparkles with freshness as it strikes your back, your chest, your entire body. Then it drains off, leaving your skin clean, your nerves revived and you "on your toes."

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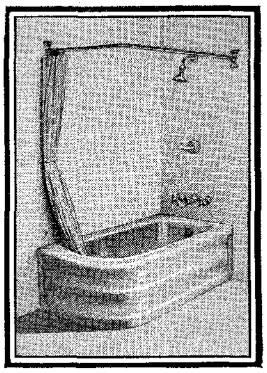

Here's the Speakman 952½ Mixometer shower installed over a built-in tub—an ideal installation. There's plenty of room inside the curtain.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

[one pood equals 36 lbs.], which is often seen in all documents, official as well as private, does not correspond with the actual state of things. This exaggeration can be explained by the probability that the estimate has accepted as pure gold the weight of alloy from which silver was not yet separated, and that the weight of tare was included. The balance-sheet of the State Bank in Omsk gives as a basic figure the amount of $332,915,653—30,563 poods in coin and bars; also two thousand poods (about seventy-two thousand pounds) of gold and silver alloys of various concentration.

The gold from Kazan in the latter part of August, 1918, was transported on steamers and barges to Samara and was stored there up to the moment when the members of the Constituent Assembly left for Ufa, whence the gold was also moved.

When the members of the Constituent Assembly were at Ufa negotiations were conducted with the Siberian Government, at that time already formed in Omsk, regarding the fusion and formation of a coalition government. Under the pressure of the Bolsheviki the People's Government decided to move from Ufa to Tcheliabinsk, to remove thereto the gold reserve, while at the same time continuing negotiations with the Siberian Government.

Here, however, things happened which had not been foreseen by the members of the Constituent Assembly. On the arrival in Tcheliabinsk of the trains of the people's representatives with the trains of gold, the members of the Government went in full quorum in search of a place for the safe storing of the metal. They intended to use the vaults of the State Bank, but on their return to the railway station the trains containing the gold were gone. Upon somebody's orders they had been directed to Omsk, where they duly and safely arrived.

This political *coup* of some of the leaders of the Siberian Government deprived the People's Government of their main assets in negotiations with the Siberian Government. A directory was formed, based upon the principle of coalition between the two Governments, but, as is well known, it did not last very long and was replaced by the supreme authority of Kolchak.

Admiral Kolchak's fate is linked with the supply of gold at Omsk, part of which was spent and part lost to the Bolsheviki, according to this narrative:

The appearance of the gold in Omsk became the subject of great rejoicing by the Siberian Government. All the hopes of economical resurrection of Siberia were based on this gold. Public opinion was for conserving it intact, up to the moment of the convocation of the all-Russian Constituent Assembly; but the lack of equipment for the Siberian Army fighting the Bolsheviki and the demands by the Allies for effective guaranties of payment for arms and ammunition compelled Admiral Kolchak to use the reserve.

In May, 1919, sales of gold began to take place to cover the acquisition of military supplies. Besides, it became necessary to ship gold to Hongkong in connection with the opening in favor of the Omsk Government of a credit by an Anglo-American Syndicate (Baring Brothers Company; Kidder, Peabody & Co.). Altogether there was shipped from Omsk to Vladivostok 13,234 poods—$144,076,719—of which 11,234 poods

—$122,302,997—reached the destination safely, whereas 2,000 poods—$21,773,722—was seized by Ataman Semenoff and held in Tohita.

Of the 11,234 poods which reached Vladivostok, two thousand poods represent alloys of gold with silver and silver with gold, which had been stored in Vladivostok in the vaults of the State Bank. The remaining 9,294.5 poods represent gold employed for the establishment of credit operations. The sale of gold amounted to 3,232 poods—$35,186,333—out of which in May, 1918, there was sold:

To the French Government....	$1,371,745
To Britishers................	5,617,620
In July to Britishers and French	7,599,028
In August to Japanese........	6,989,365
In September to Japanese......	5,443,430
In September to French........	8,165,145
Total....................	$35,186,333

Deposits of gold have been effected for 6,002 poods—$65,342,940—as follows: For the Japanese operations (credit of thirty million yen), $16,330,291; for operation with the Anglo-American Syndicate, $46,835,277; for the purchase of rifles and machine guns in America, $2,177,372; total, $65,342,940.

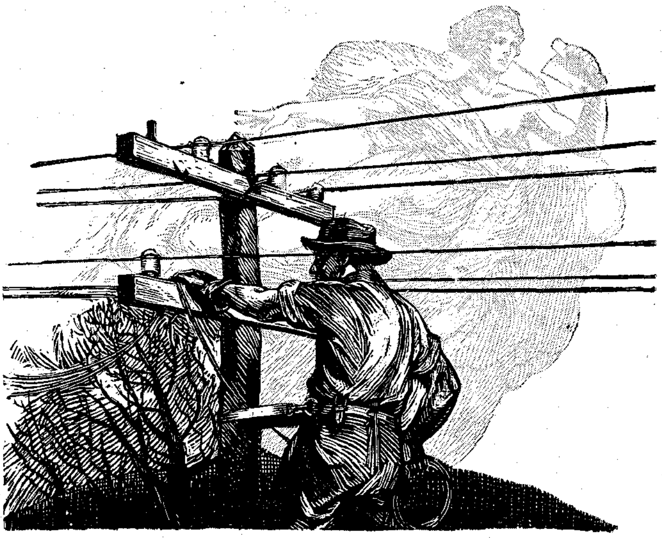
So that out of the original deposit of $332,915,653 gold in Omsk on the date of the evacuation of the city there remained $210,406,692.

Admiral Kolchak loaded this gold within ten days, from October 28 to November 8, into forty cars formed into a special train. He formed trains under the letters A, B, C, D, E, and with an armored train they left Omsk in the course of November 12 and in the night following. Omsk was occupied on the night of November 15. The Admiral himself proceeded in Train B. The gold was carried in Train D, and the Trains A, B, C, and E carried his staff, chancery, and the guard.

At Tatarskaia, 125 versts from Omsk, Train B collided with the rear of the train with the gold, and in the collision a fire started that destroyed eight cars, while eighty men of the guard were killed and thirty men wounded. Cases and boxes containing gold were lost from some of the cars.

After the gold had been reloaded into new cars, the trains arrived safely at Novonikolaievsk, where they remained up to December 4. On that day it became possible to organize for proceeding to the east. The Czechs, who up to that time had seized all locomotives for the purpose of evacuating their troops, refused to let Admiral Kolchak have the seven locomotives required by him, and these were placed at his disposal only after foreign representatives had intervened and pressure had been exerted upon the Czechs by General Syrovoy. At this moment the congestion of traffic had reached its maximum and the capacity of the road had been reduced to two trains in twenty-four hours. As a consequence, four trains of Admiral Kolchak's were left in Krassnoiarsk and only two reached Nijneudinsk—the train on which the Admiral personally was proceeding and the train with the gold.

As is now generally known, events took place in Nijneudinsk which forced Admiral Kolchak to leave his train, as well as the train of gold. Believing the promises of General Janin, transmitted to him by the Czechs, guaranteeing a free passage to the east in a Czech detachment, Admiral Kolchak, with twenty-eight persons of his entourage and officers of the convoy, moved into one of the cars, which was later coupled



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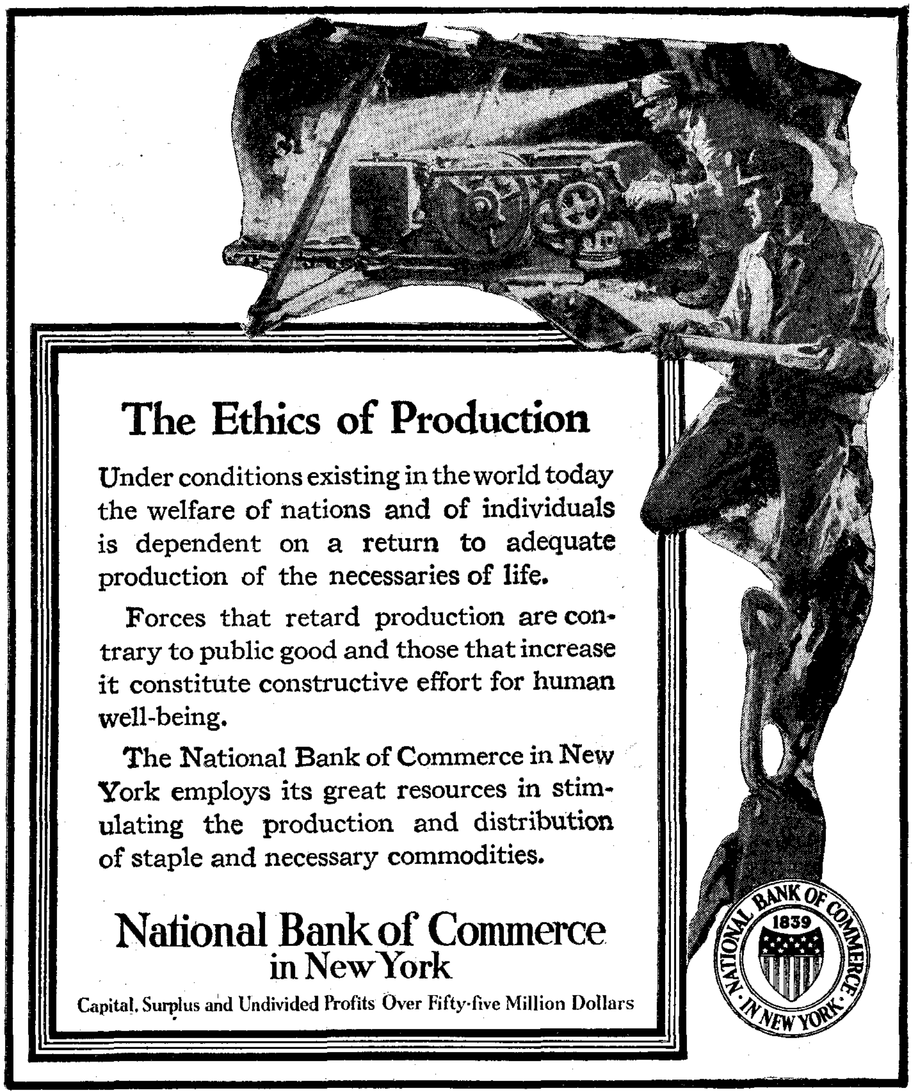

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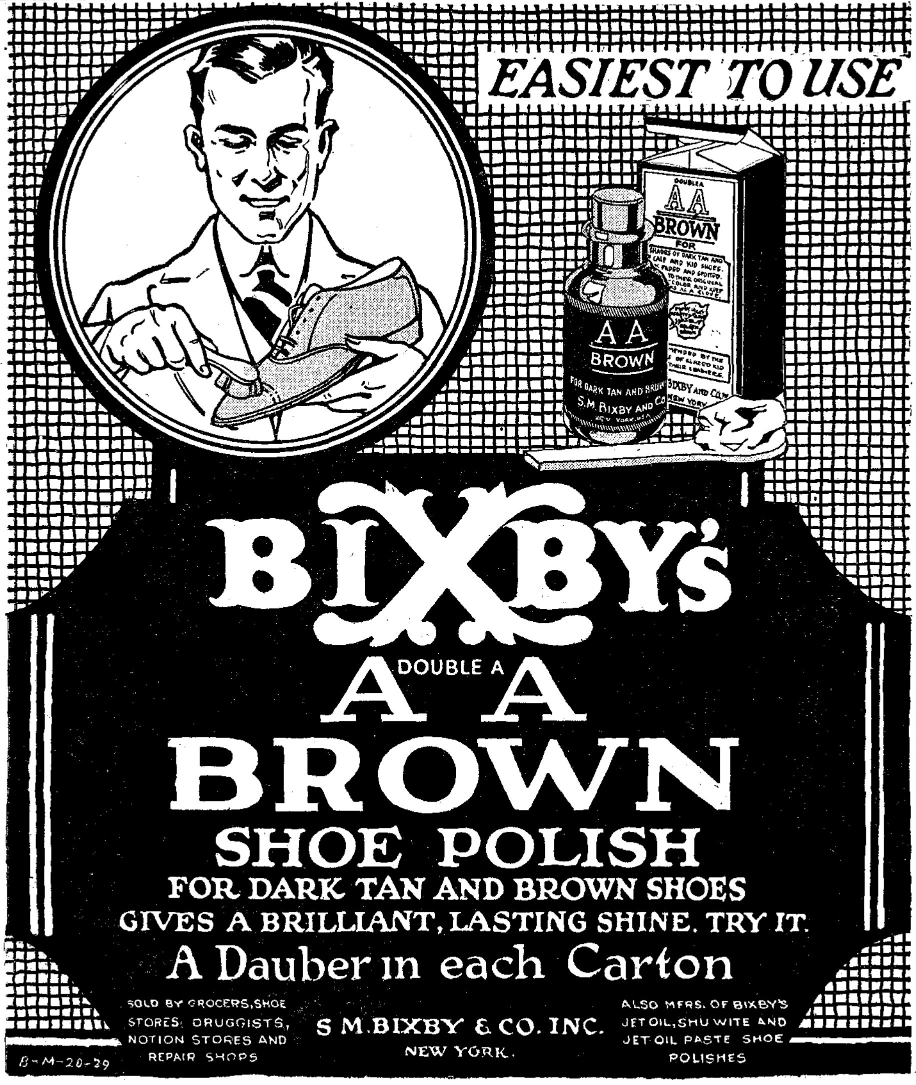

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

to the train of the 6th Czech Regiment. On January 7 this train, decorated with flags of all the Allies, left Nijneudinsk for Irkutsk. There the Czech convoy was dismissed and Kolchak was handed over to the Socialists.

The tragic death of Admiral Kolchak has to a certain extent a connection with the question of this gold. Unwilling, despite the requests of his Ministers, to be separated from it and send it to Irkutsk, the Admiral to a certain extent delayed his movement to the east. Without the gold he should have reached Irkutsk prior to December 24, the day upon which the Socialist *coup* took place, and his fate would, in all probability, have been different.

The fate of the train with the gold left in Nijneudinsk is uncertain. The responsibility for its safety must fall entirely upon the Czecho-Slovak Army. In accordance with the agreement at the end of January, 1920, calling for an armistice between the Bolsheviki and the Czechs, this gold was transferred to the representative of the Bolsheviki, as a condition of the authorization for the Czech trains to proceed unmolested through the Bolshevik lines on their way to the east.

Concerning the amount of gold now within Soviet Russia, the writer does not give a tabulated summary. Apparently some two thousand five hundred poods accrued from Siberian production. Most of the secreted gold coin, estimated at five hundred million rubles, is believed to be still in hiding; a minor part of the gold specie held by private banks may have been taken. It is pointed out that in Russia silver objects have always been more popular than gold, so that confiscation of church and palace treasures would not represent great gains in gold. Mr. Novitsky concludes: "Supposing even twenty to thirty million dollars to have been received by the Government of Soviet Russia from the above sources, one should not take this into consideration in the final reckoning of the gold now in the hands of the Bolsheviki."

No Chance.—SYMPATHETIC OLD LADY—"And when you went down for the third time the whole of your past life, of course, flashed before your eyes?"

LONGSHORE BILLY—"I expect it did, mum, but I 'ad 'em shut at the time, so I missed it."—*Punch* (*London*).

Fifty-fifty.—"Y'know, you're not a bad-looking sort of a girl."

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"Well, we're square—you'd think so even if I didn't say so."—*The Bulletin* (*Sydney*).

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Hal Fur Motor Truck Co.
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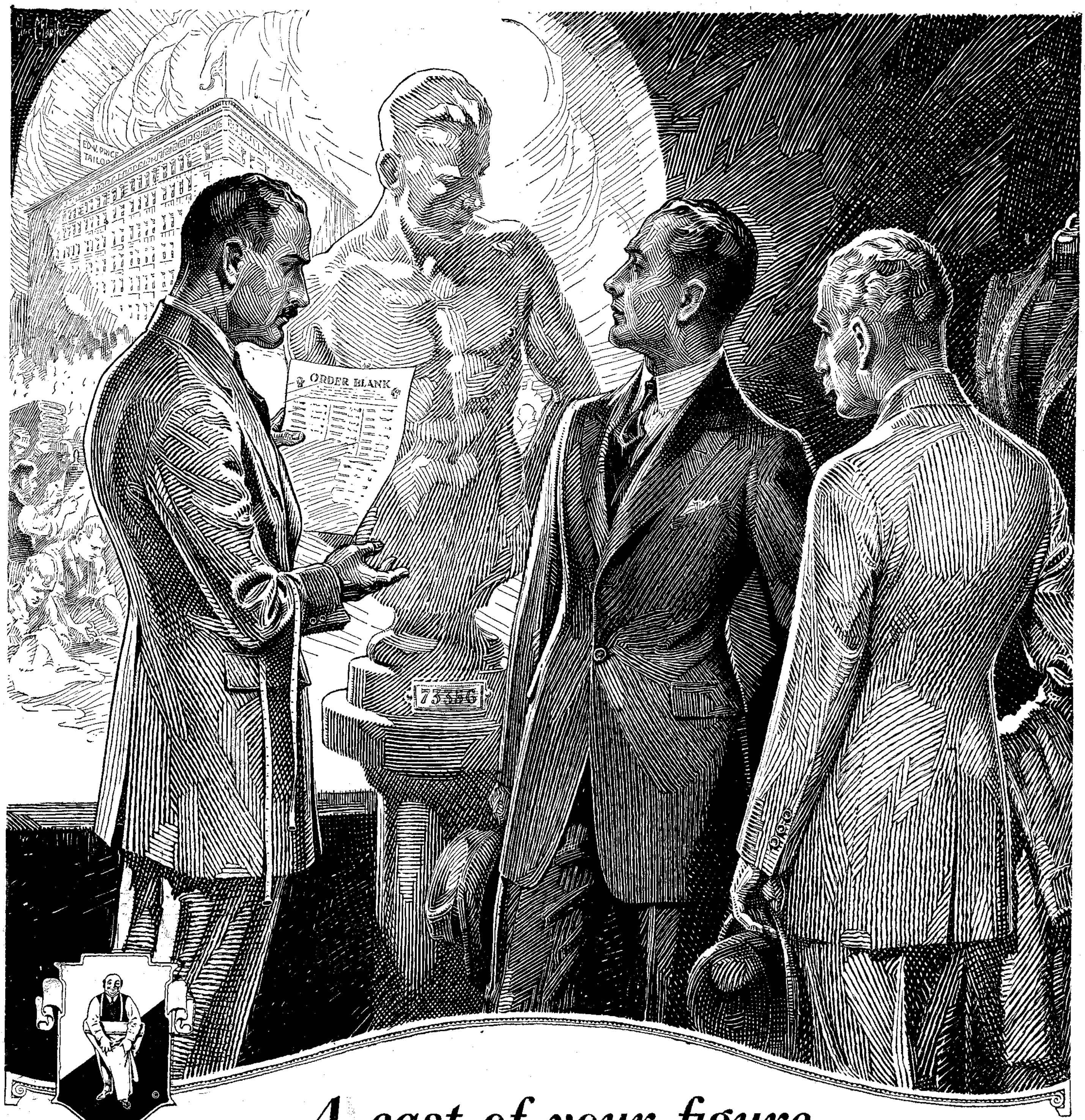

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Every Little Bit Helps.—Maybe one swallow doesn't make a summer, but it would brighten it up considerably.—*Cartoons Magazine.*

No Longer His.—"I thought you owned an automobile."

"I do, but I taught the wife to drive it, and now I'm back to the street-cars."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Help!—"Hear about Nutley's getting stung by a rattler last week?"

"Gosh, no! How did it happen?"

"He bought a used flivver without first testing it."—*Buffalo Express.*

Profitable.—MARIE—"Well, dear, did you have a good month at the beach?"

MAUD—"Splendid! I was given seven engagement-rings, and only had to return three of them."—*Boston Transcript.*

Humble Applicant.—"Have you any cooks on hand?"

"Six in the anteroom."

"Ask 'em to look me over and see if there is anybody here I might suit."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Instalment Steak.—MR. JIGGS—"Just think, I have a porterhouse steak!"

MRS. JIGGS—"My word! Where did you get it?"

MR. JIGGS—"From the instalment butcher, $1 down and $1 a week."—*Omaha Herald.*

Preparedness.—HE (to the fair one)—"Gracious! What's that clicking sound—woodpeckers?"

SHE—"No, darling! It's the man taking moving pictures of your proposal to me, to be used in case I have to sue you for breach of promise."—*Dallas News.*

Discreet Bishop.—A bishop was addressing a large assembly of Sunday-school children, and wound up by asking in a very condescending way: "And, now, is there any little boy or little girl who would like to ask me a question?" After a pause he repeated the question, whereupon a little shrill voice cried out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh! ah, I see," said the bishop. "And now is there any little boy or girl who would like to answer Mary's question?"—*Liverpool Post.*

Missing Accomplishment.—"It is a strange thing," said the professor. "I was shaved this morning by a man who really is, I suppose, a little above being a barber. I know of my own knowledge that he studied at Heidelberg and spent several years in other foreign educational centers. I know, also, that he has contributed scientific articles to our best magazines and has numbered among his intimate friends men of the highest social standing. And yet," soliloquized the professor, "he can't shave a man decently." "By Jove," exclaimed young Rounder in astonishment, "What is he a barber for, with all those accomplishments?" "Oh, he isn't a barber," said the professor, yawning. "You see, I shaved myself this morning."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Horrible Example.—Overwork has killed a worker at a coal-mine in Ohio. Millions will take warning from this.—*Buffalo Express.*

Squandering Begins at Home.—Most of us don't want the Government to squander our money because we want to do it ourselves.—*El Paso Herald.*

One Result.—If gasoline goes to fifty cents a gallon one result will be that there will be a lot of people buying gasoline at fifty cents a gallon.—*New York Mail.*

Food Saving.—"Well, Ezri, how'd jer make out with yer summer boarders this year?"

"Fine! Best season I ever had. There was seven, all told—three couples in love an' a dyspeptic."—*Life.*

Undecided.—VISITOR—"Why does your servant go about the house with her hat on?"

MISTRESS—"Oh, she's a new girl. She only came this morning, and hasn't yet made up her mind whether she'll stay."—*Punch (London).*

Hard for Her.—"I understand that in the new play Alice has quite a difficult part."

"Difficult? Why, she doesn't say a word."

"Well, isn't that difficult for Alice?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Lucky for the Artist.—PERSON WITH ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT—"The fact is, that not one purchaser out of ten knows a good picture from a bad one."

JOVIAL LOOKER-ON (with good intent)—"Bit er luck for some of you blokes, anyway—ain't it?"—*London Mail.*

To Be or Not to Be.

I'd rather be a Could Be
  If I could not be an Are,
For a Could Be is a Maybe
  With a chance of touching par.
I'd rather be a Has Been
  Than a Might Have Been by far;
For a Might Have Been has never been,
  But a Has was once an Are.

—*Stanford Chaparral.*

A Time for Caution.—"I suppose your motto is, 'Make hay while the sun shines,'" remarked the summer boarder who tries to be genial.

"It used to be," answered Farmer Corntossel. "But lately I have been a little bit careful not to mention sunshine for fear the hired man would insist on havin' extra help to hold an umbrella over him while he worked."—*Washington Star.*

Mental Exhaustion.—The golfer who was employing him was playing very badly, and the caddie threw himself down on the grass at one point and watched him. When the man had at last succeeded in getting his ball out of the bunker, he glanced toward the boy and remarked: "You must be tired, lying down at this time of day."

"I ain't tired of carrying," said the caddie, "but I certainly am tired of counting."—*Boston Transcript.*

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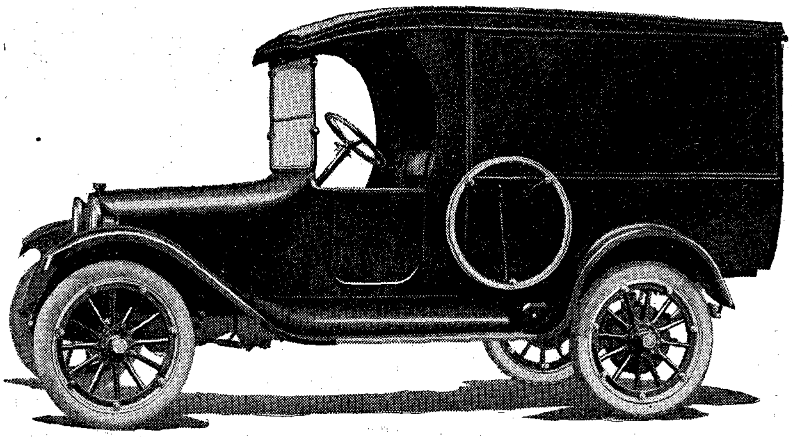


THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"V. L.," Painesville, Minn.—"Can you give me any information about the derivation of the phrase 'to go scott free'?"

The expression *scot-free*, *scot*, or *shot*, means the reckoning or bill; therefore, *scot-free* means free of all charge; compare the expression "to pay one's shot." The word comes from Anglo-Saxon *sceotan*, to throw down in payment; Old French *escot*, payment of one's own share of a common expense, Italian *scotto*, the reckoning at an inn; Icelandic *skot*, a contribution; Low German *scheten*, to cash, *schott*, contribution. Compare Gaelic *sgot*, part or share.

"R. A. B.," Berkeley, Cal.—"Please give the correct pronunciations of the operas *Aïda*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and *Pagliacci*."

The pronunciations you seek are as follows:—*Aïda*, *a-i'da*—first *a* as in *art*, *i* as in *police*, second *a* as in *final*; *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *ka"val-le-ri'a*—first *a* as in *art*, second *a* as in *artistic*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *police*, third *a* as in *artistic*; *rus"ti-ka'na*—*u* as in *full*, *i* as in *police*, first *a* as in *art*, second *a* as in *artistic*; *Pagliacci*, *pa"li-a'chi*—first *a* as in *artistic*, *i's* as in *police*, second *a* as in *art*, *ch* as in *chin*.

"W. E. W.," Red Oak, Iowa.—"Kindly inform me whether the hyphen should be used in the name of David Lloyd-George."

According to the latest *Who's Who* (English), there is no hyphen in the British Premier's name

"H. G.," Augusta, Me.—"Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct—'There *is* plenty of opportunities' or 'There *are* plenty of opportunities'?"

While *plenty* is construed as a singular or plural, according to the thought, as "There *is* plenty of sugar in the barrel," or "There *are* plenty of men willing to work," the phrase "plenty of opportunities" expresses a plural thought (and is what is commonly styled a noun phrase), and must take a verb in the plural—"There *are* plenty of opportunities."

"V. M. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the origin of the expression, 'In the lap of the gods,' or 'On the knees of the gods.'"

The *locus classicus* for the Hellenism "on the knees of the gods" is Homer's "Iliad," bk. xvii, line 514: "But in truth these things lie *on the knees of the gods*," that is, they are dependent on superhuman disposal or beyond human control or knowledge. See King's "Classical and Foreign Quotations," 3d ed., London, 1904, p. 12, No. 87. In the English Subject Index to his compilation, Dr. King quotes this passage (s. v. "Gods"; p. xxxiv) in the form "on the lap of the gods." The expression "on the knees of the gods" is derived from the pagan practise of placing wax tablets of invocation and prayer on the knees of the gods. There is also another interpretation that is equivalent to fawning, as by constant embraces.

The Homeric phrase also occurs in "The Odyssey," bk. i, lines 9, 267, and 400, and means "dependent on Providence or Fate," that is, "in the hands of God." The figure is common in English literature. Shakespeare ("Richard II.," act v, sc. 2), wrote:

> "Who are the violets now,
> That strew the greene lap of the new-come spring?"

"The Lap of Providence" occurs in Prideaux's "Directions to Churchwardens" (p. 105; 1712); "Bred in the lap of Republican Freedom" may be found in Godwin's "Enquirer," II, xii, 402. Maria Edgeworth and Byron referred to "the lap of luxury"; Duncan wrote of Nelson as being "nursed in the lap of hardship," Keats sang of "Madeline asleep in the lap of legends old," etc.

"H. S. V. W.," Selkirk, N. Y.—"Is the use of the word *insignia* in the sentence 'The flashing red *insignia*' correct?"

All depends on the meaning. If there be more than one *insigne* the plural *insignia* is correct. The word *insignia* is often used nowadays with a verb in the singular instead of in the plural. The correct singular is *insigne*, but *insignia* has been erroneously used as a singular with the plural form *insignias* since 1774. It was so used by Wellington, by Washington Irving, and by Mary Kingsley.

"W. E. H.," Foley, Minn.—"Please give what you consider the climax in 'Julius Cæsar.' Members of our class disagree on this subject."

There are several climaxes in "Julius Cæsar." In act iii, sc. 1, the assassination of Cæsar is the climax of that scene; and the climax in act v, sc. 5, is the death of Brutus.

"V. K.," Porvenir, New Mexico.—"Kindly give the meaning of the Latin phrase, 'Sine qua non.'"

The phrase *sine qua non* means literally "without which not; that which is absolutely indispensable; an essential."

"J. H. F.," St. Louis, Mo.—"What is the 'Quai d'Orsay'?"

The *Quai d'Orsay* is the name of that portion of the left bank of the Seine in Paris that is opposite the Place de la Concorde. From the fact that the Chamber of Deputies and other government buildings face it, its name is used to denote the French Government, as Downing Street is used to denote the English.

"J. M. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I was taught the use of the subjunctive mode 'If I *were*' or 'if it *be*,' where the action is indefinite or in question. Now I notice in editorials, in newspapers, magazines, etc., it is very rarely used. Has this been changed for any reason?"

The forms "If I *were*" and "If it *be*" are correct. *If* has been used repeatedly with the indicative or the subjunctive mode. Formerly the subjunctive was more frequently used. Commercially, "If there *is* . . ." is in common use, and those persons who use it condemn "If there *be* . . ." as pedantic, but the subjunctive mode is still taught by the grammarians, still used in literature, and if it must die will die hard.

"M. J. C.," Coudersport, Pa.—"Is there any authority for spelling the noun *guaranty* the same as the verb *guarantee?* I see the noun spelled *guarantee* and *guarantees* so often that I am curious to know whether there is any authority for such use."

Guarantee is still frequently used in the same sense as *guaranty*. As a verb, both in law and in common usage, *guarantee* is preferred to *guaranty*. As a noun, in law and in more careful usage, *guaranty* is the preferred form.

"E. C. D.," Lincoln, Neb.—"Please explain the term *index number* as used in statistical reports, etc. How is it determined and used?"

An *index-number* is "a number intended to show the general average of prices at any given time: usually expressed in the form of a percentage. It is obtained by comparing the ratios of prices of staples at this given time with those of staples at a certain previous date, which have been established as a standard and whose index has been arbitrarily fixed at par (100)."

"A. S. P.," Watertown, N. Y.—"Is it correct to use the word *unreparable* as a negative of the word *reparable?* If *unreparable* is correct, is it good usage? Can the word *irreparable* be used as the negative of *reparable?*"

In English there are the words *repairable* and *reparable*, both meaning the same thing, but the latter having an additional sense. In so far as the negative form is concerned, we have the forms *unrepairable* and *irreparable*, but no *unreparable*. Whether such a word has been used at some time or another in the language, the LEXICOGRAPHER can not say without considerable research.

"B. F.," Keyesport, Ill.—"What is the origin of the word *Kamerad*, and what meanings has it?"

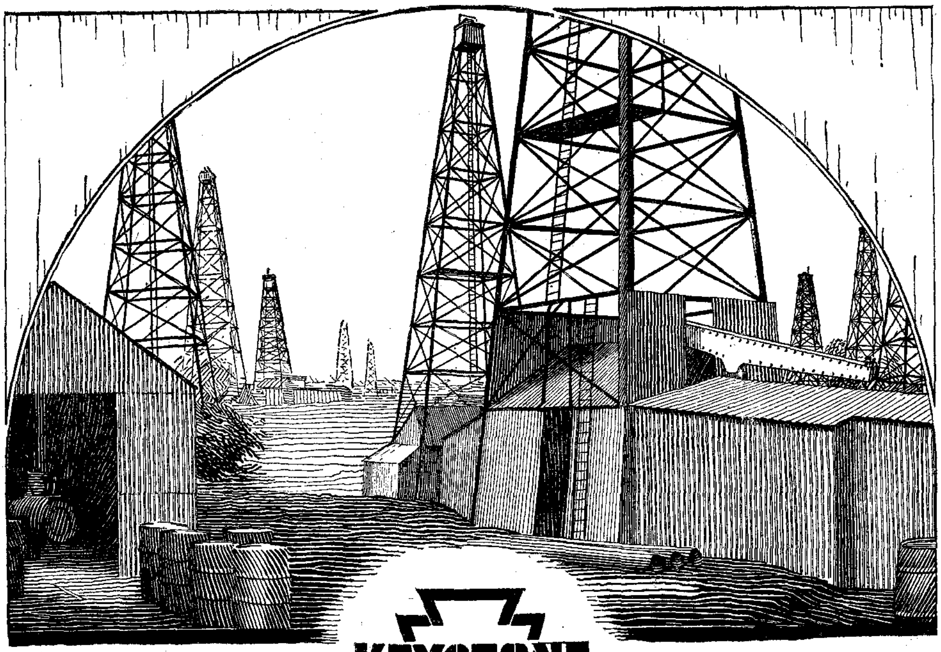
The word *Kamerad* is German for "comrade." It was used by the Germans in the World War because they knew that in French the word *camarade* meant the same as the German word *Kamerad*—'comrade." They used it as a token of surrender.

"G. N. C.," Milbank, S. D.—"Kindly let me know the derivation and plural form of the word *corpse*. Also, why does its pronunciation differ from that of *corps*."

The word *corpse* is derived from the Old French *corps*, body, through the Latin *corpus*, body. The plural form is *corpses*. "In English the *p* in this word was originally silent as in French, but at the close of the fifteenth century some speakers began to pronounce it, and this became the custom."—Vizetelly, "Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced."

"W. D. W.," Creston, Iowa.—"Please give a definition of the word *riving*."

The word *riving* means—"1. The act of splitting or cleaving. 2. *pl.* (Prov. Eng.) Refuse of corn."



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